

American journal of numismatics.

New York, American Numismatic and Archæological Society, 1866-

<http://hdl.handle.net/2027/coo.31924093044463>

HathiTrust

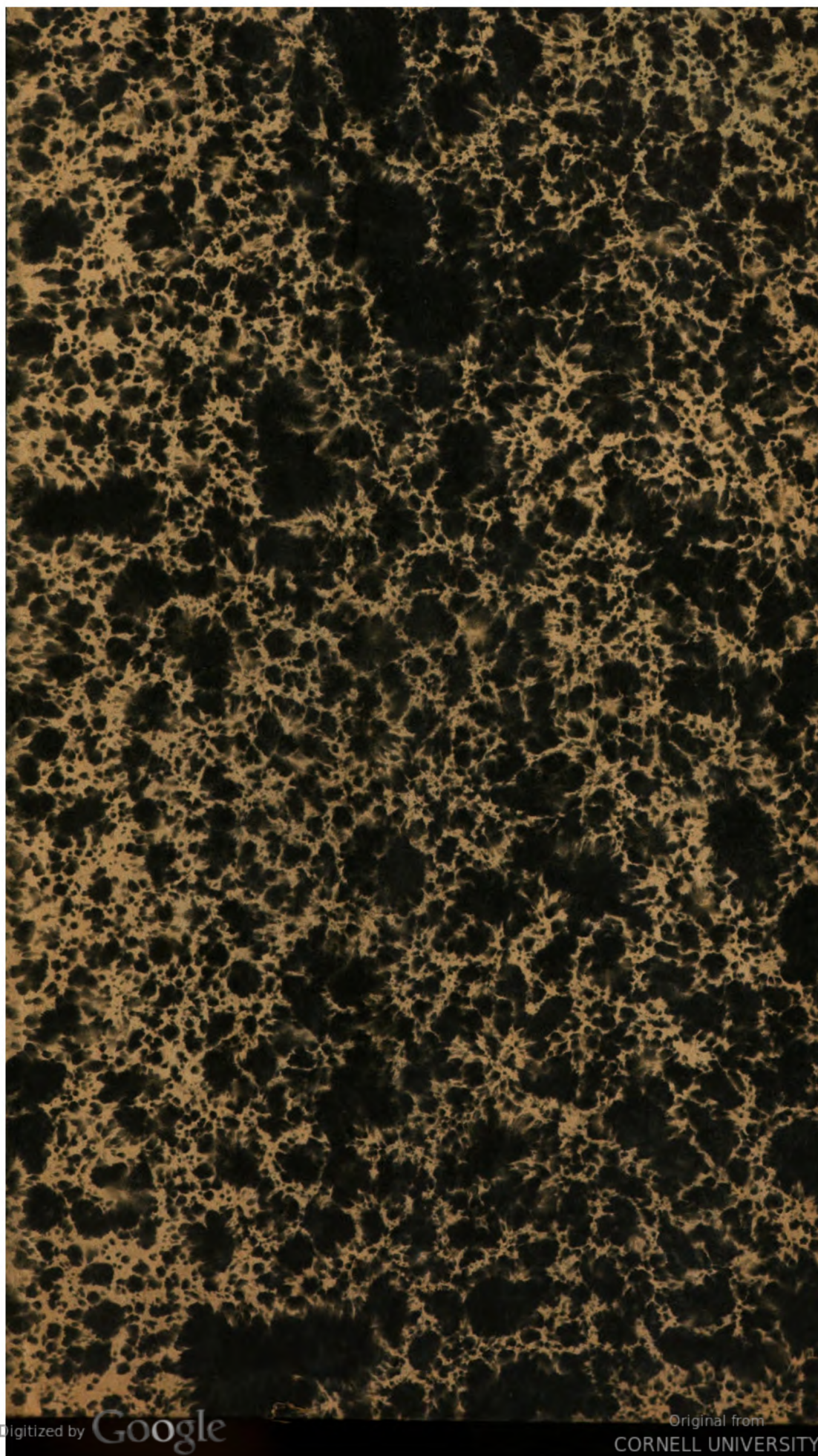


www.hathitrust.org

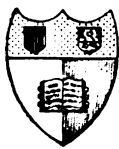
Creative Commons Zero (CC0)

http://www.hathitrust.org/access_use#cc-zero

This work has been dedicated by the rights holder to the public domain. It is not protected by copyright and may be reproduced and distributed freely without permission. For details, see the full license deed at <http://creativecommons.org/publicdomain/zero/1.0/>.



63
1
A51



Cornell University Library
Ithaca, New York

BOUGHT WITH THE INCOME OF THE
SAGE ENDOWMENT FUND
THE GIFT OF
HENRY W. SAGE

1891

The date shows when this volume was taken.
To renew this book copy the call No. and give to
the librarian.

HOME USE RULES

All Books subject to Recall

All borrowers must register in the library to borrow books for home use.

All books must be returned at end of college year for inspection and repairs.

Limited books must be returned within the four week limit and not renewed.

Students must return all books before leaving town. Officers should arrange for the return of books wanted during their absence from town.

Volumes of periodicals and of pamphlets are held in the library as much as possible. For special purposes they are given out for a limited time.

Borrowers should not use their library privileges for the benefit of other persons.

Books of special value and gift books, when the giver wishes it, are not allowed to circulate.

Readers are asked to report all cases of books marked or mutilated.

Do not deface books by marks and writing.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY



3 1924 093 044 463

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

QUARTERLY.



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplet in arca.
— *Hor., Sat. I, i. 66.*

VOL. XXXVII.
JULY, 1902—APRIL, 1903.

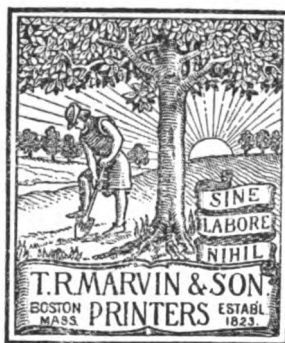
WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN, A. M.,
OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

LYMAN H. LOW,
OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.
EDITORS.

BOSTON:
T. R. MARVIN & SON, PUBLISHERS,
M · C · MIII.

1215
12/17

A.37053.5

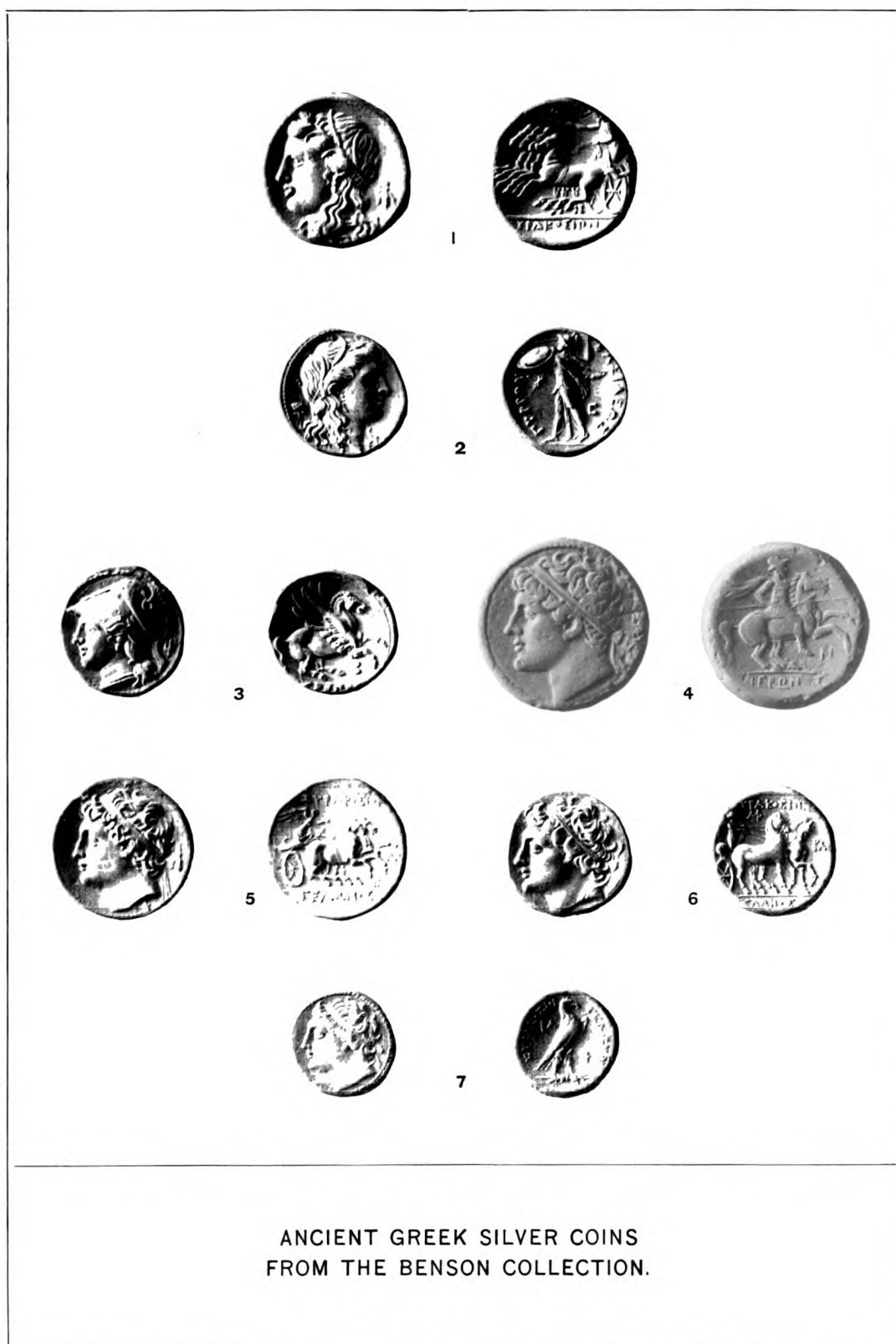


CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
A Half Farthing Fine, and How to pay it	24	Grand Army Medals	22, 48, 82, 119
American Historical Medals	96	Greek Coins, Ancient	1, 33, 97
Ancient Greek Coins	1, 33, 97	Greek Coins, Cabinet of	86
Annam, Coins and Medals of	65	Hamburg Work on Masonic Medals	8
Art Criticism, Function of	127	Humbert, Medals of	32
Art, Medallic, Encouragement to	28	Interest in Medals	63
Art, Medallic, Revival of in Europe	91	Italian Money	110
Billion Dollar Pocket-Piece	126	Jefferson Medal	109
Boer Generals, Medals of	94	King Edward's Title on His Coins	21
Bulletin International de Numismatique	32, 96	Loubat Prizes	85
Canadian Coronation Medal	76	Maria Theresa Thalers	30, 51
Ceylon, Copper Massas of	41	Masonic Medals	26, 60, 87, 123
Chinese Sacred Coins	20	Masonic Medals, Hamburg Work on	8
Coins and Medals of Annam	65	Massas, Copper, of Ceylon	41
Coins for the Philippines	7, 118	McKinley Medal	93
Coins of Platinum	75	MEDALS:	
Coins, Roman, Notes on	104	American Historical	96
Confederate Medals	51	Boer Generals	94
Counterstamps, Some Curious	25	Confederate	51
Devices on Turkish Coins	73	Coronation, Canadian	76
EDITORIAL:		French	52
Bulletin International de Numismatique	32, 96	Goose (Scottish)	125
Coining of Surplus Silver	128	Grand Army	22, 48, 82, 119
Italian Medals of Humbert and Woman's Work	32	Jefferson	109
The Function of Art Criticism	127	Masonic	26, 60, 87, 123
The Interest in Medals	63	McKinley	93
Encouragement to Medallic Art	28	Medical	15, 43, 77, 112
Fine, Half Farthing, and How to pay it	24	New York Stock Exchange	111
French Mint	52	Spanish American War	40, 117
		Mexican Mint Marks	14
		Mexican Tokens, Undescribed	29
		Mint Marks, French	52
		Mint Marks, Mexican	14

	PAGE		PAGE
Mint Marks, Scandinavian	76	Revival of Medallic Art in Europe	91
Mint, U. S., and its Predecessors	9	Roman Coins, Notes on	104
Money, Italian	110	Sacred Chinese Coins	20
Money of Siam	55, 92	Scandinavian Mint Marks	76
N. G. & N.	111	Siamese Money	55, 92
New York Stock Exchange Medal	111	Sonnet, A Cabinet of Greek Coins	86
NOTES AND QUERIES:		Spanish American War Medals	40, 117
"Dogs"	30	Surplus Silver, Coinage of	128
Maria Theresa Thalers	30	Thalers of Maria Theresa	30, 51
Washington Buttons	95	The Medals, Jetons and Tokens Illustrative of the Science of Medicine	15, 43, 77, 112
OBITUARY:		The New U. S. Mint and its Predecessors	9
Appleton, William S.	126	Trial of the Pyx	13
Cleveland, Edmund J.	31	Turkish Coins, Devices on	73
Merry, Henry C.	95	Undescribed Mexican Tokens	29
Smith, H. P.	31	Washington Buttons	95
Philippine Coinage	7, 118		
Platinum Coins	75		
Prizes, Loubat	85		
Proposed Billion Dollar Pocket-Piece	126		





AMER. JOUR. NUMISMATICS.

PLATE IX.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.

— Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.

VOL. XXXVII.

BOSTON, JULY, 1902.

No. 1.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

IX. SYRACUSE, 5.

BY FRANK SHERMAN BENSON.



ESPISTE cruel oppressions, compulsory military services, endless confiscations, banishments and massacres, Agathokles' reign had formed a period of general and continued prosperity for the Syracusans, whom his death left to the uncertainties and dissensions of popular government. Less than two years, however, sufficed for this fresh experiment at free democracy, and in 288 B. C. one Hiketas, then commander of the forces, usurped the supreme power, which he continued to exercise despotically for an uneventful decade.

HIKETAS.

109. Tridrachm, wt. 192 grs. B. C. 288–279. (Pl. IX: 1.) Obv. Head of Persephone to left with flowing locks, wearing wreath of barley-leaves and single pendant ear-ring; behind, bee. Rev. Σ YPAKO Σ IQN in exergue. Quadriga to left, horses galloping; above, star.

This obverse is a careful but far inferior copy of the issues of Agathokles' second period, just as the quadriga imitates, with similar decadence of style, that old tyrant's first reverse. While Hiketas ventures to place his name upon gold coins only, the unusual symbol of a bee is common to both metals. The depressed condition of Syracusan affairs is shown by a new and lower standard of value, the tridrachm now supplanting the conventional tetradrachm, which does not reappear at Syracuse.

The overthrow of Hiketas brought no peace to the distracted city, but instead only worse confusion. One self-styled ruler having seized the fortified island, and another the main city, civil war in its most aggravated form reproduced those scenes of cruelty, suffering and misery, which would seem to have formed a natural sequence to the firm if harsh rule of a tyrant. Once again did Syracuse turn longing eyes toward the east, whence so often from Doric kindred had come a ready response to her bitter cry for help. She did not indeed now as of old look for a deliverer of the same race, but cast herself a suppliant before the most powerful and successful monarch of the day, a figure far different from any that had yet appeared in Sicily.

Among the wild mountain tribes on the extreme northern boundaries of Hellas, an ambitious high-minded stripling had after long battling in defence of his hereditary kingly title, attained such final success in the lapse of years that a wide dominion now acknowledged his firm and energetic rule. On one side the descendant of Achilles, on the other a near kinsman of Alexander the Great, brilliant and dashing as a general, possessed of a chivalrous nature, and of such resistless courage and martial impetuosity as to win the name of "Eagle," a pitiless conqueror, yet withal free from any taint of wanton cruelty, and exciting the admiration alike of friends, followers and foes, Pyrrhos, King of Epeiros, knight-errant and warrior-chief, stands forth as one of the most striking and picturesque characters of antiquity.

Already dreaming of universal conquest, and burning to measure his own against a foreign power, this king, besought by the Tarentines to help them in the long struggle with Latin encroachment, had in 280 B. C. brought his soldiers, ships and elephants into southern Italy. Here the Syracusan envoys now found him, disheartened by two years of undecisive warfare with Rome, and eager for any fresh enterprise. So that their appeal, all the more powerful as coming from natural allies—Pyrrhos had married Lanassa, daughter of King Agathokles—at once received a favorable response from the Epeiroi leader. Unfortunately we cannot here linger over the thrilling story of his triumphant advance into Sicily, his certain conquest of town after town by treaty, siege or storm, and his signal victories over the allied Carthaginians and Mamertines. But we must rather turn at once to a series of coins bearing the name of Pyrrhos, and found for the most part in Italy and Sicily, which are attributed to his military expeditions in those countries.

PYRRHOS.

110. Oktobol, wt. 88 grs. B. C. 278–276. (Pl. IX : 2.) Obv. Head of Persephone to right, with flowing locks, wearing wreath of barley-leaves and single pendant ear-ring; behind, rose. Rev. $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\Omega\Xi\text{ ΠΥΡΡΟΥ}$ Pallas advancing to left in fighting attitude, holding spear and shield; on left, thunderbolt; on right, E.

This coin, bearing every impress of Sicilian workmanship, was undoubtedly struck during the period of Pyrrhos' stay at Syracuse. The obverse head follows closely the Agathokles-Hiketas type, while the reverse is also an imitative design, the tracing of whose prototype should now occupy our attention.

After the death of the great Alexander, Ptolemy one of his most far-sighted generals seized upon Egypt as his share of the vast disuniting dominion, and proceeded to exercise supreme power in this distant kingdom; not openly by might of the strongest, but as governor for the conqueror's youthful sons, Philip Aridaïos and Alexander Aigos, who were successively proclaimed rulers of the empire. It affords a good example of the value of coins as illustrations of history, to find that the issues of Ptolemy for his first twelve years of power bear the inscriptions ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟΥ and ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ.

This illusion of Ptolemy's dependence was enhanced by his peculiarly Macedonian coin-types, for obverse a head of the now deified Alexander, and for reverse of the most important issues, an archaistic figure of Athene Alkis (the Powerful), "venerated in the royal city of Pella, the capital of Macedon, and the birth-place of Alexander the Great; and consequently adopted as the symbol of sovereignty over Macedon" on several Macedonian issues. With chlamys streaming behind her, with threatening spear, and shield raised as if for protection, the goddess seems advancing to the fray in her character of Athene Promachos (in the forefront of the battle); while in the field appears the simple thunderbolt, which on the Ptolemaic coin the war-like goddess hurls:—in symbolism doubtless of Zeus the Thunderer, and hence of Pyrrhos' relationship to Alexander, self-styled son of Zeus.

Sad to say, Pyrrhos' victorious career was marred by a foolish attitude of haughty neglect and indifference towards his allies, a policy which so antagonized the Sicilians as to result in his eventual discomfiture and speedy flight into Italy. But although he left Syracuse in no better plight than before his arrival—only the most gloomy future seeming possible for this great and beautiful city—indirectly his futile expedition may be considered as having introduced the era of peace and prosperity which Syracuse now enjoyed for the unexampled period of over half a century. One of the Epeïrot's officers was a certain Hieron, Syracusan by birth, whose distinguished ancestry, superior military talents and pleasing address caused his elevation by fellow citizens to the rank of general. This position he filled so satisfactorily in the fresh struggles against Mamertine, Campanian and Carthaginian, that shortly after, in 275 B. C., he was proclaimed king, and as Hieron II, together with his consort Philistis, reigned in undisputed sovereignty wisely, beneficently and peacefully until his death in 216.

"How brave a field of war do we leave, my friends, for the Romans and Carthaginians to fight in," had been Pyrrhos' parting exclamation as he sailed

from Sicily. And during Hieron's reign there began in 264 B. C. those Punic wars, which with intervals of doubtful peace were to rage for an hundred and eighteen years, and to end only with the destruction of Carthage.

It must have been owing to a happy combination of state-craft and good fortune that Hieron was enabled to foresee the ultimate triumph of Latin over Phoenician, and was thus led to conclude with Rome that firm and lasting alliance which kept his corner of Sicily undisturbed while bloodshed and famine were desolating the remainder of that miserable island. This continued tranquillity, by enabling his subjects to devote wholly to the pursuits of peace those active energies which had been wastefully employed in foreign or civil wars, raised Syracuse to the highest position in commerce and the arts.

Hieron's reign, among the longest in history, is remembered for neither famous battles nor brilliant foreign conquests. Instead we read of a wise, far-sighted diplomacy, a constant care for his subjects' welfare, an impartial justice, and an economical administration, not without acts of munificence at home and generosity abroad. As when he sent to earthquake-shaken Rhodes 100 talents of gold, together with costly temple-vessels and building engines, or when at a time of famine in Egypt his enormous *Alexandrian*,¹ herself a present, bore to Ptolemy a great cargo of wheat, olive oil, and other welcome commodities. Or again when he surprised his Roman allies, hard-pressed in the second Punic war, with a large reinforcement of soldiers and with copious supplies of wheat and barley.

But it is not by his wise or generous or statesmanlike deeds that Hieron will be forever distinguished, but by two names far humbler than his own, and yet of far higher value to mankind. For it was during this reign that his kinsman Archimedes, illustrious mathematician and mechanical engineer, passed the greater part of his useful and honorable career, and that the last and sweetest of the inspired singers of Greece, Theokritos, sang for his patron's honor and delight those earlier lays of patriotic fire or of pastoral life and love, whose scenes are laid on the sun-steeped Sicilian shores.

We find in this reign two distinct periods; a first, notable for its twelve years of fight and contention with every party alike, Mamertine, Roman, Carthaginian, fellow Greek; and a second, commencing with 263 B. C., the year in which, all uncertainty laid at rest, Hieron decided to embrace firmly and finally the Roman alliance, destined to produce such beneficent results for Syracuse.

¹ A huge vessel of over 4,000 tons burden, constructed at Syracuse especially for this charitable voyage. The simplest description of her marvellous arrangement and fittings, with ivory temples, baths of polished marble, flower-decked gardens, mosaic walks bordered by shade trees, spacious gymnasiums, and teeming fish tanks, besides the regular masts, yards, sails, turrets, and military engines of a vessel of the day, reads like an extract from the most fanciful of the *Arabian Nights*.

In return Ptolemy sent to Syracuse, among other regal gifts, some of his famous Nile papyrus, which was planted by Hieron in that most charming of Sicilian streams, the Anapos. Along these picturesque banks, which were fabled to have seen the terrified Persephone hurried off in the gloomy chariot of Aidoneus, its graceful, feathery stalks still flourish profusely after more than 2,000 years, although it has long been extinct in Egypt, and indeed grows naturally in no other part of the world.

HIERON II.

111. Oktobol, wt. 84 grs. Period I, B. C. 275-263. (Pl. IX: 3.) Obv. Head of Hieron to left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet; behind, trident. Rev. $\text{IEP}\Omega\text{NO}\Sigma$ Σ flying to right; beneath, B.

(From the Montagu sale.)

We are not tempted to linger over this specimen with its weakly imitations, poor execution, and rude, careless treatment of the inscription. These very defects, however, so unpleasing from an art-lover's point of view, are interesting as showing how fatal to fine artistic production of every kind are the terrible experiences and the hardly less trying uncertainties of constant warfare. Indeed if we had no historical record of this first decade of Hieron's reign, such a coin would afford conclusive evidence of its being a period of unceasing storm and stress.

We should note moreover the appearance of Hieron's name on this coin; a sign that conditions at home and abroad were probably too unsettled for even his extreme and partly politic modesty to dispense, as he did later, with this now acknowledged sign of royal sovereignty.

HIERON II.

112. Bronze litra, wt. 264 grs. Period II, B. C. 263-216. (Pl. IX: 4.) Obv. Head of Hieron to left, diademed; border of dots. Rev. $\text{IEP}\Omega\text{NO}\Sigma$ Horseman advancing to right and holding spear; beneath, N.

We saw in the Introduction that for the first three centuries of numismatic art, no ruler however powerful, no conqueror however grandly crowned with success, ventured to place his likeness on coins, still dedicated by custom and tradition to the revered Greek deities. Neither mighty Philip, nor all-conquering Alexander, nor wealthy Croesus dared transgress this rule, and their copious issues show us Zeus, or Herakles or the twin-figured sacred emblem of an Asiatic godhead.

But with Alexander's death came a breaking down of all existing barriers, which was to affect even this religious practice, and among the Diadochoi appeared first the head of their now deified ruler and general, as in the issues of Lysimachos, and next the portraits of the kings themselves, as on the coins of Seleukos and Ptolemy. This change, however, did not for half a century influence the west, where even to such fierce tyrants as Agathokles and Hekatas the outward and acknowledged sign of Persephone's worship still remained sacred; and it was Hieron who, influenced doubtless by Roman religious skepticism, first ventured to place upon a Syracusan coin his portrait. For this innovation he selected, probably still from politic motives, his early and rare pieces of 32 litrai—which unfortunately cannot here be reproduced—and the contemporaneous bronze issues, an example of which is before us.

Even with every allowance for courtly idealization of the youthful king, we must recognize at once in this face a wise, gentle, refined, yet strong and noble nature; perforce many-sided in the changing fortunes of a long and varied career, which saw him general, legislator and constitutional king, the patron of artists, poets and builders, the companion and chosen brother of eastern monarchs, the eagerly sought ally of great powers; a firm friend, and in his early days of strife a dangerous foe.¹ Our almost certain, although, as we shall see later, not undisputed identification of this portrait with Hieron is partly determined by the reverse inscription $\Gamma\epsilon\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha\varsigma$.

HIERON II.

113. Piece of 8 litrai, wt. 107 grs. Period II, B. C. 263–216. (Pl. IX: 5.) Obv. Head of Gelon to left diademed; behind, club: border of dots. Rev. $\Sigma\Upsilon\text{PA}\text{KO}\Sigma\text{IOI}$, $\Gamma\epsilon\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha\varsigma$ Biga to right drawn by winged Nike, horses prancing; in front, A and E: plain border.

114. Piece of 8 litrai, wt. 100 grs. Period II, B. C. 263–216. (Pl. IX: 6.) Obv. Similar to last. Rev. $\Sigma\Upsilon\text{PA}\text{KO}\Sigma\text{IOI}$, $\Gamma\epsilon\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha\varsigma$ Similar to last, but horses walking, and above, AΦ; in front, BA.

115. Piece of 4 litrai, wt. 51 grs. Period II, B. C. 263–216. (Pl. IX: 7.) Obv. Similar to last. Rev. $\Sigma\Upsilon\text{PA}\text{KO}\Sigma\text{IOI}$, $\Gamma\epsilon\lambda\omega\kappa\alpha\varsigma$ Eagle standing to right on thunderbolt; in front, Φ; behind, BA.

On these three examples of the comparatively copious issues of smaller denomination, Hieron's head and name no longer appear, but instead we find both portrait and inscription perpetuating the memory of an otherwise little-known personage. This was the only son of Hieron, Gelon by name, who, if portraiture can be trusted, was of the same admirable character as his father, and who was closely associated with him in the exercise of sovereignty. Hieron's indifference to the honors of his royal position, and his retiring nature would have prompted this sharing of the throne, and we can picture to ourselves his overwhelming sorrow at the son's premature death, which undoubtedly alone prevented a formal abdication on the part of the aged monarch long before his ninety years had run their course.

Just as Hieron concluded all treaties and alliances in the name of the Syracusan people, so the $\Sigma\Upsilon\text{PA}\text{KO}\Sigma\text{IOI}$ occupy a prominent position on his coins, although by the use of the genitive for the son's name alone the actual kingship of the latter is made evident.

The biga and the eagle of these reverses are of course merely in imitation of earlier Syracusan types, suggesting references to distant agonistic triumphs or to the worship of Zeus, wielder of the thunderbolt.

¹ Does not Theokritos, picturing the dread of the Carthaginians at the approach of the Syracusans, sing: "Among them, Hieron, like the mighty men of old, girds himself for fight, and the horse-hair crest is shading his helmet."

[To be continued.]

COINS FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

A BRIEF reference to the proposed coinage for the Philippine Islands made in a recent number of the *Journal*. Sketches of the devices under consideration have just been published, from which it appears that the dies will be engraved after designs made by Figueroa, a young native of the islands, who has submitted three for approval, one of which will probably be selected, though perhaps with some modifications. He has studied his profession under excellent masters in Paris, and the suggestions which he has presented are said to be very creditable from an artistic point of view. At first only the smaller pieces will be coined; the pesos or dollars now in circulation, which are chiefly Mexican, will be gradually retired, so that the course of business may receive as little interference as possible; but the types on the smaller pieces will no doubt be identical with those which will later appear on the larger coins (as on our national coinage) when the time for minting them shall have arrived. The new half dollars — the largest pieces to be struck at present — will have, under the guarantee of the United States, equal purchasing power with the old Mexican pesos of twice their nominal value.

Of the three designs under consideration, the first has upon the obverse a female figure, standing, facing to the left; she is draped in a light robe, which floats behind her to the right; her feet are bare, and her hair, unconfined, is streaming in the breeze; before her is an anvil, on which she rests a hammer, held downward in her right hand; the volcano of Luzon is smoking in the distance, at the right. Above will appear the value, 50 CENTAVOS for the half dollars, 25 CENTAVOS for the quarters, and 10 CENTAVOS for the dimes, and beneath the figure, FILIPINAS. The reverse has a shield bearing the arms of the United States,—the starry chief and the perpendicular bars; this shield is surmounted by the national eagle with wings displayed, quite similar to the eagle on the United States coins previous to the last issue, and holding the arrows and olive branch in his talons. The legend is UNITED STATES OF AMERICA above, with the date beneath.

The second design has a conventional female head in profile to the left, the hair knotted on the back of the head, and the legend and value as on the preceding piece; the reverse has an eagle with wings displayed, somewhat resembling the more recent treatment of this emblem, and half surrounded by a wreath composed of a branch of oak on the left and olive on the right, the two tied with a bow of ribbon below and extending upward to the eagle's wings; over his head are two semi-circular rows of stars. Legend and date as on the preceding. The head on the obverse is intended to symbolize "Liberty" under the guise of a typical Filipina, rather than by the ideal American female head on the national coins, thus giving it local color.

The third sketch shows a workman seated at the left, looking to the right; he rests his right arm on an anvil beside him, and holds a hammer carelessly in his hand, while his left hand rests upon his knee. The volcano in action is seen in the distance at the right. The reverse closely resembles that of the piece first described. It has been suggested that the type of these coins, when finally accepted, will combine certain elements of each of the three designs, but this has not yet been announced.

These pieces will ultimately, if not at first, be coined in Manila, where buildings are soon to be erected for a "Branch Mint." This of course will require time, and the employment of numerous officials, assayers, coiners, etc., with the preparation of the requisite expensive plant, before the work can be fully carried out on the islands; and the first issues may perhaps be struck in Philadelphia or at San Francisco. In time we shall no doubt see the entire series, in gold, silver, and the minor coins, bearing Philippine devices combined with those so familiar to ourselves, and the work of island coiners. Arrangements are already in train for sending out the heavy machinery to put the plans of the Government into operation.

THE HAMBURG WORK ON MASONIC MEDALS.

THE *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, in the second number of the current volume, among its Book Notices, mentions the appearance of the second portion of the work on Masonic Medals, which has been for some time in course of publication by the "Hamburgische Zirkel-Correspondenz." This portion contains descriptions of the Masonic Medals of Sweden, the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, Russia and Denmark. Its conductors have had the cordial co-operation of several of the older Lodges, in different places on the Continent, which have collections of these pieces. The cabinet of the famous Lodge at Leipsic, "Minerva of the Three Palms," of the Lodge "Archimedes of the Three Trestle Boards," at Altenburg, of the venerable Lodge "Charles of the Crowned Pillar," at Brunswick, and of several others of high standing and extensive reputation for their love of the Order no less than the liberality and devotion of their Brethren, have been placed at the command of the editors of this work. Some of these collections have been gathering for the larger part of a century, but so far as we are able to learn, no one of them is superior, if any of them is equal to, the superb collection of Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence, P. G. M. of Massachusetts.

It is especially gratifying to us to learn from the critique in the *Revue Belge* (signed by the initials of M. A. de Witte), that in the portion devoted to Belgian Masonics, there is nothing that has not already been described by one of the editors of the *Journal*. A special value is given to the Hamburg work by its historical and biographic notes concerning the Lodges and the distinguished Brethren commemorated or honored by the medals which it catalogues. In this, the second part, there are eighteen plates, and thus far two hundred and eighty-seven pieces have been illustrated with forty plates, and these, with the copious notes, make the volume one which Continental collectors will value highly.

NEW UNITED STATES MINT AND ITS PREDECESSORS.

THE completion and occupation of the new building for the United States marks an era in its history. The first building for striking our national was erected on the east side of what was then called High, now Market in 1792, nearly opposite Filbert street. This was one of the first pieces of real estate owned by the Government. The lot was occupied at the time of purchase by two buildings, one of which was an old still-house, and the other a frame dwelling. These were removed to give place to the new structure. The corner-stone of which was laid by David Rittenhouse, the first Director of the Mint, on the thirty-first of July, 1792, and was so nearly completed that on the seventh of the following September preliminary steps were taken in putting up the machinery. A photograph of this primitive building was published in the *Journal* for November, 1868. It was plainly built for service rather than for display, and constructed of brick, three stories in height; the coin presses were on the lower floor, near the windows, and those who passed could see them at work and the bright silver coins falling into the receptacles provided for them,—their only protection from evil-disposed persons (if such persons seek to enter) being a wire screen across the windows. On the eighth of September, according to an old record, the first purchase of metal for the mint—pounds of copper—was made. There were but three presses, which had been made abroad; these arrived on the twenty-fifth of September, less than ten days after the first stone of the building had been placed, and in October we learn from Washington's Address to Congress, they were first used in striking half dimes. As President Washington was then living on High Street, two or three squares away, he was a frequent visitor, and deeply interested in its proceedings. Tradition says that on one of these visits he carried with him a small quantity of silver bullion to be coined into "half dismes," for circulation but to be given as presents to some of his friends. Mr. Breen, however, tells us that these were of legal weight and fineness, and that out of one hundred dollars' worth in all were struck and put into circulation. The largest number of pieces of the first months' work, as shown by the regular return of the Chief Coiner to the Treasurer of the Mint, on March 1, 1793, was made up of the old copper cents, of which 11,178 had been struck. In 1794 the first silver dollars and half dollars were coined, and in the next year the first gold eagles and half eagles were coined. The first deposit of silver bullion, consisting of "coins of France," made by the Bank of Maryland, and amounted to \$80,715.73½. Moses Brown, a merchant of Boston, made the first deposit of gold ingots on Feb. 5. It was valued at \$2,276.72, and was paid for in silver coins. The operations of the institution began in 1793, and up to the end of the year the coinage completed was slightly in excess of \$2,500,000.

Those were days of conflict between the Federalists on the one side, and the advocates of State sovereignty as paramount to the authority of the nation on the other; and the feeling of the latter party was exemplified in John Randolph of Roanoke, who did not favor a national coinage, fearing lest the words UNITED STATES OF AMERICA on the pieces might strengthen the Federalist party. Naturally, therefore, the Republicans (as the opposition were styled) were not desirous of enlarging the operations of the Mint until forced to do so by necessity, and for nearly forty years the old building, with its primitive machines, operated by hand or horse-power, was obliged to serve the purpose for which it had been built.

But the increased demand for coins, the inevitable result of the nation's growth, swept away all opposition in the course of the first quarter of the last century; the Federal party, as such, was dying or defunct, and the objections to many of its measures seem to have died with it. The Mint had won its way by the skill and accuracy with which its work had been done, and the necessity was soon recognized that wider opportunities must be given for increasing its usefulness. In the decade ending in 1810 the coinage had been nearly seven millions of dollars; in that closing in 1830 it had grown to eighteen millions. Insignificant as that sum appears when compared with that of the last year (not decade) of which we have returns accessible, 1900, which reported a coinage of over one hundred and forty-one millions, or seventy times the average product of 1820-30, the little building, its basement filled with solid vaults of masonry, was inadequate for the duty required. There was not even room in its limited quarters for the metal waiting for assay and coining; there was no room for more vaults for storing the finished coins, and the wonder is, as one looks back at the means of protection which its officers possessed, that its treasures passed through that period of existence in peace and safety.

On March 2, 1829, Congress made an appropriation for providing better facilities by the erection of a new building. Land on Chestnut street above Thirteenth street, and near the corner of Juniper street, was secured, and on the 4th of the following July the corner-stone of the new building was laid by Samuel Moore, who was then the Director. Adam Eckfeldt, a name well known to American collectors, was the Chief Coiner, and William Kneass the Engraver. Many of our readers will no doubt recall the building as it was first completed, somewhat after the style of a Greek temple, for just at that period a taste for the "Grecian style" of architecture for churches and other public buildings appears to have swept over the land; every wooden church edifice in the country, then constructed, strove to make itself conspicuous with large pillars on its front, of no definite order of architecture, supporting nothing save a useless pediment, or a semi-gothic steeple, and utterly incongruous with the rest of the structure; and the Mint was built after the same

ern, but of stone; there is a tradition that the architect planned to place a symbolic carving in the pediment, but we believe this idea did not materialize; a similar scheme to decorate the pediment of St. Paul's Church Boston, another "Greek temple" of that period, but happily like the Mint without a steeple, and we believe other public buildings elsewhere, was in contemplation just about the time the Mint was built, and like that, all have been waiting ever since for the sculptor's chisel.

It was not until 1832, if we remember rightly, that the new building was completed and occupied. This with successive enlargements, has served the purpose for which it was designed for seventy years. The open court in the centre had long been filled with buildings, and further expansion being impossible in the old quarters, and yet imperatively demanded notwithstanding the establishment of Branch Mints at various points which are now independent of the parent institution, there was nothing left to do but move once more to larger quarters. Last December the building was offered at auction, at the upset price of two million dollars, but the best offer then received was half a million less; in March last a private syndicate acquired it at the price set by the Government. The new mint building at Sixteenth and Spring Garden streets was occupied in June, 1901. Work on the structure began early in 1898, and was practically completed April 30, 1901. The foundations were laid in the spring and summer, and work at the terrace level was started Nov. 1, 1898. The total cost of the building was more than two million dollars. Knox Taylor was the architect in charge.

From a newspaper account of the new building we condense the following description:—

It is of gray granite, and in style is pure Italian Renaissance. It is 318 feet long, and, including terraces, 395 feet; its width between Spring Garden and Buttonwood streets is 208 feet. It is fronted by a high granite wall, supporting terraces which run the entire length of the building, and these will be laid out as ornamental gardens, though beneath them are some of the largest vaults in the building. There are two interior court yards, and between them a structure extending north and south joining the sections in the centre.

The basement has shipping and express offices. Much of the Spring Garden front of the basement is occupied by vaults. That for silver dollars, 96 by 52 feet in size, holds \$100,000,000. The bullion vault is 72 by 92 feet. Extending under the terraces on the north side are other large vaults for nickel and bronze storage, subsidiary coin storage, etc. The coining operations are conducted on the first floor, and the metal practically makes but one journey across the floor before it is finished coin. As bullion it goes into the building at the Sixteenth street side, passes successively through the make-up, melting, rolling, annealing and coining rooms, and reaches the counting room at the Seventeenth and Spring Garden corner of the building as finished product. The first floor contains, in addition to the minting rooms, the offices of the superintendent, the coiner, the melter and refiner and his assistant. The melting

room occupies much of the Sixteenth street side, and covers a space 50 by 120 feet. The rolling and cutting room and the coining room are about as large. On the second floor at the front is a large reception room. Much of the third floor is at present vacant space.

The main entrance, the central staircase and the numismatic room are of rare beauty. The most striking feature is the decoration of the vestibule walls and ceiling, — a series of panels, illustrating the ancient methods of coinage, in Favril glass mosaic, executed from designs by William B. Van Ingen. These have been set above a wainscoting of English-veined Italian marble ten feet high. Each process of coinage is pictured, children being the workmen, as suggested by the frescoes found in the house of the Vettii. The vaulted ceiling above this series of panels is of gold mosaic. The main staircase is in veined Italian marble. It leads to a large platform, which faces a marble arcade, lighted by seven semi-circular windows of classic design. At each side is an ornamental pedestal, surmounted by a large eagle, carved in marble. Reaching this platform the staircase divides and turns to right and left to the second floor.

It will be possible hereafter for persons who visit the Mint to make a comprehensive tour, see the various processes, and yet not interfere in the slightest degree with the business of the establishment, nor indeed really enter the work rooms. This is made possible by a mezzanine floor between the first and second floors proper, around which runs a corridor commanding a view of each work room. The visitors will enter a series of balconies, overlooking the machinery section, and while in excellent view of the different processes, will be separated from the work rooms by glass partitions.

This balcony is on the same level as the numismatic room, which contains the collection of coins and medals, perhaps the finest in this country, and worth in the neighborhood of \$100,000. Started by Adam Eckfeldt, for years chief coiner of the Mint, the collection has grown until it is of great historical value. Mr. Eckfeldt conceived the idea of preserving United States coins, and also withheld from the melting pot some valuable foreign coins that had come to the Mint as deposits. Besides the coins issued at the United States Mint at Philadelphia from its establishment in 1792 up to the present time, there are in the museum more than 6,000 coins of other nations, dating back centuries before the Christian era. Organized in 1838, the Cabinet was first recognized in a Congressional appropriation March 3, 1839. Until the present time the appropriation "for specimens of ores and coins to be reserved at the Mint" has been continued. The room is octagonal in shape, fifty feet from side to side, and is lined twenty-four feet high with polished red Vermont marble. Eight Ionic columns, also of red marble, ornament the interior. The room is dome-shaped and pendant from the centre is a large and handsome chandelier, with lights of sufficient candle power to illumine the entire museum. This hangs directly above a circular cabinet, in which the greater part of the coin collection is placed. In each quarter of the room, at the sides, is a smaller coin case.

The use of the designs of cupids engaged in coining, for decorating the walls of one of the chambers in the Mint, as mentioned above, based on the interesting frescoes discovered some years ago in the "House of the Vettii," exhumed at Pompeii, reminds us that archaeologists are still far from an agreement as to what those pictures really mean. Readers of the *Journal* will no doubt recall Mr. Talfourd Ely's interesting paper, originally published in

the *London Numismatic Chronicle*, and reprinted in the *Journal* for July, 1896, in which he took the view that we are to see in these frescoes the processes of coining as practiced by the Romans. M. J. Adrien-Blanchet, in an able article in the *Revue Numismatique*, differed entirely from Mr. Ely; he believes that the paintings represent the work of a fashionable jeweler's shop, and has sent us some of the reasons for his belief. Mr. E. J. Seltman, of the London Numismatic Society, agreed substantially with Mr. Ely, though differing on some minor points, and Mr. Grueber of the British Museum, and M. Svoronos of Athens, took much the same view; M. Blanchet, after visiting the picture personally, adhered to his former opinion, and it is to be noticed that the views of some of the other gentlemen who discussed the matter, based their opinions on photographs. M. Blanchet furnished the *Journal* with further comments in July, 1899, sustaining his theory, and in a recent number of a German magazine there is a paper from August Mau, with an illustration, in which he decidedly favors M. Blanchet's conclusions. When such learned authorities, having the best means of judging, fail to agree, it is hardly worth while for us to attempt to sustain the position favored by the *Journal* by any elaborate argument. After reading all the accessible arguments, we have accepted the opinion which holds that the pictures represent a jeweler's shop. Some of the processes depicted might be employed either in a mint or a jeweller's shop, which of course increases the difficulties in deciding. The Mint architect, however, has evidently adopted Mr. Ely's view.

THE TRIAL OF THE PYX.

AT the Goldsmiths' Hall, London, in the month of July, King Edward's coins were for the first time subjected to the Trial of the Pyx, over which the King's Remembrancer usually presides. This trial is held pursuant to a warrant of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and those present include the chemist and assayer, Sir W. C. Roberts Austen, F. R. S., and the chief officials of the Board of Trade. According to the Coinage Act of 1870 the jury consists of not less than six out of competent freemen of the Goldsmiths of the City of London or other suitable persons. The Pyx jurors must apply the best known practical tests of the exact composition of metallic alloys.

The Trial of the Pyx is a very ancient custom. The Romans, some antiquarians say, practiced it in Britain, whilst others attribute its initiation to Henry II. The first known writ for the trial is dated 1281. In 1345 King Edward III formally established the custom, which, down to 1780, was held at uncertain intervals. Sometimes seven years elapsed without a trial. In 1866 a report was laid before the House of Commons dealing with the coinage, and four years later the Coinage Act was passed, which stipulated that an annual trial was to be held.

A similar annual custom obtains, as our collectors are aware, at the United States Mint, and the event is marked by the issue of the well-known Assay Medals, presented to the commissioners who make the examination.

This is virtually a ceremonial inspection, for while the experiments are conducted and the tests of the fineness of the metal made under the eyes of

the commissioners, the same tests are continually applied, from day to day, by the officials of the Mint, and the "trial" is now — so immense is the volume of the coinage — simply a verification of the accuracy of the work which has been done by the assayers and coiners throughout the year. The name of this ceremony shows a relic of the ecclesiastical influences in the courts of the early English kings,—or perhaps we should say, of the period when ecclesiastics were the chief if not the only scientists, thus compelling a resort to their ranks for persons competent to see that no fraud was committed by the mint-masters and privileged coiners, either in the weight or the fineness of the metal. The word Pyx is from the Greek word Puxis, meaning a box, and was the name given to the box upon the altar or credence table in which was kept the sacred bread or wafer used in the sacramental celebration. It was so arranged that it was easy to deposit the wafer, for safe keeping, but impossible for any one not duly authorized to remove it from the box. A similar pyx or box was provided by the mint-master, on a larger scale, and at each coinage one of the pieces, taken at random, was deposited therein for future inspection and trial. From the gradually increasing hoard of these "sample" pieces a few were finally taken and tested, as evidence of the character of the whole.

Similar trials of the fineness of the coinage of other countries are made from time to time by our Mint officials, and American coins are subject to corresponding tests abroad. By these experiments the relative value of the coins of other nations as compared with our own is annually determined, and they serve many useful purposes in fixing rates of exchange when such coins are deposited in the Mint as bullion, etc.

W. C.

MEXICAN MINT MARKS.

It may not be generally known to collectors of Mexican coins, that in 1895, by a decree of Porfirio Diaz, President of the Republic of Mexico, under authority of an act of the Mexican Congress passed 3d June of that year, reorganizing the Mints, all the older Mints except four were closed for coining purposes. San Luis, Potosi and Oaxaca were closed about 1893. The four remaining open for striking money were those of the city of Mexico, Guanajuato, Zacatecas and Culiacan. Special assay officers were continued at several of the early Mints — Oaxaca, San Luis, Monterey (which never had a Mint), Durango, Chihuahua, Alamos, Hermosillo and Guadalajara. This law went into effect July 1, 1895. Collectors of Mexican Mint marks will, therefore, find none later than that year, except the four named. The Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to close or remove to another location any or all of these Mints whenever he should think it opportune to do so. This decree was dated 15th June, 1895.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVI, page 112.]

A number of new pieces must here be inserted.¹

I. CANADA. F. 3. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

London, Ontario.

1779. *Obverse.* ANDERSON & NELLES | - >< - | DRUGGISTS | - >< - | 'LONDON'
Reverse. GOOD FOR | 5C | ON A DOLLAR | PURCHASE
Aluminum. 17. 28mm. Edges beaded. In the Boston collection.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA. A. *Personal.*

Chili.

Dr. Rudolph A. Philippi (), of .

1780. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. 1808-1898.

Reverse. An eagle tearing dead gazelle. Inscription: AL DOCTOR R. A. PHILIPPI.

Exergue: SOS AMIGOS | CHILE

Silver, bronze. 30. 48mm. Medina, Las Medallas Chilenas,² Santiago, 1901, p. 238, No. 276, pl. XVIII, fig. 6.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

Do.

1781. *Obverse.* Building, below which a scroll. Inscription: ESCUELA DE MEDICINA

Reverse. Within circle: 15 DE | SETIEMBRE | 1889 (within scrolls) Inscription: PRIMER CONGRESO MEDICO | (rosette) DE CHILE (rosette)

Bronze. 20. 30mm. *Ibid.*, p. 182, No. 135, pl. XXX, fig. 8.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Do. Santiago.

1782. *Obverse.* HÔPITAL FRANCAIS | SOUVENIR | D'UNE BONNE | ACTION | 7 FEV. 1886.

Reverse. Blank.

Silver. In form of a painter's palette. 21 x 15. 33 x 23mm. *Ibid.*, p. 292, No. 450.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Do. See above, under Medical Colleges.

D. *Epidemics.*

Do. Small-pox, 1872.

1783. *Obverse.* Palm and pine, combined with mortar, lamp, serpent, and vase. Inscription: EPIDEMIA DE VIRUELAS | 1872

Reverse. Within laurel wreath: A LOS | ESTUDIANTES | DE MEDICINA
Gold, silver. 18. 28mm. *Ibid.*, p. 175, No. 110, pl. VIII, fig. 8.

1784. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Within closed laurel wreath: A LOS | CAPELLANES | DE LOS | LAZARETOS
Gold, silver. 18. 28mm. *Ibid.*, p. 178, No. 111, pl. VIII, fig. 7.

¹ I regret to state that Col. and Asst. Surgeon-General Dallas Bache, U. S. A. (retired), has deceased. When formerly in charge of the Government collection of medical medals at Washington, he constantly aided, like his predecessors Surgeon Billings and the late Surgeon Huntington, and Surgeon Calvin DeWitt at present in charge, in the formation of the present list.

² There are several Chilean military decorations, as

the star-cross for the battle of Huamachuco, July 10, 1883, and those for the campaigns of Tacna and Arica in 1880, and Lima in 1881, which were conferred upon hospital and ambulance surgeons. As they were given also to other and unprofessional persons, I do not enumerate them.

The Geneva cross medals of Chili will be described a little later, under Epidemics.

1785. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Between palm leaves: A LOS | MEDICOS | DE LOS | LAZARETOS
Gold, silver. 18. 28mm. *Ibid.*, p. 178, No. 112, pl. VIII, fig. 6.

1786. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. A LOS | ADMINISTRADORES | DE LOS | LAZARETOS
Gold, silver. 18. 28mm. *Ibid.*, p. 178, No. 113, pl. VIII, fig. 10.

1787. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. LA JUNTA | DE LAZARETOS | A LOS | COOPERADORES
Silver. 18. 28mm. *Ibid.*, p. 175, No. 114, pl. VIII, fig. 9.

Do. Cholera. 1887.

1788. *Obverse.* Beneath the arms of Chili, a shield bearing three mountain peaks, and between laurel branches, the Geneva cross. Inscription: LA CRUZ ROJA | LA JUNTA DE SALUBRIDAD. ENERO 1887.

Reverse. Within laurel branches: J. R. MENESES | J. V. DE LA FUENTE | J. CIRIACO
DEL REAL | HONORE IO ROSENDE | LUIS ROSENDE | NAPOLEON MENESES | G. ACUAYO
Inscription: EPIDEMIA DE CHOLERA

Silver. 24. 36mm. *Ibid.*, p. 179, No. 122, pl. VIII, fig. 11.

Argentine Republic.

Cholera. City of Mendoza, 1886-7.

1789. *Obverse.* Upon central disk, the city arms, with two cornucopiae. Inscription: R. A. MENDOZA | + EPIDEMIA COLERA. 1886-1887 +

Reverse. Between tied laurel branches: AL D^o | JUAN HONORATO G. Inscription:
CIUDAD SEC^a OESTE | HONOR Y GRATITUD; |

Gold, cast. Geneva-cross shaped, with ornaments at tips. 24. 39mm. *Ibid.*, p. 367, No. 668.

V. THE UNITED STATES. A. Personal.

Dr. Wooster Beach (1794-1868), of New York. "The Apostle of Eclecticism."¹

1790. *Obverse.* Nude bust of the King of Belgium, to left. Inscription: WILH:
NASS: BELG:— REX. LUXEMB: M: DUX:

Reverse. Within wreath of laurel leaves alternating with flowers, with a rosette
above and below: W. BEACH | VIRO CLARISSIMO | MED. DOCT. ET PROF. | NOVEBORAC-
CENSI. | PRO. OBLATO. EXEMPLARI | OPERIS | THE | AMERICAN PRACTICE | OF MEDICINE |
REX D. | MDCCCXXXVII

Gold. 26. 42mm. Engravings are in the Boston collection.

1791. *Obverse.* Nude bust of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, to left. Inscription:
LEOPOLDVS · II · D · G · P · I · A · P · R · N · T · B · A · A · M · D · ETRVR ·

Reverse. Within crossed oak branches, tied by ribbon: AL DOTTOR | GUGLIEL-
MO | BEACH | 1838. (The name as here given, William, was through an error.)

Gold. 26. 42mm. Engravings are in the Boston collection.²

Dr. Homer Judd (1820-1890), of St. Louis. President of the American Dental Association.

See under Medical Colleges.

P. Asst.-Surgeon Elisha Kent Kane, U. S. N. (1820-1857), of Philadelphia.

Besides Nos. 105-112, 115, and 1549-51, there is the following:

1792. *Obverse.* Bust to left, upon a laurel branch. Inscription: ELISHA KENT
KANE MEDAL | FOUNDED 1900 Upon lower edge, at right: J. C. FRINK

Reverse. Within small circle, a hemisphere upon quadrant with compass, bearing:
GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA Upon two bands below: PER TERRAM

¹ As the above person seems to have been regularly graduated, he is admitted here, though his views and methods were certainly not above criticism.

² Gold medals, not specially inscribed, seem also to have been given to this individual for copies of his

book, by the Kings of Wurtemberg, Saxony, and Prussia, and by Pope Gregory XVI. Engravings of them all are in the Boston collection, but I do not number them. The first of them bears, with other emblems, the staff of Aesculapius.

RE | INC. 1893 Inscription : FOR EMINENT GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH | AWARDED

Gold. 26. 40mm. *Bulletin of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia*, Vol. 3, p. 65, fig.

Surgeon William Dana Shelby (1872-), U. S. V. Founder of medal forific studies at Hanover College, Ind.
See under Medical Colleges.

Dr. John M. Watkins (), of Opelika, Ala.

793. Aluminum. 30. 48mm. This medal is Masonic, and as it was described Marvin in the *Journal* for Jan., 1902 (p. 93, No. MCCXXXIX), I here but re-

B. 1. *Medical Colleges, etc.*

Indiana. Hanover.

794. *Obverse*. Within heavy oak wreath, an unrolled scroll, upon which : HAN-COLLEGE | INDIANA | CLASS OF | 1902 (incused)

Reverse. Within heavy laurel wreath : THE | SHELBY MEDAL (incused) | Awarded (used) | — — | for the highest average | in | laboratory work (engraved)

Gold. Oval. 18 x 20. 30 x 32mm. With trifoliate ring. Impressions are in the collection, from Mr. John Shelby, of Charlestown, Ind., in whose memory the has been founded.¹

Missouri. St. Louis.

St. Dental College.

Besides No. 141, the John Hunter medal founded at the College by the St. Louis Society, which is now in the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. A. H. Fuller, of is, there is the following :

95. *Obverse*. Bust, facing and to right. Inscription : HOMER JUDD Exergue : 1866

Reverse. Within field : FACULTY PRIZE | PRESENTED TO Inscription : MISSOURI AL + COLLEGE | + D(ental) · D(epartment) · OF · W(ashington) · U(niversity) + Gold (value \$50), gold plated. 28. 44mm.² In the Boston collection, the gift of A. H. Fuller, late dean of the College.

Pennsylvania. Philadelphia.

Jefferson Medical College.

96. *Obverse*. Transversely, the staff of Aesculapius above ; below, an antique Within field : JEFFERSON | MEDICAL COLLEGE | PHILADELPHIA | FOUNDED 1826 | | ASSOCIATION | FOUNDED 1870

Reverse. Within scrolls : AWARDED TO Inscription : ALUMNI PRIZE FOR BEST · AVERAGE

Unze. 36. 58mm. I owe drawings to Messrs. Chapman, of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia College of Pharmacy.

97. *Obverse*. Two serpents, entwined together, drinking from a vase. Upon ve : Z — Φ and upon stem : P C P

Reverse. Within field : AWARDED | TO | — | FOR | EXCELLENCE | IN | SCHOLAR- Inscription : ALUMNI ASSOCIAⁿ. OF PHILAD^a. COLLEGE OF PHARMACY (rosette.)

Unze. 22. 35mm. In the Boston collection.

Tennessee. Nashville.

Medical Dept. of Vanderbilt University.

98. *Obverse*. Within circular depressed field, head of Cornelius Vanderbilt,

Upon truncation : G. H. LOVETT N. Y. Inscription : UNIVERSITAS VANDER- MDCCCLXXIII + (incused)

the following extract, as a touching in- al devotion, may be permitted from a let- ther, from the Philippines. "You cannot asure this little act gives me, to keep your en and to tell to the world year after year n your love, and that I recognize what you

did for me when I was incapable of doing even the least thing for myself. So be happy in the thought that it is for you, and that as the years flit by so does my love for you increase."

² The dies of the John Hunter medal having become cracked, the Judd medal has taken its place.

Reverse. Within circle enclosed by laurel branches tied by ribbon: J. OSCAR HALL | () | FOR | GENERAL PROFICIENCY | MAY 7TH | 1901 | () | Department of Dentistry (incused)

Gold, silver. 22. 36mm. Edge of obverse milled. The Founder's medal. In the Boston collection, the gift through Dr. D. R. Stubblefield, of Nashville, the Dean, of Dr. J. O. Hall, a recipient.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

American Pharmaceutical Association, 1893.

1799. *Obverse.* A mortar and pestle, between sprigs of laurel. Inscription: AMERICAN | PHARM. ASS'N | WORLDS FAIR MEETING | CHICAGO | 1893

Reverse. S. O. CHILDS & CO. | MAKERS | CHICAGO | 41ST ANNUAL | MEETING | AMERICAN | PHARMACEUTICAL | ASS'N | CHICAGO | AUG. 14-19. | 1893

Oxydized silver. Shield shaped, with eagle above. 20 x 28. 32 x 44mm. With ring and bar, scrolled above, and pin attachment. Upon bar, incused, the member's number. In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, President of the Association.

Do. Do., 1898.

1800. *Obverse.* A shield, in upper angles of which: 18-98 Below, upon a plicated band: BALTIMORE In the four quarters, a crab, a pair of oyster shells, a duck, and a sea turtle.

Reverse. Blank.

Oxydized silver. 20 x 22. 32 x 34mm. With ring, bar, and pin. Upon the bar: A. PH. A. In the Boston collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

Do. Do., 1901.

1801. *Obverse.* Upon circular raised field, the arms of Missouri, beneath a galaxy of stars. Legend upon the circular shield: UNITED WE STAND — DIVIDED WE FALL Upon a plicated band below: SALUS — POPULI SUPREMA — LEX ESTO Inscription: AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION | ST. LOUIS.

Reverse. Blank.

Oxydized silver. 24. 38mm. With ornate loop, ring, and transverse bar, upon which: A. PH. A. | 1901. In the Boston collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

1802. *Obverse.* AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASS'N | 491 (the member's number) | 1901.

Reverse. Blank.

White enamel. 14. 23mm. With pin attachment. In the Boston collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, 1891.

1803. *Obverse.* Within crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon and beneath a star, a pestle and mortar, upon which in monogram: IPA

Reverse. Within milled circle: TWELFTH | — | — ANNUAL — | MEETING | KANSAS | AUG. 25-27. | 1891 | — Inscription: ILLINOIS PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION | · ♦

Aluminum. 22. 35mm. Edges milled. With ring and narrow white ribbon. In the Boston collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

Missouri Pharmaceutical Association, 1897.

1804. *Obverse.* Within circle, in monogram: MPA Inscription: 19" (sic) ANNUAL MEETING | + MERAMEE HIGHLANDS +

Reverse. TREBUS & STEINER | — | ST LOUIS

Aluminum. A scroll above, and scrolled U. S. shield below. 22. 35mm. With ring, bar, and pin. Upon bar, within beaded oval, a pestle and mortar. At its sides: JUNE — 1897 In the Boston collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

Do. Do., 1898.

1805. *Obverse.* A pestle and mortar, with druggists' scales. Above, a linear measure with twenty-four divisions. At sides of mortar: M — P Below: A between 1878 — 1898

Reverse. W. H. HASKELL | ++ | MANUF'R | ++ | 618 PINE ST. ST. LOUIS
Silver, faced with white enamel. Rectangular. 24. 40mm. With loop and ring,
adorned by small American flag to white enamelled bar with pin. Upon the bar :
ANNIVERSARY | FOREST PARK COTTAGE | ST LOUIS, JUNE 9TH-11TH, 1898 In the
collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

Do. Do., 1900.

806. *Obverse.* A spatula and pestle, crossed. Upon curved band above : M.
Upon larger plicated band below : PERTLE SPRINGS JUNE 1900

Reverse. Blank.

Silver. 24 x 20. 38 x 30mm. With pin attachment and purple ribbon. In the
collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

Do. Do., 1901.

807. *Obverse.* The Western hemisphere, with ST. LOUIS indicated at its proper
Across whole face : ST. LOUIS | WORLDS FAIR | 1903

Reverse. Blank. The circular field depressed.

Aluminum. 24. 38mm. With two rings, purple ribbon upon which M. P. A.
large gilt shield, with pin. Upon shield, a mortar and pestle. Inscription : PER-
RINGS, MO. | JUNE 18-21, 1901. In the Boston collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

Pennsylvania.

Alumni Associations of Jefferson Medical College and Philadelphia College of
Dentistry. See under Medical Colleges.

F. 1. *Dentists.*

See above, under Medical Colleges.

F. 3. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

808. *Obverse.* Bust of female bicyclist, to left. Above : FAIR Below : cy-
(incused)

Reverse. LOWE BROS. | 88 ST. & BOUL'D | DRUGS | & SODA (incused)

Base, plated. 19. 32mm. Communicated to me by Dr. B. P. Wright, of
N. Y.

809. *Obverse.* A young woman with right arm about a cow's neck, and hold-
a package in left hand. Inscription : ' HORLICK'S MALTED MILK ' | THAT'S
AND DRINK TO ME

Reverse. (Card of Whitehead & Hoag Co., Newark, N. J.)

Base, enamelled in colors. 20. 33mm. With pin attachment. In the Boston
collection, from Dr. Whelpley.

810. *Obverse.* Within field : SODA Above and below, two small trefoils. In-
scription : NEW YORK STORE Exergue, five small stars.

Reverse. Similar.

German silver. 14. 22mm. Communicated to me by Dr. Wright.

1. *Obverse.* EAGLE DRUG STORE | (six stars) | * | GOOD AT | (a double
GUTHRIE, OKLA.

Reverse. GOOD FOR | CTS. 5 CTS. (within scrolls) | IN TRADE

Aluminum. Octagonal. 21. 30mm. In the Boston collection, from Dr. Wright.

F. 4. *Medical Apparatus.*

2. *Obverse.* VAPOR | SHOWER BATH CO. | ROCHESTER. N. Y. | PAT'D. APR. 18,
(incused)

Reverse. Blank.

Base. Rectangular. 29 x 13. 47 x 20mm. In Boston collection.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN. A. *Personal.*

Patrick John Cremen (), of Cork, Ireland. Senior Physician to the
Maritable Infirmary. See below, under Hospitals.

J. P. Golding (), of Cork. See below, under Hospitals.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Ireland. Cork.

1813. *Obverse.* The city arms. Beneath : P. J. CREMEN. M. D. | J. P. GOLDING. M. D. Inscription, in German text : CORK NORTH INFIRMARY Exergue : ††
Reverse. Within crossed laurel branches : Awarded To | W. C. D. Prendergast | For | Practical Medicine | May 1883 (engraved)
 Gold. 26. 40mm. Impressions are in the Boston collection from Dr. W. C. Dowling Prendergast, of Hordley House, Hanley, Staffordshire, a recipient.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

The Barber-Surgeons, London.

1814. *Obverse.* Building, with two trees, facing. Inscription : BARBERS HALL | MONKWELL STREET
Reverse. As that of No. 1025 (London and Westminster Penny, 1797).
 Prattent, Virtuoso's Companion, p. 214, fig. 3.

VII. HOLLAND. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Christian Bernhard Tilanus (1796-1883), of Amsterdam.

1815. *Obverse.* Within circle, bust facing and to left. At right : J. ELION F. Inscription : C. B. TILANUS CHIR. PROF. AMSTELOD. | * NAT. MDCCXCVI. OBIIT. MDCCCLXXXIII *
Reverse. As that of No. 1742. Crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon. Inscription : SOCIETAS * CHIRURGICA * AMSTELAEDAMENSIS * INITA * MDCCXC.
 Bronze. 35. 56mm. Rubbings are in the Boston collection, from Dr. Brettauer of Trieste.

1816. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Over left shoulder : J Elion f No inscription, but features identical with those of preceding.

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. 140. 220mm. In the Brettauer collection.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Chirurgical Society of Amsterdam.

Besides No. 1742, see under Personals, No. 1815, above.

[To be continued.]

A SACRED CHINESE COIN.

ONE of the coins of the Chinese Emperor Kanghi is very much sought after by the Chinese, who use it in making rings for the finger. It is slightly different from the other cash issued under the same Emperor, in the form of one of the characters which indicate the reigning period. The Chinese call it "Lo-han cash," the word Lo-han being a transcript in Chinese characters of the Sanskrit word Arhan, "venerable," the name applied to the eighteen attendants of Buddha, who are frequently seen ranged along the two sides of the principal halls in Buddhist temples.

The tradition is that while the Emperor was intimately associated with European missionaries he became imbued with a feeling of contempt for Buddhism, and illustrated this phase of his faith by having a set of eighteen brass Lo-han images melted down and cast into cash. This brass is said to have contained a considerable portion of gold ; hence the demand for the cash.

KING EDWARD'S TITLE ON HIS COINS.

THE stalwart Scots are making protests against the new royal title, on the British coinage. A second medal has been issued by the Scottish Patriotic Association, not only involving the protest against the title "Edward VII," but a further protest against the misuse of the terms "England" and "English" in place of "Britain" and "British." On the obverse is the union jack, combining the crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, and standing for the empire; around it is the legend, EDWARD I OF BRITAIN AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FALSELY STYLED EDWARD VII; underneath the flag runs the inscription, OUR EMPIRE IS BRITISH; OUR ARMY, NAVY, FLAG, PARLIAMENT AND KING—ALL ARE BRITISH, NOT ENGLISH. On the reverse flies the Scottish flag on which the "ruddy lion ramps in gold," a lion rampant in a golden tressure "flory-counter-flory," surrounded by the legend, IN DEFENCE OF THE RIGHTS AND HONOUR OF SCOTLAND.

This is the revival of the old quarrel which began when James I of England and VI of Scotland, first of the Stuart kings, ascended the throne as the successors of Elizabeth of England. The contention of course has a large grain of truth for its foundation, since Scotland was not absorbed by conquest, but came into the realm voluntarily. This was recognized on the second coinage of James, when MAG. BRIT. (Great Britain) was substituted for ANG. SCO. (England and Scotland), and by the motto QUÆ DEUS CONJUNXIT NEMO SEPARET (What God hath joined together let no man separate). This text, from the Vulgate version of St. Matthew xix: 6, is used in the marriage ceremony, and has reference on the coinage to the voluntary consent of both parties, not to a mere alliance, but a completed union. This thought of union was also emphasized on the minor coinage—on the pennies and twopenny pieces at least—which bore the legend TUEATUR UNITA DEUS (May God preserve the united realms). King James recommended an Act of Union in 1607, but it was a century later before the plan was finally carried through the Parliaments of both kingdoms. The phrase "United Kingdoms" has ever since been in common use.

In the troublous times of James II, there was little thought given to his title, though he is named as Seventh of Scotland, on the coins struck in the Scottish mint at Edinburg, which were the last of the separate coinage for Scotland; after the union in 1707 all British coins were struck in London, and as Anne was then on the throne, there was no occasion for raising the question of a double number, since no Queen of Scotland had that name.

Her predecessor Mary II, wife of William of Orange, was Mary II of Scotland also, for Mary of Guise, Queen of James V, was merely regent for her daughter the beauteous Mary, Queen of Scots, who is called Mary I on the testoons struck before her marriage with the Dauphin Francis.

The question as to the title of the joint sovereign with Mary II of England, William III of England and II of Scotland,—William the Lion, who reigned 1165–1209 being the first—does not seem to have arisen. This may have been because that prince had done homage not only to Henry II, but even to John, and thus recognized their suzerainty if not their sovereignty over his kingdom. We do not remember that the title was discussed by Scotchmen when William IV ascended the throne, and the present monarch is therefore the first for nearly three centuries to hear the question by what number he shall be known, made a matter of argument.

M.

MEDALS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

X.

I CONTINUE descriptions of local medals, issued by individual Posts of the Grand Army, for use at Department and National Encampments, and as the distinctive badges of the Posts for which they were struck.

10. Obverse, Bust of Gen. Grant clothed in citizen's dress, and in profile to left. Legend, above, * PRESENTED BY * and below, completing the circle, U. S. GRANT POST N^o 67 Reverse, Legend, above, * 11TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT * and completing the circle, DEPT. OF MICHIGAN G. A. R. On the field the inscription in four lines, BAY CITY | SOUVENIR | MAR. 13. 14. 15. | 1889. Edge ring, with crimson ribbon, attached to a clasp on which BAY CITY, MICH. in a sunken and roughened field; on a semi-circle above, 1889 on a sunburst of rays; attached to the bar is a small medalet with the familiar group of Liberty or Columbia, a soldier, a sailor, etc., as already described. Bronze. Size 20. Length of bar, 24; size of medalet, 10.

11. On a shield-shaped planchet a small shield bearing the arms of the State of Michigan,—the sun rising over a lake, etc., as previously described,—with the two supporters, a stag on the dexter and a moose on the sinister side, the eagle crest and the National and State mottoes: in the upper right and left corners of the shield are two five-pointed stars. Resting on the upper edge of the planchet, is a circle with G A R on a roughened sunken field. Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, the third and last curving, 12TH | ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | DEPT. MICH. | COMPLIMENTS | OF | WOODBURY POST 45 Copper, bronzed. Width 20; height 32, nearly. Edge ring, and crimson ribbon falling from an ornate bar, with raised outline and roughened field, on which ADRIAN, 1890 Length of bar, 24; height, 7.

12. A diamond-shaped planchet, the form probably suggested by one of the earliest of the "corps badges," of the Army of the Potomac. Obverse, Bust of Gen. Kearney to left, nearly in profile, clothed in uniform. Legend, above, on the left, PHIL. KEARNEY on the right, POST N^o 7 and under the bust, G A R Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, 13TH | ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | DEPT. OF | MICHIGAN | G. A. R. | MAR. 10. 11. 12. | 1891 Planchet loop at top for ring. Suspended by a crimson ribbon from an oblong bar, with an ornamental top. MUSKEGON on the bar and 1891 on an ellipse above. Copper, bronzed. Length of diamond, 32; width, 24; width of bar, 24. The hub used for this portrait, or one very similar, has been used on at least one other Grand Army medal, struck for the Department medal of New Jersey.

13. Planchet in the form of a quatrefoil, which like the preceding, was the shape of one of the corps badges of the Army of the Potomac. Obverse, Bust three-quarters facing to left, of Col. Norval E. Welch, in the uniform of his rank. Legend, on the left, WELCH over the head, POST on the right, N^o 137 and at the bottom G A R the last curving. Col. Welch commanded the 16th Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and was killed in action near Poplar Grove, Virginia, Sept. 30, 1864. Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, the second and seventh curving: 14TH | ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | DEPT. OF MICHIGAN | G. A. R. | APRIL 19. | 20. & 21. | 1892 Bar, oblong, with an ornamental top; on the bar, ANN ARBOR MICH. and the date 1892 on an ellipse above. Copper, bronzed. Size 24; width of bar, 24. The impression in my collection has a yellow ribbon. The colors usually indicate the official rank of the wearer; most of the bodies use red for the general membership.

14. A planchet of irregular form, representing a folded ribbon at the top, from which falls a second one, enclosing a large figure 2. On the upper ribbon KIT CARSON | POST in two lines following the curving folds of the ribbon; and on the lower portion, WASHINGTON. D. C. The surface of the ribbon is roughened, borders and letters raised; the field around the 2 removed, and the planchet is cut to the outlines of the ribbon. Edge ring and link with bar, on which in two lines 1892 | NAT'L ENCAMPMENT Reverse, Plain. Cast, in yellow metal, gilt. Greatest length, 28; width, 30; length of bar, 27.

15. Planchet in the form of an acorn (another corps badge). Obverse, Bust nearly facing and in uniform, on the cup of the acorn a ribbon on which is GEN. GEO. H. THOMAS. The surface is rounded, the cup-part thicker, and finished like an acorn cup. Reverse (flat), Inscription in eight lines, the first and last curving: COMPLI- | MENTS | OF | GEO. H. THOMAS | POST NO. 14 | DEPT. OF MICH. | G. A. R. | MARCH 7. 8. 9TH | 1893. Edge ring, suspended by a red ribbon from an oblong clasp with ornate top, on which in three lines, the first two curving, CRYSTAL | ANNIVERSARY | BENTON HARBOR. Copper, bronzed. Length, 20; width of cup, 20; length of bar, 24; height, 9. This medal was struck for the anniversary celebration of the foundation of the Post in 1888.

16. Planchet, a trefoil (still another corps badge). Obverse, On the centre a shield-shaped tablet, with G A R; in the space above, LAFAYETTE; in that at the left, MEADE; in that at the right KINSLEY; the edges of the lobes of the trefoil are covered with laurel wreaths, separated at the inner angles and top; on the lower wreath, under the shield, a ribbon with PHILADELPHIA. Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, the fifth curving, MADE OF | CANNON | CAPTURED | BY NEW YORK PENNA. AND MASS | REGIMENTS | AT | FORT FISHER. The Posts named on the medal were composed of soldiers from the States mentioned on the reverse, Lafayette being a Post in New York, Meade in Philadelphia, and Kinsley in Boston. Edge loop and ring, suspended by a crimson ribbon from an oblong and ornate clasp, on which in two lines, 33RD NA- | TIONAL | ENCAMPMENT 1899 the end of the first partly overlapping the beginning of the second. Bronze. Width, 24; height, 21; length of bar, 24.

17. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to left of Gen. Logan (citizen's dress). Legend, on a slightly raised border, above, ★ JOHN A. LOGAN POST 186, G. A. R. ★ and completing the circle, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Reverse, On the field a lozenge with pearly border, having on its centre a cartridge box, with U. S. in an ellipse and 40 ROUNDS in a curving line above. Legend, above, ORGANIZED JAN. 13. 1887. and below, 1861 ★ ★ ★ 1865. Beneath, curving to the edge, in small letters, J. K. DAVISON PHILA. The cartridge box, etc., is a well known corps badge. After the adoption of these distinguishing emblems,—first used, I believe, by Gen. Hooker's troops in the Army of the Potomac, the custom was generally taken up, and devices established for all the various corps of the army. As to this device, the story is told that before the practice had become universal throughout the northern army, a soldier belonging to one of the western corps ordered to reinforce the Army of the Potomac, but whose division had not yet received a device, was asked what corps badge his regiment wore. His happy answer — "A cartridge box and forty rounds" was at once accepted by his superior officers who chanced to hear the reply, and the box as described, became the accepted badge of the corps. The tale is no doubt familiar to those whose memories run back to the days of the Civil War, but some of the younger collectors may not be aware of the meaning of this design.

18. Another trefoil or clover-leaf planchet, as the leaf has a stem. Obverse, Inscription in six lines, the last curving : 7 | W. VA. | VETERAN | ROMNEY | TO | APPOMATTOX Reverse, Blank. Edge ring, suspended by a yellow ribbon from an oblong bar; surmounting the bar is the bottom of a horse's hoof, shod, and showing the nails and calks; laurel leaves extend outward from the shoe. Inside the shoe in four lines, the first and last curving, WE HAVE | CROSSED | THE | MOUNTAINS. Copper, bronzed. Width of trefoil, 20; height, including stem, 22; length of bar, 24; of the shoe, which extends above and below the bar, 12. This medal was, I am informed, struck for Post 7, Grafton, W. Va., but has no date and merely the number to identify it.

19. Obverse, Bust in uniform, half facing to left, of Adam Zabriskie, Colonel of the 9th N. J. Volunteers, for whom the Post is named. Legend, ZABRISKIE POST NO. 38 DEPT. OF N. J. Under the bust, 1878 (date of foundation). Reverse, Plain, with milled edge. Ring inserted in the rim; suspended by a crimson ribbon from a bar on which the medalet of the Order, as described, soldier, sailor, etc.; the edge is ornamented and branches of laurel extend outward from the central circle. The ribbon sometimes has stamped upon it in gold letters, DEPT | OF | NEW JERSEY Copper, bronzed. Size 20. Length of bar, 24. Col. Zabriskie died Jan. 3, 1864, in Chesapeake Hospital.

20. Obverse, As obverse of No. 5 and apparently from the same die. Reverse, Plain, with milled edge. Edge ring and ribbon of the National colors attached to a bar, on the centre of which a circle or medalet, with legend, SEDGWICK above, POST NO. 1 below, and G A R on the field. Conventional ornaments on either side. This was intended to be worn by friends of the Post; and the ribbon is lettered in gold, CITIZEN'S | CORPS. Copper, bronzed. Size 26. Length of bar, 24. Some of them are said to have 7 in place of 1 on the bar; the latter is the correct number of the Post.

21. Obverse, As the preceding. Reverse, The device of the Order, in a wreath of laurel, open at the top and tied with a bow of ribbon at the bottom. Suspended by an edge ring and crimson ribbon from a bar. The latter is similar to that last described, but differs in the legend of the medalet on the centre; this has, above, NELSON L. WHITE and below, POST 37 with G A R in the centre. This medal was struck by the Post in Danbury, Conn., named in honor of Lieut.-Col. White of the 4th Conn. regiment of infantry, which in January, 1862, became the First Conn. Heavy Artillery. Copper, bronzed. Size as preceding.

C. P. N.

A HALF-FARTHING FINE, AND HOW TO PAY IT.

Editors of the Journal:—

A CURIOUS problem in English currency was brought to my notice recently, and though the case occurred four or five years ago, it may not have been noticed by *Journal* readers, and I therefore send it as of possible interest to collectors among the legal fraternity. It appears that in the settlement of a fine the defendants were obliged to pay the County Court officers one farthing between them, and the question at once arose how the order of the Court could be carried out. It attracted the attention of the press, and various correspondents of the *London Daily Mail* offered suggestions, some of the writers stating that they possessed half and third farthings, the former struck before 1845, and the latter as recently as 1878.

When application was made at the Mint for such pieces, the information was given that one-third farthings were still occasionally coined, for use in Malta, but no half-farthings have been struck since 1860, when all copper coins were called in, and bronze only was made legal tender. While half-farthings therefore could still be obtained, yet as struck in copper, they would not be legal tender. The Wolverhampton Judge had apparently imposed a fine which could only be met by an "illegal tender!" Could he accept it legally? One correspondent, in Yankee fashion, met the question by asking another: "Has the Court," he inquired, "any right to refuse change? If not, let the defendants put down their farthings, — the smallest legal tender coin — and demand a half-farthing back. If the change is not forthcoming, surely they can sue the County Court." I am not versed in the fine points of the law in such matters, but I believe that under American law the defendants would have to offer the exact sum, or take the consequences. Various conundrums at once present themselves, if the English view is correct. How the final solution was reached I have not learned.

LACON.

SOME CURIOUS COUNTERSTAMPS.

I HAVE in my collection a silver Real of Charles III of Spain, worn nearly smooth in circulation but with enough of the original impression visible to identify it as having been struck in 1776. This has been counterstamped with a circular die, on which is the Liberty cap surrounded by formal rays, and with three stars between each ray. The form of the cap is that used on Mexican coins rather than on those of the United States; a curious thing about this counterstamp is that beneath the cap is 1 DOLLAR — though the 1 is more like j than 1; the die is badly worn and shows evidence of hard usage. This appears to have been made with the same punch or possibly the die that was used on the Five Dollar gold piece issued as one of the necessity pieces of the period, by the Pacific Company, California in 1849. The Liberty cap is the same, the formal rays with stars between them agree, and if the peculiar 1 is altered from 5 as seems very possible, we have a key to the mystery of its origin.

On a segment of one-fourth of a Spanish Peso, cut from the portion distant from the date so that its time of mintage is uncertain (also in my cabinet), I find three counterstamps — one on one side, and two on the other, and of the latter, one partly cancelling the other. The first has in an incused circle the American eagle in relief, displayed, holding the arrows and olive branch; the stamp is lettered NOUVELLE above, and ORLEANS below, outside of a circular line which encloses the device. On the other side of this "quarter" there is a second counterstamp, consisting of a chain of fifteen links within which were once two script letters; of these the first, *T* followed by a period, is now alone legible; the other is cancelled by the third counterstamp which has the word *Bad* also in script, in raised letters; the silver however is *not* bad, and it is difficult to explain the meaning of these various stamps, especially of the last.

It is well known that these segments were cut from Spanish coins, — generally those dated 1810 to 1820, — and used in the West Indies for currency in place of small silver coins, of which the supply was always unequal to the demand. The counterstamp on this seems to indicate it was so marked at New Orleans, possibly just after the Louisiana purchase, and before U. S. coins had got into circulation there.

Longwood, Mass.

HOWLAND WOOD.

MASONIC MEDALS.

(Continued from Vol. XXXVI, p. 94.)

MCXLIII. Obverse, A star of five points, surmounting formal rays; on the centre of the star the letter G. Legend above RESP.'. □ AURORA BOREAL N^o 82 and below, completing the circle, ★ OR.'. DE MATAMOROS ★ (Worshipful Lodge Aurora Borealis, Orient of Matamoros). Reverse, The western hemisphere, the great circles indicated, resting on clouds; on the field seven beams radiating from the top (the rays of the aurora), with numerous small stars between them. No legend. Edge loop for suspension. Silver. Size 20.¹

MCXLIV. Obverse, Badge or jewel. The compasses extended on an arc, on which SOB.'. CAP.'. JAVIER MINA N.'. 20. (Sovereign Chapter of Javier Mina, No. 20.) Within the compasses a pelican in her piety; over her head a cross with a rose on the junction of the arms. A crown over the joint of the compasses. Reverse, Plain. Worn with a ribbon of the national colors. Silver gilt. Length 29, exclusive of the crown, which is attached by a link, width 23.²

MCXLV. Similar in every respect to the preceding, except that the pelican and cross are silver and the jewel gilt. Length from point of compasses 29, width of arc 23.³

MCXLVI. Obverse, On a sunken field a cubic stone with a four-sided pyramid on its top; on the side of the cube the face of the radiant sun. Legend on a raised circle, letters incused and each followed by .: L Q U L V N P S L M * (the initials of *Lo que une la virtud no puede separar la muerte* That which virtue unites death cannot separate.) Reverse, Plain. Silver gilt. Size 36.⁴

MCXLVII. Obverse, A temple front, approached by three steps; the square and compasses enclosing G fill the entrance, and the pediment has the All-seeing eye; on the upper step on either side of the temple a pillar surmounted by a globe; beneath the steps two branches of olive crossed, * in the space above; over the temple, GR.'. OR.'. DE ESPAÑA (Grand Orient of Spain.) Legend, separated from the field by a circle, above RESP.'. LOG.'. VOZ DE HIRAM N^o 151 and completing the circle • VALL.'. DE MATANZAS • (Worshipful Lodge "The Cry of Hiram," No. 151, Valley of Matanzas.) Reverse, On a triangle imposed on rays forming a six-pointed star the All-seeing eye; beneath it in three lines 20 | ABRIL | 1870 | * (date of foundation). Edge ring. Silver. Size 20.

¹ Matamoros is on the Rio Grande, and on the opposite side of the river General Taylor encamped at the opening of the Mexican war.

² This body, No. 20 on the Mexican roll of Rose Croix Chapters and located in the city of Mexico, was founded in 1883. The late Dr. Bastow wrote that this jewel (struck from dies) is very rare. Javier (or Xavier) Mina though of Spanish birth, was as has been pre-

viously stated, active in promoting the independence of Mexico and shot by the Spanish authorities.

³ This jewel was like the preceding struck in two dies, the pelican being incused on the reverse of this piece, the portions united by rivets, while on the other it is solid and they are soldered (?) together.

⁴ This is apparently a general medal for Lodges of Perfection, 14th grade, and used in Mexico.

MCXLVIII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing G; the All-seeing eye above, rays from which fill the field. Legend, separated by a circle of dots, RESP.: LOG.: ZARAGOZA N° 15 and completing the circle *HUAJUPAM DE LEON OAXACA* (Worshipful Lodge Zaragoza, and location). Reverse, On the field, the inscription in seven lines, ★ | FIDEL PERAL | JOSE GOMEZ | FORTINO FIGUEROA | FELIX CALVO | IGNACIO VAZQUEZ | LORENZO BARROZO | MIGUEL CANTU | — Legend, above, RESP.: LOG.: ZARAGOZA N° 15 and completing the circle * AGOSTO 23 DE 1886 * (Names of founders, and of the Lodge with date of foundation, Aug. 23, 1886.) Silver. Size 19.¹

MCXLIX. Obverse, The face of the sun, the rays forming an eight-pointed star, enclosed in a cable tow of four knots. Legend above, RESP.: TALL.: OSIRIS N° 48 and below ★ OR.: DE FRESNILLO ★ (Worshipful Lodge of Osiris, Orient of Fresnillo.) Reverse, On a cluster of rays and enclosing G are the square and compasses. Legend, above MARZO 10 DE 1875 and below ★ R.: E.: A.: A.: ★ (Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, March 10, 1875). Edge ring and links for ribbon. Silver. Size 17.²

MCL. Obverse, Clothed bust nearly to waist of Albert Pike, facing partly to right; his beard full and his hair falling on his shoulders; he wears the collar of the 33d degree partly concealed by his cloak. Legend, separated by a circle of dots, above, CONST.: DIGNA Y RESP.: LOG.: ALBERTO PIKE N° 55 and completing the circle, • 5636 R.: E.: A.: A.: 5640 • (The name and number of the Lodge under the Scottish rite, constituted 1876. The date 5640 or 80 is probably the date of issue.) Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing G, rays from which extend into the field; beneath are two branches of olive and laurel crossed and tied with a bow of ribbon at the base, and PASADENA in very small letters near the lower edge. Legend above, OR.: DE MEXICO. Edge ring and ribbon of dark blue edges and white centre. Copper. Size 24.³

MCLI. Trial impression from obverse die. An equilateral triangle, in which are the scales of justice and the All-seeing eye in the space beneath the beam, its rays filling the field. Legend, on the left side of the triangle, RESP.: LOG.: on the right, EUREKA . N° 38 . and on the base, OR.: DE.: GUADALAJARA . 5636 . (Worshipful Lodge Eureka, No. 38, Orient of Guadalajara,) The sides of the triangle which bear the legend measure 26. There is probably an external triangle, the points truncated. Size 30 at widest part. Size 24.⁴

MCLII. Obverse, On the field, a high mountain with a smaller one at the left, and a third, partly seen in the distance, at the right; in the foreground, a river flows from the base of the mountain to the right.

Lodge has its Orient about two hundred miles east of the city of Mexico. The medal is in the Bastow collection.

It is a mining town twenty-five miles north of the city of Mexico.

as probably designed to be worn by mem-

bers of the Lodge which struck DCCCCLXXXII when founded. In the Bastow collection.

⁴ There was a star-shaped medal struck for this Lodge (see DCCCCLXVII), and I have no knowledge that the dies for this trial piece were ever used. In the Bastow collection.

ground, the Holy Bible, square and compasses, with a trowel on the left, and a square erect and surmounting a level at the right. Legend, above, MOUNT NEBOH (*sic*) LODGE N^o 257. N. Y. and below, completing the circle, INS^p JUNE 11. 5852. Reverse, On the field, the inscription in four lines, 500TH | MASTER MASON | IN MOUNT NEBOH □ | 257, F. & A. M. Legend, above, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE RAISING OF THE and at the bottom, completing the circle, MAY 8. 1893 · Tin. Size 28.¹

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO MEDALLIC ART.

THE "*Société Hollandaise-Belge des Amis de la Médaille d' Art*" is, as its name denotes, a society in Belgium and the Netherlands which aims to promote a higher standard of medallic art, and especially to encourage young artists in the two countries, who give evidence of skill or talent in the direction of designing for medals; its statutes provide for an occasional competition among young sculptors and medalists, for which prizes are offered. It has recently announced a contest for a prize of eight hundred francs, to be awarded by a jury to the successful competitor. The conditions are that he must be under thirty years of age on the first of January next; he must be a graduate of one of the Academies of Fine Arts, or of one of the higher Schools of design or sculpture, etc., of the countries named. The subject suggested for treatment is the "Glorification of Universal Peace," and the models submitted may be either for a medal or plaque (obverse and reverse), as the competitor may choose, and must be capable of being struck on a planchet of 75 millimeters.

If a design which meets the approval of the judges is received, it will become the property of the Society on payment of the prize, and will be used to strike a limited number of medals for members only; an example in silver and ten in bronze will be presented to the successful designer in addition to the money prize. These designs may be submitted in plaster, marble, metal, or any material; they must not exceed 30 centimetres in diameter, if intended for a medal, or 30 centimetres in diagonal, if a plaque, and must be in the hands of the President of the Society, M. Alphonse de Witte, 55 Rue du Trône, Brussels, not later than the first of April next; the decision will be published on the first of May, following. Among the names of the jurors, which are given in the Society's circulars, we observe those of M. de Witte, the President of the Society, of Dr. H. J. de Dompierre de Chaufepié, Chief Keeper of the Royal Cabinet of Medals, at the Hague, and Secretary of the Society; Jhr. J. Six, Professor in the University of Amsterdam; of Vicomte B. de Jonghe, President of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium; of M. Charles Dupriez, editor of the *Gazette Numismatique*, of Brussels, and other noted experts. Unsuccessful competitors will have their work returned within a few weeks after the decision is reached. Designs offered are subject to the usual conditions showing the competitors are eligible for the contest, under the rules as printed; the name of the winner will be announced in the public journals of Holland and Belgium, and his work reproduced among the "Historic Medals of Belgium."

The New York School for Instruction in Medallic Art, under charge of a joint committee of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society and the Academy

¹ In the Lawrence collection.

of Design have, we are informed, similar plans in view, and, as was stated in the *Journal* for October last, the "Woodbury G. Langdon Prize" of \$100 has been offered for the best work of its students. In his Annual Address to the first-named Society, the President recently said that "already signs point to a growing appreciation of the medallic art in this country."

UNDESCRIBED MEXICAN TOKENS.

DR. N. LEÓN, of Quiroga, Michoacan, Mexico, has kindly furnished the *Journal* with a copy of the *Paladin*, a small local sheet, printed in Quiroga, in which he has described three Mexican tokens, issued in that little mountain village, and which are probably unknown to collectors. The first is scarce, and the second and third are especially rare. We have translated his paper for our readers, and print it below. These pieces, like many of the so-called Hacienda tokens, may be classed as Necessity coins, for they were issued to meet the emergencies of the tempestuous days when Mexico was recovering from her struggle for independence, and therefore have a peculiar interest. — EDS.

ON the 28th of June, 1542, by royal command, the Viceroy, Don Antonio de Mendoza, ordered the coinage of \$200,000 of pieces of eight maravedis in billon, and of pieces of four and two maravedis in copper, for use as small change in the commercial transactions of Mexico and throughout New Spain. In making this provision for small coins, the greater part of which was executed, he did not anticipate the objections of the Indians to the use of this money; and when the people were obliged by governmental authority to take it, they received as little as possible, and then threw it into the Lake of Mexico (Torquemada, Cavo). The result of this was, that the colonial governor did not care to concern himself longer with money of this class, and even when the necessity for its use became pressing, no one would accept it. As a compromise measure he permitted, or rather tolerated, the issue of money struck by societies of artisans, individual merchants, or municipalities, in copper, brass, wood, and even some contributions to the circulating medium made of soap,—the only guaranty for its redemption being the honor or commercial standing of those who issued it.

This custom early gave rise to the greatest variety in weight, style, and material, even of pieces struck by the same parties. Secured from detection by the lack of a standard, frauds daily became more numerous.

The first local copper money which was accepted for circulation in Mexico was issued by the Viceroy Calleja, in the year 1814, for the reason that the quartillitas were very scarce; quartillas, octavos, and tenth parts of reals were coined in 1814, '15, '16 and '17.

During the period of independence of Spanish authority, and under the brief reign of the Emperor Augustin Iturbide, coinage of copper was provided for by decree, but no steps were taken to carry out the order. Under the Republic, from 1823 to 1852, this class of money was coined without objection; various issues, private and provincial, continually appeared, and frauds and counterfeits abounded in general. Without attempting to trace the history of copper coinage in Mexico, it is enough for the present purpose to say that in spite of laws, regulations and prohibitive decrees, private issues continued until 1857, the revolutionary movements and the general disorder that for so many years wasted the nation being an efficient cause.

Notwithstanding the poverty and limited territory of the little city of Quiroga, there were three different kinds of these tokens which were coined there, in copper and bronze, each having the value of an eighth-real, or, as commonly called in that vicinity, a Tlaco. Two of these I possess, and of the third I have a careful description. They are as follows:—

The first is an Eighth-Real piece, of copper, cast. Obverse, Within a knotted circle of rope (a lasso), there is, on the field, a monogram of the interlaced letters of the name MANUEL; beneath this, DE and at the base COCUPA. Reverse, Entirely plain, without indication of value or stamp. Size, 19mm. I am informed, on excellent authority, that this piece was put into circulation by a dealer in Cocupa, whose name was Manuel Fuentes, and that the date of emission was 1838.

The second is of bronze, and cast. Obverse, On the upper portion of the field a liberty cap on a cloud with rays, and below it COCUPAO. The border is a circle near the edge. Reverse, On the centre of the field, $\frac{1}{8}$ (*un octavo*); a branch of laurel and another of oak, crossed at the base and extending upward on the sides of the value. Size, 20mm. Issued about 1840, by the same person.

The third, of which only a small number was issued, is also of bronze, and cast. The obverse has a high mountain with two peaks (the Tzarate, of the Anahuac chain, which runs through the State of Michoacan, and near which is the village of Cocupa). Above is the legend, MUNICIPALIDAD DE COCUPAO and in the exergue the date, AÑO DE 1848. Reverse, On the field, $\frac{1}{8}$ above which are two right hands clasping each other, while an open wreath of laurel and olive, the stems crossed at the bottom, encloses the denomination of value and extends to the cuffs of the hands above. Each face of the piece has a border of small circles, but only a few appear on the token, due to imperfect workmanship. All the pieces are rather rudely executed. This is size 23mm, and the weight is 8 grams, more than twice as heavy as the second, which weighs but 3.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

"DOGS."

Editors of the Journal:—

REMEMBERING the discussion about "black dogges" in your pages some time since, it may be of interest to mention the fact that in the West India Islands the name of "dogs" has not yet entirely disappeared; the two-sol pieces in circulation early in the last century on the Island of St. Kitts (otherwise known as St. Christophers), were reckoned as two-and-one-half "dogs," and certain Necessity pieces issued in Tobago in the time of Louis XVI (1781-92), value two sols, had the same name. In St. Lucia between 1803 and 1814, there was a copper piece of "Two dogs" issued without date, which bears on one side a wreath enclosing the figure 2, and on the other a wreath and monogram. These pieces are more fully described by Atkins (see pp. 318, Nos. 44 and 47; 319, No. 52).

SIRIUS.

THALERS OF MARIA THERESA.

THE Thalers of Maria Theresa which are still coined in Austria bearing the date of their original issue in her reign without alteration, continue to be the only money in use in the Province of Yemen, in Arabia; they also circulate in some parts of Syria, in Abyssinia and in Nubia, to a less extent, where they are called Tallaros, a corruption of Thaler. The Turkish Government has made several ineffectual efforts to stop their use, and not long since it sent

out in a Turkish steamer nearly three million piastres in silver, of various denominations, to supplant them, but the people prefer the "dollars of their fathers," which have been familiar to four or five generations, and the Sultan's effort has thus far met with little success. The recent coinage of King Menelik has displaced the Austrian coins to some extent in the African countries, and their long day will probably soon pass to its end in Africa.

OBITUARY.

H. P. SMITH.

HARLAN PAGE SMITH, well known to collectors as one of the leading coin dealers in New York, died at his home, 256 West Fifty-second street, in that city, on the 2d of March last. He was born in Hamilton, Madison County, N. Y., on the 18th of March, 1839. In his youth he was a mariner, roving over distant parts of the world, but he finally settled in New York City, where he engaged successfully in the wholesale fruit business. He relinquished his active connection with this business about 1876, when he found time to study with new pleasure the coins he had collected in his travels, — a subject in which he had always been interested. From that period on, his devotion to the science was constant and ever increasing until his death.

He gave his attention especially to the United States series and to ancient Greek silver, and the cabinet of these two classes he has left will certainly awaken the keenest interest among connoisseurs, when the inevitable hour arrives which will present them for public sale. He was always credited with good judgment, and with his extensive knowledge of coins, he proved a bold operator; his activity and constant presence at coin sales was a valued contribution to assured success. His manner was frank, and, by those who did not know him well, he was occasionally thought to be somewhat brusque; but the warmest heart — and it was easily found — beat within his breast, and there are many who felt his kindness and friendship. About 1887 he formed the New York Coin and Stamp Company, with which he remained until November, 1901, when it was dissolved. His connection with this company was mainly as a capitalist, but he found much pleasure in the collections which passed through his hands for public sale, being quick to discern pieces of special rarity or value. He leaves a widow, one daughter, and two grandchildren. He was a member of the Numismatic Society of London from 1886 until his death.

L. H. L.

EDMUND J. CLEVELAND.

WE have learned with deep regret of the death of Mr. EDMUND J. CLEVELAND, of Hartford, — a frequent contributor, and for more than thirty years a subscriber to the *Journal* — who passed away on the ninth of July, 1902, after a long and painful illness, which he endured for many months with singular fortitude. He was born in Elizabeth, N. J., November 25, 1842; this was his home until 1885, when he removed to Hartford, Ct., where he passed the remainder of his life. During the Civil War he served with distinction in the Ninth N. J. Volunteers; on his return to business life he soon became interested in coin study, and was well versed in early American coins and medals; his collection of Vernons, of American "Politicals," and especially of the Assay Medals, annually struck at the U. S. Mint, descriptions of many of which he has from time to time sent the *Journal*, was of special interest. He was a member of the

G. A. R., of Trinity Lodge, A. F. A. M., Hartford, and of the N. E. Historic-Genealogical Society, and the author of the very exhaustive Genealogy of the descendants of Moses Cleveland, of Suffolk, England, regarded as one of the most complete works of the kind yet published. He was also an active member of the Connecticut Historical Society, and of the Historical Societies of New Jersey and Long Island, and has contributed to the press numerous articles in his favorite lines of study. A widow, two daughters, and a son just graduated with honor at Trinity College, survive him. M.

EDITORIAL.

THE ITALIAN MEDALS OF KING HUMBERT, AND WOMAN'S WORK.

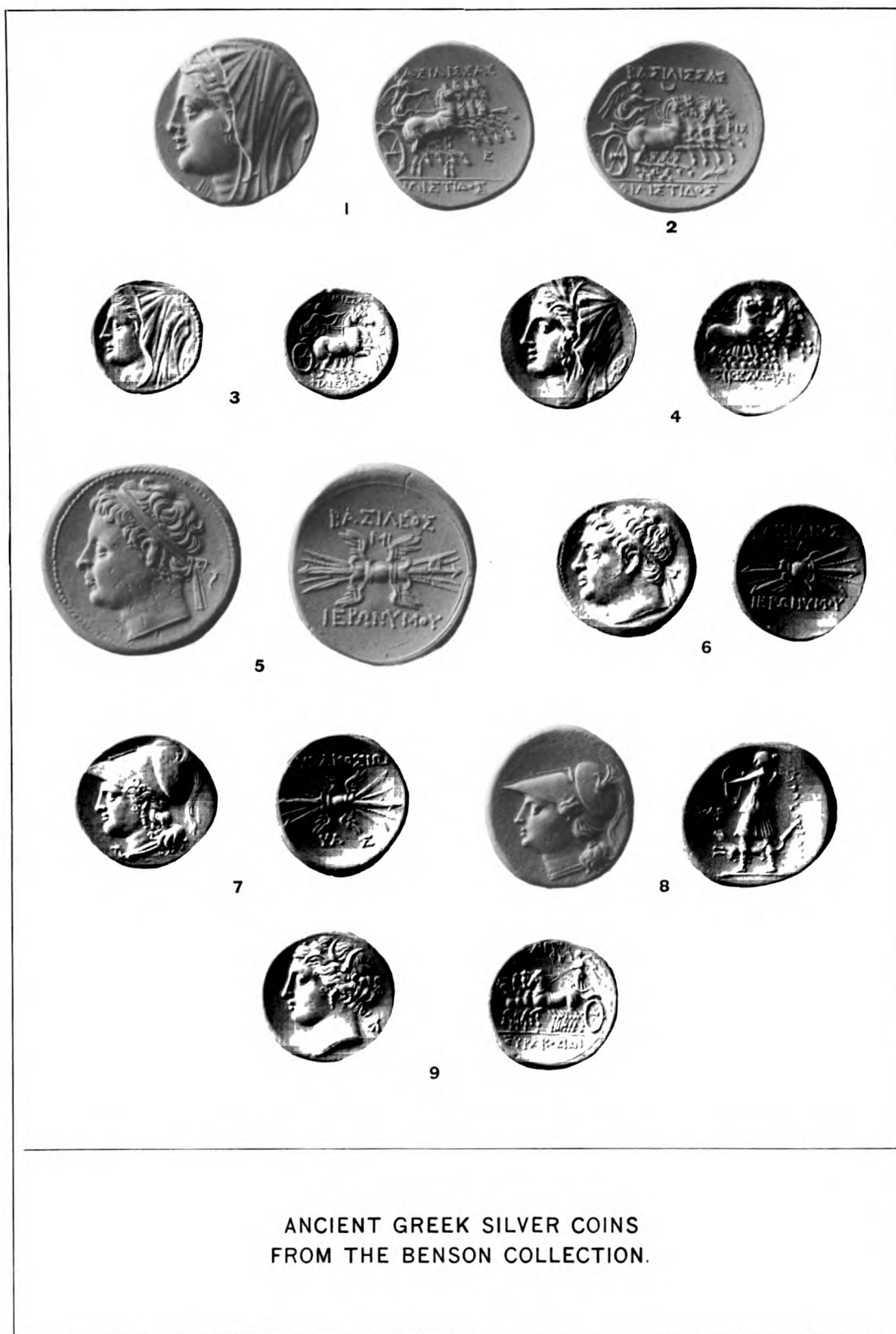
WE mentioned in the *Journal* for January last, the award of the prizes for Medals commemorative of King Humbert, and the names of the successful competitors, with descriptions of the accepted designs. It proves that the winner of the second prize was a lady, Signora Marcella Lancelot Croce, of Rome. This is another instance of the manner in which the development of artistic skill, under suitable instruction and with equal opportunities for women as well as for men, is opening new doors for woman's work. Signora Lancelot Croce has a worthy predecessor in the example of the lamented Madame Lea Ahlborn, so many years at the head of an important department in the Royal Mint of Sweden, specimens of whose work are well known to American numismatists.

There seems indeed to be a peculiar propriety in this somewhat new departure in the designing of dies for coins and medals, and in employing the taste and peculiar refinement of feeling so characteristic of the female sex, for producing appropriate devices for such purposes. Women have so often shown their ability in works in which imagination plays an equal part with skill in execution, as for example Rosa Bonheur in painting, Miss Ruggles and others in sculpture, and Madame Ahlborn in medals,—to mention only names that at once recur to memory,—that no argument is needed to sustain the position; and since the engraving of the dies in metal has become an automatic process which copies minutely and on any desired scale the original model of the artist, there can be no reason why feminine genius should hesitate to attack this new problem also.

BULLETIN INTERNATIONAL DE NUMISMATIQUE.

WE have the pleasure of welcoming to our editorial table the first two numbers of the organ of the various numismatic societies in Europe and America which have united to form the "*Société Internationale de Numismatique*." This body includes the leading societies on both sides of the ocean, including those of Berlin, Vienna, Munich, Belgium, Copenhagen, London, Paris, Buda-Pest, Milan, Amsterdam, Moscow, and Berne, naming the European ones in the order of their nations as the French names are alphabetically arranged on the cover of the "*Bulletin*." The American Numismatic and Archaeological Society of New York, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and the Canadian Numismatic and Archaeological Society of Montreal, represent the American bodies which have affiliated. The Boston Numismatic Society has done little active work for some years, and its limited membership has not felt that its adhesion would give any special strength to the International Society, especially as several of their more active members belong to the New York body.

The *Bulletin* is under the care of M. Adrien Blanchet, as Director, and issued under the auspices of the *Société Française de Numismatique*. Its object is to promote fellowship among the bodies who are pursuing similar studies, to discuss questions of common interest, to present from time to time reports of the Proceedings of its constituents, notices of articles which appear in the various journals devoted to the science, and occasional original papers.



AMER. JOUR. NUMISMATICS.

PLATE I.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.

— Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.

VOL. XXXVII.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1902.

No. 2.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

X. SYRACUSE, 6.

BY FRANK SHERMAN BENSON.



THE marked decadence, which during the third century before the Christian era was gradually permeating art, literature, religious belief and political institutions throughout the entire Greek world, finds abundant illustration in coin-types of the period. A growing weakness in design and treatment, and a servile yet far from successful imitation of compositions evolved in days of a truer and richer artistic spirit now characterize Syracusan coins; and our consequent disappointment is nowhere more acute than in the series which displays the head of Hieron's charming queen, whose clear-cut, classic profile would have at once animated a Euainetos or a Kimon with fresh inspiration for some immortal and world-delighting masterpiece.

HIERON II.

116. Piece of 16 litrai, wt. 209 grs. Period II, B. C. 263–216. (Pl. X : 1.) Obv. Head of Philistis to left, diademed and veiled; behind, flaming torch. Rev. $\text{BA}\xi\text{I}\Lambda\text{I}\xi\text{A}\xi$ $\Phi\text{I}\Lambda\text{I}\xi\text{T}\text{I}\Delta\text{O}\xi$ Quadriga to right, driven by winged Nike, horses galloping; beneath, E.

(From the Bunbury sale.)

117. Piece of 16 litrai, wt. 208 grs. Period II, B. C. 263–216. (Pl. X : 2.) Rev. $\text{BA}\xi\text{I}\Lambda\text{I}\xi\text{A}\xi$ $\Phi\text{I}\Lambda\text{I}\xi\text{T}\text{I}\Delta\text{O}\xi$ Similar to last, but above horses, crescent; in front, $\text{K}\text{I}\xi$; and beneath, stalk of barley.

118. Piece of 5 litrai, wt. 69 grs. Period II, B. C. 263-216. (Pl. X: 3.) Obv. Similar to 116, but behind, palm-branch. Rev. $\text{BA}\xi\text{I}\text{A}\text{I}\xi\xi\text{A}\xi\ \Phi\text{I}\text{A}\text{I}\xi\text{T}\text{I}\Delta\text{O}\xi$ Similar to 116, but in front, E.

Precisely how many decades of Hieron's long reign were shared by the noble and beautiful Philistis we have no means of knowing, but that he found in this queenly daughter of the royal house of Dionysios a suitable and dignified consort for his stately public ceremonials, as well as a warm-hearted and sympathetic partner for his private joys and sorrows, admits of no doubt in our minds, as we study these calm, serene, lovely features. Greek antiquity has many a tale of the warm friendship and equal companionship and mutual dependence between man and woman; and we may feel sure that both Hieron and the Syracusans owed much of their happiness and prosperity to this gracious presence on the consort throne.

But alas, we must here do more than "put ourselves in the place of the artist and try to gather his thought and intention." We must, as well, imagine him gifted with the skill in design, with the strength and accuracy of touch so peculiarly characteristic of that group of master engravers who flourished in the latter half of the fifth century. Then indeed could we rightly echo the words of one of our most charming writers (not himself a numismatist) on Sicilian affairs: "Of all the beautiful heads which we find upon the gold and silver coins of Sicily, and there are many, none can compare with that of Hieron's queen. One may fancy that Helen of Troy had such a face, or Semiramis, or divine Athene herself, but it is hard to believe that so fair a woman ever lived."

It was my good fortune, when wandering once in the ancient theatre of the Syracusans, where so often for swiftly fleeting hours the rich sonorous lines of their adored Euripides must have entranced a sympathetic audience, to come upon a stone-hewn seat, unnoted by red-bound guide book. Rising in the place of highest honor, and evidently devoted to the use of some distinguished personage, it bore the inscription $\text{BA}\xi\text{I}\text{A}\text{I}\xi\xi\text{A}\xi\ \Phi\text{I}\text{A}\text{I}\xi\text{T}\text{I}\Delta\text{O}\xi$, so familiar to the coin student. Thus in these two most dissimilar and yet alike least perishable of earthly memorials, chiselled rock and beaten metal, have the love and pride and admiration of good king Hieron been preserved to us.

The queen's style of wearing her veil drawn close around the head appears also on a small terra-cotta bust of about this period, in my possession, and the tenacity with which in remote parts of Europe old customs survive, is shown by the exact reproduction of this fashion among the lower classes of the present day, in Syracuse and adjacent portions of Sicily; a light shawl, however, being now substituted for the veil.

The similarity in coin-design between this head of Philistis and that of Arsinoë, a contemporary queen of the Ptolemaic line, is but another indication

of those bonds of kinship and friendship which at that time so closely connected Sicily and Egypt.

The crescent poised over the weak quadriga-scheme probably symbolizes Philistis in her character of divine Artemis, while the abbreviation ΚΙΞ may stand for ΚΑΙ ΙΕΡΩΝΟΞ ΞΥΡΑΚΟΞΙΟΥ, to signify that the issue was not wholly that of Queen Philistis, but belonged as well to "Hieron the Syracusan."

We must now take one more glimpse of this wise and gracious king at the summit of his glory, when his dominion was at its greatest extent, and when the beneficial effects of a peaceful rule were already showing themselves.

After the year 241 B. C., at the conclusion of that first Punic war which resulted in the undisputed conquest of all Sicily by the Romans, Hieron, always their firm ally, was the only independent ruler left by the conquerors in the island. Without interference, yet always under the suzerainty of Rome, he continued to exercise supreme power over the entire east coast, as well as over many of the adjacent inland towns; a territory of such size and importance as to seem deserving of a special coin-issue; a small one, however, to judge from the great rarity of extant examples.

HIERON II.

119. Piece of 8 litrai, wt. 105 grs. Period II, *circa* B. C. 241. (Pl. X: 4.) Obv. Head of Demeter to left, veiled and wearing wreath of barley-leaves; behind, leaf. Rev. ΞΙΚΕΛΙΩΤΑΝ Quadriga to right driven by winged Nike, horses prancing; above, monogram ΙΞ.

The choice of the mature goddess Demeter, whose worship was general throughout the island, in preference to the maiden Persephone, a type always more distinctively associated with Syracuse, would doubtless propitiate and join as by a common bond Hieron's subjects throughout his entire dominion. So, too, the inscription "Of the Sikeliots" would appeal to the national pride of the Sicilian Greeks, always, as we should remember, distinguished by this title from the aboriginal Sikans and Sikels.

The monogram probably denotes, as before, Hieron the Syracusan, and from the extremely rude and careless workmanship displayed in this issue, we may infer that it was intended for circulation not in the ruling city but among the smaller towns where less attention would be paid to artistic merit.

As has been the case with so many wise and good men, Hieron's closing years were embittered by the death of those dearest to him, and by domestic strife among his surviving relatives. Nor could even fifteen appointed guardians restrain the pride, pretension and arrogance of his grandson Hieronymos

who, succeeding in 216 B. C., by an immediate assumption of all the attributes of absolute monarchy disclosed his determined will to rule not as a constitutional king, but as a genuine tyrant. This youth's career of weakness, vacillation, cruelty and excess, his desertion of Rome, alliance with Carthage, and alternate treachery towards both, found a righteous punishment in his assassination after less than two years of sovereignty.

HIERONYMOS.

120 and 121. Pieces of 24 and 10 litrai, wts. 313 and 131 grs. B. C. 216-215. (Pl. X: 5 and 6.) Obv. Head of Hieronymos to left, diademed; border of dots. Rev. $\text{BA}\Sigma\text{I}\Lambda\text{E}\text{O}\Sigma\text{ IEP}\Omega\text{NYMOY}$ Thunderbolt; above, MI and ΞA .

(The former from the Montagu sale.)

Not all the skill of a flattering coin-artist can dignify the weak, yet cunning lines of this face; while Hieronymos' assumption of omnipotence as the wielder of the thunderbolt of mighty Zeus, forms an amusing if pitiable commentary upon the vanity and uncertainty of human power.

There can be no manner of doubt as to this portrait's identification, which is in full accord with the inscription. Such a concurrence, together with the first general appearance, shortly before that time, of royal portrait heads throughout the rest of the Greek world (No. 112), would seem to show the entire fallacy of a rival theory, even when advanced by so great an authority as Dr. Imhoof-Blumer. This scholar sees in the heads of the $\text{IEP}\Omega\text{NO}\Sigma$ and $\text{ΓE}\Lambda\Omega\text{NO}\Sigma$ type (Nos. 112-115) idealized representations of the Hieron and Gelon of the early fifth century, and considers the portrait series of Philistis a similar attempt to imagine and depict the features of Queen Damareta (Nos. 67 and 68).

The violent death of Hieronymos, while at Leontinoi, was followed, immediately on the arrival of his assassins at Syracuse, by a public assembly, the hurried establishment of a democracy, and the commission of one of those atrocious massacres which have so often stained the annals of popular government. Every descendant of good King Hieron,—and all were of the tender sex,—was brutally slain in cold blood; even the innocent young girls who fled shrieking from the butcher's knife, being remorselessly hunted into corners like dangerous wild beasts.

A government thus horribly inaugurated could possess little stability, and the next three years form a tale of confusion worse confounded, of violent changes, constant uncertainties, and incessant struggles, as yet unequalled even in this city of varying fortunes. It were useless to dwell upon the long-doubtful conflict waged between the Roman and Carthaginian sympathizers to secure supremacy in the civil and military councils. We need only note that the decision, forced to an issue by the gradual approach of Marcellus at the

head of his Roman legionaries, was at last given in favor of Carthage, owing to the specious arguments and generous promises of the Punic envoys. And Marcellus, now encamped before the city, at once began the great siege, in the magnitude and finality of its results the most decisive of the many which Syracuse has undergone at the hand of Carthaginian, Athenian, Sikeliot, Roman and Saracen.

And surely never was city in a more perilous strait. Within the walls doubt, dissension, divided councils and a half-hearted defence; without and around, the ever-watchful, ever-victorious, and world-subduing legions, under the command of one whose brilliant campaigns against Hannibal had gained for him the title "Sword of Rome." The fall of Syracuse must indeed have seemed a question of days, or at most of weeks.

But by the unparalleled genius and patriotic self-devotion of one great man this seemingly feeble defence was prolonged for more than two years, and in the same way that the Spartan Gylippos single-handed really revived and saved Syracuse when sinking beneath Athenian invasion, so we may feel that it was the aged Archimedes alone who by his wonderful mechanical skill thus long baffled the power and craft of Rome. The usual military engines of the besiegers were made powerless and even dangerous to themselves by the great mathematician's wonderful counter-inventions; vast wooden arms which sank the Roman vessels, when near at hand, with huge blocks of stone or lead, and a burning mirror which set them on fire at a distance; ponderous iron hands which, like ominous birds of prey, swooping down upon the soldiers eagerly pressing onward to an assault, would seize a group of the foremost, raise them to a dizzy height and then dash them to the rocks below; powerful, long-range catapults of wonderful precision, and in the walls new and improved loop-holes which protected the defenders and made more easy and secure their aim. Indeed with such terror did these and similar devices inspire even the hardy Roman veterans, that Marcellus was compelled to abandon his plan of speedy capture by assault, and to enter upon a slow and tedious blockade.

We can only touch upon the successive complications of these two years; an attempted relief by the Carthaginian fleet, a destroying pestilence—the usual accompaniment of sieges in those early days,—occasional defeats and apparent discouragement of the besiegers, with a consequent increase of confidence on the part of the besieged. But the end was now near at hand, for while the inhabitants wrapped in a false security, were celebrating one of their numerous religious festivals, suddenly an unguarded part of the wall was stormed and an entire quarter seized. The capture, sack, and desolation of all Syracuse were now natural and unavoidable consequences.

It was during these years of fierce or passive struggle that the following coins were struck.

DEMOCRACY.

122. Piece of 8 litrai, wt. 105 grs. B. C. 215-212. (Pl. X: 7.) Obv. Head of Pallas to left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet. Rev. Σ YPAKO Σ IQN Thunderbolt; beneath, YA Σ .

123. Piece of 12 litrai, wt. 153 grs. B. C. 215-212. (Pl. X: 8.) Obv. Head of Pallas to left, wearing crested Corinthian helmet. Rev. Σ YPAKO Σ IQN Artemis standing to left, discharging arrow from bow; at her feet, hound running to left; in front, XAP.

The well-known type of a Pallas head has not appeared on Syracusan coinage for more than a century; not in fact since the time of Timoleon (No. 101) a return to whose glorious days of freedom this coin revival was doubtless intended to symbolize and foreshadow. But the second reverse design, as an entirely new and strange one, claims our more extended attention.

We have seen that in the fine, strong periods of coin-art no type ever resulted from an attempted imitation of sculpture, either in the round or in relief. At most his motive may have been suggested to the die-sinker by some contemporaneous work of art; but more commonly the same subtle, artistic influences must have produced the full-size figure in its noble representation of ideal life, and the diminutive but no less perfect coin bas-relief destined to far humbler every-day uses. But with the progress of decadence came a marked change, whose painful loss to the artist finds some compensation in its distinct gain to the archaeologist. For as the productive power weakened, the imitative became stronger, and coins of the centuries now opening display many actual and self-confessed art copies. Weak and distorted as these imitations often seem, they are always more or less helpful in their reproduction or suggestion of many statues, temples and monuments, which have perhaps survived not at all or only in such fragmentary and scattered remains as would have defied any successful attempt at reconstruction without these very coin pictures.

Thus this figure on our second reverse, with its attributes, is evidently a copy of some well-known, though now unidentified Sicilian statue of the war-like goddess of the chase; and one may almost imagine a vainly propitiatory attempt to avert impending doom by thus dedicating the coin to Artemis. For was it not the celebration of this deity's two-day festival which caused such unrestrained indulgence among the Syracusans, and such consequent carelessness of watch and ward as to give the vigilant Romans their first foothold in our heretofore impregnable city?

DEMOCRACY.

124. Piece of 8 litrai, wt. 105 grs. B. C. 215-212. (Pl. X: 9.) Obv. Head of Persephone to left, wearing wreath of barley-leaves, single pendant ear-ring, and necklace of pearls; behind, bee. Rev. Σ YPAKO Σ IQN Quadriga to left, driven by winged Nike, bearing filleted olive-branch, horses walking; above, AI, AY, and in front, uncertain monogram AP.

This most interesting, and as far as the writer has been able to discover, unique specimen evidently models its types closely upon the Hiketas obverse, No. 109, and a Queen Philistis reverse in which the horses are walking.

The filleted branch of laurel borne aloft by Nike clearly marks the issue as symbolical of some especially noteworthy achievement. But whether the coin was struck by the Syracusans in triumphant celebration of the downfall of their youthful tyrant's house, and the establishment of a free government, or later to perpetuate the joyous revulsion of feeling which must have followed the first complete though temporary discomfiture of the Roman besiegers, it is impossible exactly to determine. Had any solution yet been suggested for the various initials and monograms of this brief period, their certain identification with special magistrates, generals or mint officials, would go far towards clearing up many such obscure and disputed points.

The iron rule of Rome allowed no exceptions to her centralizing policy, and each new conquest of city or province was marked, as far at least as regards the nobler metals, by the immediate substitution of her republican or "family" coinage for the more distinctive local issues. So that with this example we must bid farewell to Syracuse.

It is related that the Roman general, Marcellus, a harsh, practical soldier, and yet, one would say, with something of heroic sympathy in his stern nature, looking forth from the hard-won ramparts of Euryalos upon the "fairest of all cities" as she lay at his feet, wept while he pictured to himself all the horrors of fire and sword which were the direful and inevitable consequences of a successful siege when the Roman was conqueror.

Now as we ponder on the glorious story of Syracuse, during three centuries proudly pre-eminent in western Hellenism; always her own mistress, and for long reigns the accepted head of a truly royal domain; as we conjure up her "mighty men of old," Hieron and Gelon, Dionysios, Dion and Timoleon, Agathokles and Hieron second of the name; and as we recall her long intervening periods of free democracy, less world-glorious, but perhaps no less replete with quiet content and happiness; so we too may here confess to a feeling of profound sadness. For with the splendor of this noble and illustrious past we must then compare the waning fortunes of her pitiful future, and behold her sacked, burned, half-ruined, depopulated, spoiled of her works of art and magnificence, sinking gradually into the commonplace of a second-rate provincialism.

Nor in our consideration of the brilliant and attractive coinages of many a wealthy and powerful city in Sicily, in Hellas, and in Asia, can we discover one which displays such a succession of charming, opulent and diversified issues, all echoing and reflecting historical scenes of endless variety and absorbing interest.

[To be continued.]

SPANISH AMERICAN WAR MEDAL.

THE cross of the "Spanish American War Veterans," as it was evidently struck from a die, may well claim a place among the medals relating to that war, of which the *Journal* has been collecting descriptions. The planchet is in the form of a Greek cross; on the perpendicular bar there is an anchor, the stock having the letters U. S. A. and a ring erect; the flukes of the anchor appear below a depressed circular tablet on the centre of the cross, concealing the shank of the anchor; on this tablet is a group of four figures, somewhat suggestive of the well-known group on the Grand Army badge; four standing figures facing, a soldier with rifle "arms port" on the left; a sailor on the right, holding a cutlass, point downward; a draped female figure between them, holding the hands of a child who stands just in front of her. Legend, in a raised circle, SPANISH-AMERICAN-WAR VETERANS and · 1898 · at the bottom. In the spaces between the arms are portions of a laurel wreath on which a five-pointed star appears in each angle, two of the points touching the circle; the two lower stars are partly covered by the flukes of the anchor. On the lower arm of the cross, CUBA; on the left, PORTO RICO and on the right, PHILIPPINES the last two words curving parallel to the rim of the circle. Reverse. Plain, for engraving.

It is worn suspended by a tri-color ribbon attached to a ring in the back of the upper arm, from a bar which has an eagle with wings outstretched, his head to left, a group of rays terminating in three points above and behind him, and his talons resting on a scroll which has the emblems of the several army corps, arranged in order, from the first to the eighth, beginning at the left; the first resembles the letter I; the second, a four-leaved clover; the third, a St. Anthony's or three-pointed cross; the fourth, a four-bastioned fort; the fifth, a similar fort but with five bastions; the sixth, a six-pointed rosette; the seventh, a star with seven points, and the eighth, two circles conjoined, the portion where they meet removed, thus forming, nearly, the figure 8. The bar has on the reverse, near the top, in small incused letters, PAT. 3. 6. | 1900 in two lines, but the last two figures in the upper line are somewhat indistinct.

This cross is difficult to be obtained, outside the membership, and it may therefore be regarded as rare. The die, if we are correctly informed, was made in Philadelphia, by J. K. Davison. This is of bronze; greatest width, 25 nearly. Length of bar, 27.

The central device with its legend is also struck in bronze, but with ★ in place of the date, and fitted to be worn as a button, similar to the G. A. R. button, with UNITED on the reverse over two right hands clasping each other. Size 12.

SPRINGFIELD.

SEPT. 15, 1902.

COPPER MASSAS OF CEYLON.

BY GEO. F. BLACK.

THE following paper brings to the notice of American students a series of coins, to which little attention has been given on this side of the water. With the exception of an article by Miss Salisbury, in April, 1877, and Capt. Tuffnell's articles on East Indian coins in our Twenty-third Volume (1888-9), almost nothing has yet been printed on these interesting pieces, as Mr. Black very truly says. We regret that there are no types made of the proper size, to indicate the ā and ī, conventionally used to transliterate the equivalent Devanāgarī characters in Rāja, dhoti, Ramāyama, Sri, Bāhu, and several other words, which appear in the original MS. of the following paper.—EDS.

COINS of the class described in the following note have been very rarely noticed by numismatists in Europe; and probably have been never before described in an American numismatic magazine.

The device on all the coins is the same, allowing for trifling differences due to different issues. The obverse bears a standing figure, facing to right, holding a lotus in the left hand, and a curious object¹ resembling two Greek upsilons inserted one within the other, in the right. The skirts of the dress are rudely depicted on either side of the figure, while the fold of the *dhoti* or waistcloth falls between his legs, which being taken for a tail, has led one or two writers to erroneously identify the figure with Hanuman,² the celebrated monkey god, whose exploits are described in the *Ramayana*. In the field, to the right, are five dots (in the parent coin, number one of this paper, four dots, each within a small circle), below which is a lotus.

The reverse bears a grotesque representation of a human figure in a sitting attitude, holding some undeterminate object in the left hand. The field to the right bears the inscription in Devanagari characters of eleventh-twelfth centuries. The legend is in all cases merely the name of the king (rāja) by whom the coin was struck, preceded by *Sri* (famous, glorious), an honorific prefix to the names of gods, kings and great men.³ The mode of expressing the human face on these coins, as Mr. Prinsep has well remarked,⁴ "is altogether unique in the history of perverted art."

I. This coin may be described as the parent from which the whole ancient Ceylon series was derived. Curiously enough it has rarely, if ever, been found in the island—the specimen here described being from Amaravati, in Madras Presidency. The inscription was doubtfully read by Prinsep as *Sri Gaja-Raja*, but it is clearly *Sri Raja-Raja*, the name borne by the greatest of the Chola princes (c. 1130-1140 A. D.), whose coins are as plentiful as

¹ Prinsep (*Essays on Indian Antiquities*, ed. Thomas, Vol. I, p. 421) calls it "an instrument of warfare"; Vaux (*Num. Chron.*, Vol. XVI, p. 124) names it "a trisula." It may possibly be a rude representation of a flower, and is, in any case, says Rhys-Davids (*Numismata Orientalia*, Part VI, p. 25), an ancient symbol.

² As Hanuman is almost unknown in Singhalese literature, and was never worshipped in the island, this identification is very unlikely.

³ It is also applied to books held in high estimation.

⁴ *Op. cit.*

the "autumnal leaves that strew the brooks of Vallombrosa." The specimen here described weighs 62 grains.

On the strength of one or two obscure allusions in the *Mahawansa*, some authorities have been led to believe that Ceylon must have possessed a coinage of its own as early as 300 B. C. The numismatic evidence, however, shows that previous to the reign of Parakrama Bahu, the Singhalese had no coined money. Parakrama's coins are so obviously imitated from those of Raja-Raja that no doubt can exist as to the source of the Ceylon series.

II. Massa of Parakrama Bahu, the Great (A. D. 1153-1186). This Parakrama, the first of his name, was an able and brilliant, though severe and tyrannical, king, whose reign, says Turnour,¹ was "the most martial, enterprising, and glorious in Singhalese history." He was crowned king at Pula-stipura (the modern Tapawaewa or Tapawa), and, as already stated, was the first king of Ceylon to issue coins. Just as he copied the coins of Raja-Raja, so his successors imitated his. Many of his coins have been found in southern India, relics of his invasion of the mainland in c. 1180. Most of those found are in poor condition and few show the *r* at the foot of the *k* in the king's name.

Legend: *Sri Parakrama Bahu*. Weight, 65 grains.

III. Massa of Vijaya Bahu II (A. D. 1186-1187), the nephew and successor of Parakrama. He is celebrated in the native annals for his devotion to religion — and we may add, hypocrisy. An intrigue with a farmer's daughter, named Dipani, led to his being murdered by a Kalingan named Mahinda.

Legend: *Sri Vijaya Bahu*. Weight, 66 grains.

IV. Massa of Lilavati,² widow of Parakrama Bahu. She is famous in Singhalese history for her repeated depositions and restorations. She ruled from 1197-1200, 1209-1210, and 1211, in which latter year she was deposed for the third and last time. In the first year of her reign she married Kirti, the prime minister of her immediate predecessor Codaganga, son or nephew of Vikrama Bahu. Codaganga had only occupied the throne nine months when he was deposed and blinded by Kirti, who then governed the kingdom for the next three years in the name of Lilavati.

Legend: *Sri Raja Lilavati*. Weight, 65 grains.

V. Massa of Sahasa Malla (A. D. 1200-1202). Kirti and Lilavati having been overthrown by another minister, Anikanga, Sahasa Malla was placed on the throne as his puppet. After a brief reign of two years he was deposed and banished. His coins are numerous.

Legend: *Sri-mat Sahasa Malla*. Weight, 64 grains.

¹ *Mahāwansa*, intro. p. lxvi.

² *Lilavati*, "charming," is also the fanciful title given to a division of the *Siddhānta-Siromani* of Bhaskara,

the celebrated Hindu astronomer and mathematician. It was so called by him because dedicated to his lady love.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVII, page 20.]

As hitherto, there are new medals to be inserted.

I. CANADA. B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Montreal. The Maternity, formerly the University Lying-in-Hospital.

1817. *Obverse.* Within circle, the arms of McGill University: a pointed red shield bearing three martlets, two and one, to left; crest, a crown. Above, upon band: *GRANDESCUNT AUCTA LABORE* Below, upon band: *IN DOMINO CONFIDO* Inscription: *THE MONTREAL MATERNITY | FOUNDED A. D. 1842*

Reverse. Blank.

Silver, bronze. 18. 28mm. Impressions are in the Boston collection, from Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal.

Do. The Victoria Hospital.

1818. *Obverse.* Greek cross of red enamel, with gold crown in centre. In angles of cross, gold maple leaves. Overlying it, a white enamel scroll. Inscription upon this: *ROYAL VICTORIA HOSPITAL | MONTREAL*

Reverse. Blank.

Silver, gilt. 21. 35mm. A drawing, from Mr. McLachlan, is in the Boston collection.

II. WEST INDIES (British). A. *Personal.*

Jamaica.

1819. *Obverse.* *JAMAICA | AL | DR.' | GUSTAVO | LOPEZ | HERMOSA. | 11/15 | 1901*

Reverse. Blank.

Brass. 14. 22mm. Edge of obverse milled. In the Boston collection.

F. 3. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

Antigua.

1820. *Obverse.* *FARMACIA | DE | CORONADO | •:• | ANTIGUA*

Reverse. A lion, to left.

Brass. 13. 20mm. Edges milled. In the Boston collection.

V. THE UNITED STATES. A. *Personal.*

Dr. George R. Graham (), of Baltimore, Md.

1821. *Obverse.* A shield, upon which a terrapin spread out perpendicularly. At sides of head: *OUR BIRD* Above, within a circle: *G A R* (Grand Army of the Republic).

Reverse. *DEP'T OF | MARYLAND | G. A. R. | OFFICIAL | BADGE | ADOPTED 1890 | GEO. R. GRAHAM, M. D. | DEP'T COM'D'R.*

With ring, ribbon (black and orange, the State colors), and bar, upon which: *MARYLAND* Belden, *Proceedings and Papers of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society*, 1902, p. 44, fig. 15 (of obverse).

Dr. W. F. Kremer (), of Grant's Pass, Josephine Co., Oregon.

See below, No. 1835, under Pharmacists.

Dr. Eugene Townsend (), of Philadelphia. Superintendent of U. S. Mint. M. D., University of Pa., 1877.

1822. *Obverse.* Bust, facing and to left. Inscription: *EUGENE — TOWNSEND*

¹ Since the word "Dr." is not unfrequently used as upon those of physicians, the above is admitted upon foreign medals of jurists [Drs. of Law] as well with hesitation.

Reverse. Within bifurcated laurel branch: MEMBER OF | SELECT COUNCIL | OF PHILADELPHIA | 1882-1885 | ASSISTANT NAVAL OFFICER | 1885-1889 | APPOINTED | SUPERINTENDENT | MINT OF THE | UNITED STATES | APRIL-1894

Bronzed lead. 50. 78mm. Edge of obverse beaded. In the Boston collection.

B. 2. *Hospitals.*

1823. *Obverse.* NORTH WESTERN | (rosette) | DENTAL | INFIRMARY | CHICAGO | OPERA HOUSE

Reverse. ALL WORK FREE | SMALL | (rosette) CHARGE (rosette) | FOR | MATERIAL Nickel. 16. 25mm. Edges beaded. In the Boston collection.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Missouri Pharmaceutical Association.

Besides Nos. 1804-07, there is the following.

1824. *Obverse.* Upon circular field of white enamel, a laurel bough crossed by a graduated vase. From latter a coiled serpent in gilt is drinking, the tail of which encloses a pestle.

Reverse. Blank.

Brass. 24. 38mm. Edge of obverse heavily beaded. With two rings, broad white satin ribbon, and ornate panel bar with pin attachment, enclosing a card covered by transparent film. Upon the ribbon two crossed American flags in colors, above which: M. P. A. Upon the bar, a pill roller, bearing MPA in monogram, with the inscription: 24TH ANNIVERSARY | PERTLE | SPRINGS — JUNE 10-13, | 1902 In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis.

F. 1. *Dentists.*

1825. *Obverse.* IRA BARKER DALZIEL, | Veterinary | Dentist | 605 | GOLDEN GATE | — AVE., — | S. F. | * TELEPHONE SOUTH 651 *

Reverse. THIS CHECK IS GOOD | IN | TRADE | * 50C * | FOR PROFESSIONAL | SERVICE | * RENDERED * | E. N. MOISE. (the die-cutter) S. F. (San Francisco.)

Aluminum. 20. 32mm. In the Boston collection.

See also previously, under Hospitals.

F. 3. *Pharmacists' Tokens.*

1826. *Obverse.* H. P. AUBRIGHT | THE | PIONEER | DRUGGIST | L. H. MOISE S. F.

Reverse. GOOD FOR | 5c | IN TRADE

Brass. 14. 22mm. In the Boston collection.

1827. *Obverse.* Within circle: BUY YOUR | DRUGS | — • OF • — | * * * In-
scription: EDWARD A. BAER | * LEADING DRUGGIST. *

Reverse. Within circle: GOOD FOR | — 5 — | CENT | LOAF. Inscription: AT THE AMERICAN BAKERY, | F. SCHURRA, PROP.

Brass. Octagonal. 17. 28mm. Edges beaded. In the Boston collection.

1828. *Obverse.* L. CALLISCH | ☞ | 93 SO. 1ST ST. | ☞ | SAN JOSE

Reverse. PRESCRIPTION | 30 | CHECK | L. H. MOISE S. F.

Aluminum. 16. 25mm. Edges milled. In the Boston collection.

1829. *Obverse.* ELK DRUG | * | • STORE • | * | COLFAX, WASH.

Reverse. GOOD FOR | 6½c | KASTOR (*sic*) OIL ETC.

Nickel. 14. 20mm. In the Boston collection.

1830. *Obverse.* Within beaded circle: GEORGES | DRUG STORE | — • — | SIMON BUILDING | — • — | SHREVEPORT, LA.

Reverse. Within similar circle: GOOD FOR | 5c | IN TRADE

Aluminum. Octagonal. 18. 30mm. Edges scalloped. In the Boston collection.

1831. *Obverse.* HARRIS BROS. | — * — | WARDNER, IDA(HO). | — * — | PHARMACY | MOISE KLINKNER CO. S. F.

Reverse. GOOD FOR | * \$1⁰⁰ * | IN | TRADE | C. A. KLINKNER & CO. S. F.
Aluminum. 16. 25mm. In the Boston collection.

1832. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Also, save within milled circle, and 50c.

Aluminum. Octagonal. 18. 28mm. In the Boston collection.

1833. *Obverse.* Within field: \mathbb{R} Inscription: LENGFELD'S | * PHARMACIES *

Reverse. 202 | STOCKTON ST. | — • — | 803 | SUTTER ST. | MOISE. S. F.

Brass. 14. 20mm. In the Boston collection.

1834. *Obverse.* M^CCLERKIN & THOMAS | * | DRUGGISTS | * | LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

Reverse. GOOD FOR | 5 | IN MERCHANDISE

Aluminum. 14. 20mm. In the Boston collection.

1835. *Obverse.* NATIONAL DRUG | STORE | W. F. KREMER | M. D. | GRANT'S PASS, OR(EGON). | L. H. MOISE. S. F.

Reverse. GOOD FOR | * 10C * | IN TRADE

Brass. 14. 20mm. In the Boston collection.

1836. *Obverse.* PIERCE & ROBBINS | DRUGGISTS | * | PORTERVILLE. | CAL.

Reverse. GOOD FOR | 5C | SODA WATER | L. H. MOISE. S. F.

Brass. Octagonal. 17. 27mm. Edges beaded. In the Boston collection.

1837. *Obverse.* * REID'S * | ... X ... | SODA | ... X ... | * FOUNTAIN. * | L. H. MOISE. S. F.

Reverse. GOOD FOR | — * — | + ONE + | — * — | DRINK

Aluminum. 16. 25mm. Edges milled. In the Boston collection.

1838. *Obverse.* RINGGOLD, REINHART (the letters H and A apart) & CO. | — • — | PHARMACISTS | — • — | * CUMBERLAND, MD. *

Reverse. GOOD FOR ONE | 10C | ' GLASS OF SODA '

Aluminum. 16. 25mm. Edges milled. In the Boston collection.

1839. *Obverse.* As preceding, save that the H and A are together, and the two lower lines in larger letters.

Reverse. As preceding, save that the numeral is 5.

Aluminum. Octagonal. 16. 25mm. Edges milled. In the Boston collection.

1840. *Obverse.* SMITH'S | * | * DRUG * | STORE | L. H. MOISE. S. F.

Reverse. GOOD FOR | * 5C * | IN MERCHANDISE

Brass. 14. 22mm. In the Boston collection.

1841. *Obverse.* A Maltese cross. STANDARD DRUG CO. | ' 12½ '

Reverse. Similar.

Aluminum. Octagonal. 12. 18mm. Edges milled. In the Boston collection.

1842. *Obverse.* VANDIVER | * | DRUG STORE | TALLADEGA, ALA.

Reverse. As that of No. 1834 (McClerkin & Thomas).

Aluminum. 12. 18mm. In the Boston collection.

1843. *Obverse.* TRY | H. H. H. | LINIMENT

Reverse. THE BEST | FOR | SPRAINS, BURNS | — + — | SORE — THROAT

Aluminum. 18. 30mm. In the Boston collection.

F. 4. Veterinarians.

Dr. Jesse Z. Hillegass (), of Red Hill, Pa. V. S., 1890, Ontario Veterinary College, Toronto.

1844. *Obverse.* DR. J. Z. H. | RED HILL | * * * | HOTEL | RED HILL, PA.

Reverse. GOOD FOR | * 5C * | IN TRADE

Brass. 15. 24mm. Edges milled. Five hundred struck. Dies cut by Lewis F. Walton, Philadelphia. In the Boston collection.

See also previously, under Dentists.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Alfred William Hughes (—1900), of London. Professor of Anatomy at King's College.

1845. *Obverse.* Bust, facing, before a branch of laurel. At sides: PRO | PATRIA — MORTVVS (the two v's in monogram) | MDCCCC Inscription: ALFRED · WILLIAM · HUGHES · MAGISTER · DILECTVS

Reverse. A draped female (University College, Cardiff), seated to left, and supporting head by right hand, with wreath and unrolled scroll, upon which: FOR | ANATOMY At left: VNIVERSITY | COLLEGE OF | SOVTH WALES | & MONMOUTH | —SHIRE Upon side of the chair, the arms of the College. Inscription, the college mottoes in Latin and Welsh: JVVAT · INTEGROS · ACCEDERE · FONTES · — NERTH · GWLAD · EI · GWYBODA · Upon the rim of the first copy struck, which was given to Mrs. Hughes: IN VIRI NOBILIS MEMORIAM PRIMUM EXEMPLAR CONIUGI DIGNISSIMAE AMICI GRATO ANIMO DETULERUNT

36. 58mm. Designed by Goscombe John, A. R. A. *British Medical Journal*, June 28, 1902, p. 1616, fig. An engraving is in the Boston collection, from Dr. F. P. Weber of London.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

University College, Cardiff, Wales. See above, under Personals.

VII. HOLLAND. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Georg Everard Rumph (1628–1702), of Amboina, Dutch East Indies.

Besides Nos. 772–3 (Lobel, etc.), there is the following:

1846. *Obverse.* Bust (blind), facing and to right, seated at table, upon which are shells and flowering branch. Inscription, incused: CÆCVS HABENS | OCVLOS TAM | GNAVÆ MENTIS | ACVTOS VT NEMO | MELIVS DETEGAT | AVT VIDEAT — RVM — PHIVS | HIC VVLTV EST | GERMANVS ORIGINE | TOTVS BELGA FIDE | ET CALAMO, CETERA | DICIT OPVS Exergue: PLINIVS INDICVS

Reverse. The island of Amboina, with ships in foreground. Beneath, at each side, an armorial shield encircled with flowering plants. 1628–1702. Inscription: IN MEMORIAM G. E. RVMPHII ANTESÆCVLIS VITA DEFRVCTI Exergue: KRVIDBOEK | RARITEITKAMER | — | AMBOVSCHA HISTORIE | LANDBESCHRYVING | LAND — LVCHT — EN ZEE — GEDIERTE (the "Herbal" and his other works) | — — | 1902 | KOLONIAAL MUSEUM HAARLEM

Bronze. 32. 50mm. In the Government and Boston collections.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

VII. HOLLAND. D. *Epidemi.* (Continued.)

The Plague.

Leyden, 1574. (Continued.)

1847. *Obverse.* The city of Leyden, water in front. An arm from clouds, holding a sword. Inscription: DEI MANU, — & AQUA Exergue: MDLXXIV · | C: F: K. (Christian Frederick Krull.)

Reverse. A garlanded pillar, bearing the keys of Leyden, three medallions, and a scroll, upon which: VIRTUTE & FORTITVDINE Inscription: II JVBILEO LIBERATIONIS LEIDENSIS · Exergue: CELEB: 3 OCTOB: | 1774

Silver. 25. 39mm. Pfeiffer and Ruland, *loc. cit.*, p. 90, No. 275.

1848. *Obverse.* A female at a burning altar. Beneath, B · Legend: DEO — PROPUGNATORI · Exergue: SECUNDO LIBERAT · | LEIDAE JUBIL · | MDCLXXIV

Reverse. A female with mural crown, seated, her left arm resting upon the arms of Leyden, and the right upon the Dutch lion. Above, to left, the sun. Legend: PRO — NOBIS VERITAS | JUBILEMUS DOMINO ·

Silver. 18. 27mm. *Ibid.*, p. 91, No. 276.

See also the medals of Pieter van der Werff, already mentioned.

Do. 1598.

1849. *Obverse*. Three nude giants within a circle, beating upon the clouds (Olympus) with clubs. Legend: COELVM · STOLIDVS · QVI · TERRITAT · ARMIS · (rosette)

Reverse. Within a circle, the same men killed by lightning. Above, in Hebrew, Jehovah. Legend: ARMIS · RVAT · COELESTIBVS · 1598 (rosette)

Bronze. 19. 29mm. Van Loon, *Histoire Metallique*, I, p. 508, fig.; *Ibid.*, Hist. Penn., I, p. 521, fig.; Storer, *The Sanitarian*, Aug. and Sept., 1891, Nos. 1810 and 1922. Known as "the army of Mendoza decimated by pestilence." In the Government and Boston collections.

Small Pox (Vaccination).

1850. *Obverse*. A cow, with Fame holding a trumpet and the staff of Aesculapius. Beneath: FABRIEK | H · D · HEUS · Legend: VOLITAT · IAM · FAMA · PER · ORBEM · Exergue: MDCCCIX.

Reverse. Crossed oak branches. Inscription: PRO · VARIOL · VACC · INSIT · PLUS · C(ENTUM) · CIVIB(US) · UNO · ANN · GRATIS · ADMINISTR · *

Gold, silver. 25. 40mm. Kluyskens, I, p. 245, No. 3, and II, p. 111; *Ibid.*, Numismatique Jennerienne, Nos. 20-21; *Ibid.*, Numismatique medicale belge, p. 23; P. and R., p. 147, No. 422 and note; Storer, *Sanitarian*, March, 1889, No. 954; Nahuys, *Histoire numismatique du Royaume de Hollande*, pl. XII, fig. 80; Pfeiffer, *Zu Jennerfeier*, etc., 1896, p. 7, No. 422. In the Brettauer collection.

1851. *Obverse*. Head, to right. Beneath: v. D. K. (Van der Kellen.) Inscription: GVILIELMVS III. — REX. NEERL(ANDIAE). M(AGNUS). D(UX). L(UXEMBURGIAE).

Reverse. Within branches of oak and laurel, tied by ribbon: BENE | MERET. DE | RE. PVBLICA. QVI | VALETVDINEM | CIVIVM | TVETVR.

Silver, bronze. 32. 51mm. Dirks, II, p. 99, No. 697*; Storer, *loc. cit.*, Feb., 1893, No. 2004; Pfeiffer, p. 7, No. 422^b. In the Boston collection.

1852. *Obverse*. As preceding, but without the engraver's initials.

Reverse. As preceding, save that CIVIVM precedes VALETVDINEM. (1861.)

Silver, bronze. Dirks, II, p. 221, No. 840; Pfeiffer, p. 7, No. 422^a.

There is a medal given by the Dutch Government to physicians and others engaged in sanitary work, which is quite similar.

1853. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Beneath: v. D. K. Inscription: WILH. III. NASS. BELG. REX. LUXEMB. M. DUX.

Reverse. As preceding.

Silver, bronze. Dirks, II, p. 98, No. 697.

Do. Limburg. See under Germany.

See also under Personals, Swart, No. 1590^a, and Themmen, No. 1598.

The medal of Jenner, by A. Bemme, has been described under Great Britain, No.

749.

Cholera. National.

1854. *Obverse*. Aesculapius, erect, to left; in right hand a chalice. In front, upon the ground, his staff. Beneath: J. ELION F. Inscription: OB CIVES — SERVATOS

Reverse. A laurel wreath. Inscription: * VOOR GOEDE ZORG EN HULP BY HET HEERSCHEN DER CHOLERA ASIATICA IN 18— (rosette)

Bronze. 37. 58mm. Struck in 1866. Storer, *Sanitarian*, April, 1889, No. 1013; *Tijdschrift*, etc., 1900, p. 160, No. 74. In the Government collection.

Do. Amsterdam. 1832.

1855. *Obverse*. The city arms. Inscription: CHOLERA. COMMISSIE TE AMSTERDAM Exergue: MDCCCXXXII. | I. P. SCHOUBERG F.

Reverse. BLIK VAN ERKENTENIS | AAN (followed by name of recipient.)

Silver. 19. 28mm. Dirks, p. 381, No. 457; Durand, p. 194; P. and R., p. 158, No. 448; Storer, *loc. cit.*, April, 1889, No. 1012. In the Government, Disbrow, and Boston collections.

1856. As preceding, but after AAN upon reverse: * — * — * | *

Silver. 19. 28mm. In the Boston collection.

[To be continued.]

MEDALS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

XI.

THE recent National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, held in the city of Washington during the month of October, 1902, brought out a number of medals in the line of those struck for similar events in previous years. There were not, however, quite so many different designs on this occasion as heretofore, in the medals themselves; the distinctions between the different committees, for example, in several branches of the Order, being designated by ribbons of different colors, lettered in gold, to indicate the special work in which they were engaged. Most of the medals and badges specially struck for this assemblage were the work of Mr. Davison of Philadelphia, and of many of them the execution is highly creditable.

The series of these medals grows more interesting as the years pass on, for the Grand Army membership, in the course of nature, cannot many years longer "await the inevitable hour," which will bring to a close these annual conventions of the veterans of the civil war. The October assemblage was the thirty-sixth since the close of the war; and the veteran soldiers, enthusiastic as ever, as they marched along the Avenue and revived the memories of those closing days when Grant and Sherman and many others of their heroic leaders were watching their ranks—showed that the weight of years was making itself felt, and many a familiar face was missing. Not to linger too long over the gathering, one could not but realize, as he looked upon the passing ranks, that it was the flower of American youth which formed the lines of both armies, and fought out their terrible battles; the greater proportion must have been fresh from the school, the college and the apprentice's bench—those just budding into manhood—to have withstood old Father Time so successfully. This fact is of course well known to the generation now passing off the stage, but it must have made a deep impression on the young men of the present day, who listened to the old time war songs, or cheered the tattered battle flags as they fluttered proudly by, and thought that more than forty years had passed since these men had responded to the call to arms in 1861.

The principal or official medal bears upon the field a fine view of the Capitol crowned by its splendid dome. Legend, on a raised border, 36TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R. above, and WASHINGTON, D. C. below. Reverse, The device of the Grand Army, soldier, sailor, etc., on a circle, surrounded by a double circle which encloses the legend, above, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC and below, 1861 VETERAN 1866 all enclosed in a wreath of laurel on the left and oak on the right, open at the top and tied with a bow of ribbon at the base. J. K. DAVISON PHILA in very small letters at the right beneath. Suspended by a clasp-ring on the edge, from a double bar; that at the top has an eagle with wings displayed; over his head and between his wings are rays, with a semi-circle above, on which E PLURIBUS UNUM; this device is on the centre of an oblong bar, bordered with parallel lines, bound at intervals with ribbons, like the fasces. The lower bar is oblong with floreated ends, and is lettered OCTOBER 1902. Medal and bars are of copper, bronzed. The Reception Committee had a white ribbon lettered with their office; the Medical Committee a white ribbon and red cross; Military organizations, a blue ribbon lettered MILITARY. Medal, size 28; upper bar, width 28, height 15. There were several other organized committees whose medals were worn with blue ribbons, lettered in accordance with their various duties.

The medal for delegates was of an irregular outline, suggesting a shield, but the greatest width a very little more than the height; the upper part had a floreated border, the lower was bordered with scrolls of blue enamel. On the field a view of the Capitol, showing the central portion with its dome, the long flight of steps and one wing. The scrolls, of which there are three, the central one shorter than the other two, are lettered 36TH | NATIONAL | ENCAMPMENT | WASHINGTON D C | 1902. Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, DELEGATE | PRESENTED TO THE MEMBERS | OF THE | 36TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT | G • A • R • | BY THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON | OCT 6TH 1902. A slide or bar attached to the reverse, through which passes a yellow ribbon, embroidered with the national flag, and falling from an elaborate bar with floreated edge; on the lower centre of the bar is the star of the Order with the customary central tablet, legend, emblems, and the flag above it, falling from crossed cannon and balls surmounted by an eagle with outstretched wings; on the left, an ellipse containing a view of the Washington monument, and on the right a similar ellipse with a small statue of Washington; Columbia holding a wreath before it stands at its right, and an eagle at the left. Heavy gilt metal. Width, 31 nearly; height, 30; width of clasp, 31; height, 20. The delegates wore this with a yellow ribbon on which the National standard was woven or embroidered.

The "Official Souvenir" was an irregular shaped planchet, consisting of a long elliptical tablet containing a view of the Capitol, and including both wings, which do not appear on the previous medal. At each end of this was a smaller ellipse, the longer diameter at right angles with that of the other; a soldier standing and holding his rifle on the left, and a sailor standing behind an anchor on the right, both facing inward. Legend, on the border of the large ellipse, above, 36TH NAT'L ENCAMPMENT, and below, at the left OCT. 6—10 and at the right, • 1902 •. Beneath the tablet is the lower portion of the Grand Army star, but only three points appear, which have the usual emblems—the bugle, crossed cannon and anchor; on its centre is a circular tablet surrounded by a close wreath of olive, tied at the bottom; this circle has a nude bust of Washington in profile to right, in place of the customary device on the centre of the star; an eagle, wings displayed, perched upon crossed cannon, above the large tablet: conventional ornaments in the angles above and below. Reverse, In four lines, the first curving, OFFICIAL SOUVENIR | — • — | SCHWAAB S. & S. CO. | MILWAUKEE in small letters. The makers' name and place also appears on the back of the bar, in a straight line. Links in the back of the eagle's wings suspend the badge to a bar, with the letters G A R in red, white and blue enamel, crossed by a bar lettered WASHINGTON. Copper, bronzed. Width, 30; height, 32; width of bar, 28.

Planchet in the form of a shield with ornamental outlines. On the shield, the inscription in six lines, the last curving upwards, 36TH. | NATIONAL | ENCAMPMENT | G • A • R • | 1902 | WASHINGTON D. C. Reverse, Plain. Edge ring for ribbon. Bar, oblong with semi-circular top, and having a view of the Capitol, the dome extending upward into the semi-circle; OCT. 6TH on the left, 1902 on the right; conventional leaves fall from above on either side. Gilt metal. Width of the shield, 18; height, 22 nearly. Width of bar, 26; height, 14. These were worn with different colored and lettered ribbons—for example, yellow, lettered ARMY | NURSE; others had "Ladies of the G. A. R." and "Daughters of Veterans."

The badge of the Woman's Relief Corps struck for this encampment was a shield-shaped planchet like the last. The field of the obverse, filled with white enamel, has

the cross of the corps in gilt on the centre, with the initials W R C on the arms, and the date 1883 on the lower one; a circle with diagonal bars of red, white and blue enamel on the centre, the middle bar lettered F C L; above DELEGATE and below, WASHINGTON D. C. both curving. Bar as the last. Worn with a yellow ribbon lettered W. R. C. Some of the planchets have the circular incused stamp of the manufacturer J. K. DAVISON PHILA on the reverse,—otherwise they are plain.

Obverse, The field has the device of the National Association of Union Ex-prisoners of War, as already described in these papers—a prison-pen, represented by an oblong figure with serrated border, bastions on the corners on which are cannon pointing inward; a dog attacking a prostrate soldier, his right hand uplifted; on the upper side of the border of the pen DEATH BEFORE and on the lower side, DISHONOR; in the field over the dog, U. EX. P. W.; a circle surrounds the field, formed on the left by the folds of the National standard, with cords, and two tassels at the base; on the right half the circle is the legend 36TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT; on the top of the circle rests a tablet with floreated edges, and lettered G. A. R. Reverse, Plain. Ring and yellow ribbon lettered NATL. ASSN. | U. EX. P. OF W. Clasp or bar as the last. Gilt metal. Size 22.

The National Association of Naval Veterans had a badge, representing a “foul anchor” in bronzed copper. Suspended by a navy blue ribbon, with the name of the body thereon in three lines over the date 1902 and four five-pointed stars below; this was attached to an oblong bar, with ornate top, lettered 17TH. | ANNUAL | CONVENTION Struck from dies. The “Ladies of Veterans” wore the same badge with LADIES in place of the stars on the ribbon.

It will be noticed that the various official medals for this Encampment carried out the general scheme of those struck for the 33d assemblage in 1899, and there is a marked similarity in the characteristics of the devices used then and now, as will be seen by comparing the foregoing descriptions with those given in my paper for April, 1901 (*Journal XXXV*: 112–113).

At this Encampment the quatrefoil medal described in the same paper (p. 114), was used, but struck in copper, bronzed; on the narrow bar NAT. ENCAMPMENT; this bar has edge rings, which connect by links with a broader bar, lettered 19 • WASHINGTON • 02 and an eagle above.

Obverse, An ornate cross, nearly patee in form, but having floral ornaments on the ends of each arm; on the upper arm, 36TH; on the left, NAT'L; on the right ENCAMP'T and on the lower arm 1902. The centre is removed and a small silvered medalet inserted, having the device of the Order, surrounded by a circle which has the legend of the Order, GRAND ARMY etc.; this legend is however on the cross, and not on the medalet. The latter has the Lord's Prayer in extremely minute letters, struck from a die used in Philadelphia at the time of the Centennial Exhibition, 1876. The upper arm of the cross has, incused, the maker's name, SCHWAAB S & S CO | MILWAUKEE. Two bars; the lower one a cannon crossed by a sword and rifle in saltire, surmounted by an anchor; the upper one lettered WASHINGTON on a horizontal tablet with floral or shell ornaments above. Copper, bronzed. Width of cross, 28 nearly; the interior medalet, 11 nearly; the upper bar, length 24. Red, white and blue ribbon.

This, and the preceding, were sold on the streets to any who cared to buy them as a souvenir of the occasion.

C. P. NICHOLS.

MEDAL FOR CONFEDERATES.

Editors of the Journal:—

APROPOS of your series of papers on Medals of the Grand Army of the Republic, there are some struck for those who fought on the Confederate side as well, which you may like to mention in the *Journal*. I have seen one, the dies for which were made in Philadelphia, by Wm. H. Warner & Brother, and which has on the obverse a square cross, the arms expanding outwardly, and the spaces between them filled with rays. Across the widest part of the field and within the cross, is SURVIVOR | C S A with the date 1861 above, and 1865 below. The reverse has no device, but the words HAMPTON RE-UNION | AUGUSTA . GA . | APRIL 27, 1891; the first and last lines are semi-circular, and separated from the other words by a kind of star formed by eight lines crossing each other. Diameter one and a quarter inches. Copper, bronzed.

I have little doubt there must be others of equal or greater interest to the collectors of medals relating to the Civil war, and would be glad to see them described in your pages.

PULASKI.

MARIA THERESA THALERS.

Editors of the Journal:—

In your last number mention was made of the fact that Maria Theresa Thalers with the date of 1780 continue to be coined in Vienna. It may be interesting to some of your readers to know that, since 1858, over sixty-six millions of these have been issued, nearly every one of which has been exported. In 1896 about six and a half millions were struck, and in 1897 about five millions; the next year the number fell to less than 200,000, but this was nearly doubled in 1899; for some reason, I know not what, none appear to have been coined in 1900, but last year (1901), upwards of a million and a half were struck,—thus regaining about the average for the whole period 1858–1901.

A comparison of these figures with the number of Mexican Dollars (*Pesos*) struck in the corresponding period would be interesting, since that coin is now the only rival of the Austrian piece for exportation from the country where it is produced, for use in trade centres in distant lands. It is a matter of great difficulty to obtain a satisfactory basis for such a calculation, for several reasons, partly from the lack of official figures of the annual coinage for this period in Mexico, but chiefly because silver is the only money in circulation; yet as the Mexican Mint reports that not far from 350 million pieces of one peso each have been struck in the last sixteen years (1 July, 1885–30 June, 1901), it is quite evident that this coin, so plentifully produced by our Southern neighbor, retains its pre-eminence in the eyes of Oriental merchants; on the other hand, the Maria Theresa Thalers have a wide circulation in South Africa, where they meet with no competition from Mexico.

It is hardly necessary to add that the only other coin which has ever attempted to enter the field held for so long a period by the two above mentioned, was the Trade Dollar, of which almost exactly 36 million pieces were struck 1873–1883. Notwithstanding it was a more valuable piece intrinsically than either of the others, and at least equally attractive in appearance—to the eye of an Occidental at least—it was a disastrous failure. A large proportion of the entire coinage went back into Uncle

Sam's melting pots, for recoinage, and the experiment will probably never be repeated. It will also be interesting to observe what effect the remarkable depreciation in the value of silver — caused it is said by the payment in silver of the Chinese indemnity — will have on these two coinages. Mexico has about decided to adopt the gold standard, and a further depreciation of the white metal must soon follow, as the result ; we seem to be repeating the experience of King Solomon, who "made silver to be in Jerusalem as stones," and friends of the the "late Mr. Bryan" have perhaps learned the truth of the remark by the same royal preacher, "He that loveth silver shall not be satisfied with silver." (Eccl. v : 10.)

MILK STREET.

Nov. 15, 1902.

THE FRENCH MINTS.

MINT MARKS.

UNTIL the close of the year 1879, the coinage of money in France was carried on in various places, and by contract, under letters patent ; the operation of these local mints, however, was always under the supervision of the crown, or of the Republic and the Empire, after the Bourbon monarchy was overthrown. In 1880 the Government undertook the work, and the first of January of that year saw the last of the provincial mints closed. All the different departments of coinage were then brought under one head. The coins which, up to that time, had been issued in various cities throughout France, and in some places for several centuries, bore peculiar mint-marks, by which the place of issue of any piece was readily discovered. These mint-marks, as is doubtless known to most collectors, were the different letters of the alphabet, and had been established by royal letters patent, the earliest date of which was January 14, 1539. There were twenty-four of these letters, and as a complete list is not easily obtained, it may be of interest to supply one. The places and their letters were as follows : —

A. Paris.	J. Limoges.	R. St. André.
B. Rouen.	K. Bordeaux.	S. Troyes.
C. St. Lô.	L. Bayonne.	T. St. Menehould.
D. Lyons.	M. Toulouse.	U. Thurin.
E. Tours.	N. Montpellier.	V. Ville-Franche-en-Rouergue.
F. Angers.	O. St. Poursin.	W. Brittany.
G. Poitiers.	P. Dijon.	Y. Bourges.
H. Rochelle.	Q. Châlons.	Z. Dauphiny.

In the course of time several of these provincial mints disappeared, and others took their places, but in 1879 all had been closed. Under the first Empire there were remaining eighteen, and among them were five additions to the preceding list, two of which used letters that had formerly been assigned to mints which had ceased operations, though the record of the date of closing them has not been found by the writer. These were : Geneva, which took the G, once the mark of Poitiers ; Turin, which was given U, once used

by Thurin; ¹ Gênes had the letters CL; Rome a crowned R, and Utrecht, a mast and flame. Other provincial mints were also established — presumably in the time of Napoleon I, though the exact date is not at hand — among them those at Lille, which received the W of Brittany; at Marseilles, to which was assigned the letters MA interlaced; at Strasbourg, which used BB, and at Nantes and Perpignan, as will be seen below.

With the fall of Napoleon and the reduction of French territory, the mints in those places which had been added to the Empire by his victories ceased to be under the control of France, and abandoned their French mint marks; yet when the Bourbons came into power again, at the "Restoration," there were still thirteen of the older mints remaining; of those which had retained their ancient letters, Rochelle (H), Bayonne (L), and Toulouse (M), together with Perpignan, which had taken the Q of Châlons, Nantes which had been using the T of Sainte Menehould, and Limoges, to which had been assigned the letter I in place of its earlier J, — six in all — were closed in 1837.

Twenty years later, in 1857, three more, Rouen, Marseilles and Lille were closed, of which Rouen had retained its ancient B; the letters of the other two have been given above. In 1858, Lyons ceased operations and its D disappeared from French coins; in 1871, Strasbourg with its mint-mark of BB, and in 1879, Bordeaux, with its K, the last of the provincial mints to retain its original letter, were closed, since which date all coins have been struck in Paris. A complete set of the French mint-marks, which would necessarily include coins bearing the same mint letter, though struck in different cities, and at considerable intervals, would be interesting from a historical as well as a numismatic point of view, but would now be almost impossible of attainment. In spite of this concentration of work in one establishment, the administration have hitherto found no difficulty in supplying not only the home demand for coinage, but has struck all the pieces required for use in the colonial dependencies, as well as many for foreign governments, nearly twenty-six million pieces for the latter purpose having been coined in 1895, which was less than in some previous years.

MEDALS.

The medallic department of the French Mint is one which has received special attention. In this matter of striking medals, and more particularly round medals without loops, as distinguished from the hexagonal, octagonal, or elliptical jetons (forms used by many Parisian storekeepers for shop-cards, by fraternal organizations and societies as "jetons de présence," to avoid infractions of the law), the regulations which obtained for more than a century

¹ Report of the French Mint for 1896, pp. vii, viii.

were very strict. In view of the danger which it was feared might result by the issue of round pieces resembling coins,—capable of being, and sometimes intended to be put in circulation among innocent and unsuspecting people who might be induced to receive them as money, while their promoters escaped the penalties of counterfeiting,—the French Government, by various ordinances and decrees published about the beginning of the last century, forbade the production of “round medals without a loop” unless they were struck under supervision and by permission of the authorities. The Mint therefore held, necessarily, a monopoly of all this work. These various edicts, the last of which dated from March, 1832, were all finally repealed or abrogated in 1893. Since that time, medals of the class named can now be struck by private enterprise, provided certain required preliminaries are observed.

Notwithstanding the opportunities thus opened, the medallic output of the National Mint has shown no falling off, but on the other hand a constantly increasing number of medals has been issued from year to year. In 1894 the whole number of these pieces which it struck was 191,976, not quite 30,700 less than in 1893; but in 1895 it was 258,978, and in 1900 it reached 505,227, of which (as appears from the Annual Report of that year) an extremely large proportion (86,828) of bronze, copper, etc., were made for sale, etc., at the Exposition in 1900; for the “Exposition Universelle” of 1899” 49,920 silver medals, valued at about \$25,000 were struck. The total number of medals returned as minted 1883–1901, both years included, is 5,880,348, with a total value of upwards of 24,000,000 francs. Evidently the great improvement in medallic art which has manifested itself to such a marked degree abroad, in the last two decades, amounting as a recent French writer has well said to a modern renaissance, has struck a popular chord, in France at least. The Annual Reports of the Mint have aided in this revival by giving, each year since it assumed the entire charge of the national coinage, admirable photogravures of the principal works,—the new designs for coins as well as for the many beautiful medals—executed during the period since the previous report, by such eminent designers as Chaplain, Roty, Dubois, Coudray, Vernier, Borrel, Dupuis, and others.

To attempt to draw a parallel between what has been accomplished in the line of medallic art in the United States and in France for the last twenty years, would be an ungrateful task. The causes are not far to seek, and are evident to all who will give the subject even a little attention. Let us hope that the efforts which lovers of art in numismatics are making to elevate the American standard, may meet a speedy and abundant return. In this direction the authorities of our National Mint can render valuable aid. M.

¹ Report of the French Mint, 1902, p. 68; the largest previous production in these metals, from the date of opening (1883), was in 1889, when upwards of 340,000 were struck; the total number in all metals, gold, silver,

etc., minted that year was 490,683. Among the medals we also note that about 150,000 were struck for soldiers of the army engaged in foreign wars.

SIAMESE MONEY.

THE following account of Siamese money has been translated for the *Journal* from the last Annual Report of the French Mint, and we believe is the first paper on the subject which has been printed in America. The author, M. le Commandant J. Silvestre, formerly "director of civil and political affairs" in Tonkin, Annam, a country closely associated with Siam, is eminently qualified by his life in the east, to give a reliable account of the coinage of which he treats. We hope to publish in our next issue a second paper by M. Silvestre on the Coins and Medals of Annam.

The so-called "bullet money" with its counterstamps occasionally appears in our auction sales, but the date of striking individual pieces has hitherto been unknown. The sketches of the more common mint-marks and the devices of the rulers, which we reproduce from M. Silvestre's article, by fixing the approximate period of these curious pieces, will give them a new interest for the collector. As the late Mr. Du Bois of the U. S. Mint once wittily remarked, these bullets "may claim the merit of originality; they will not admit of piling, and scarcely of lying still — lively emblems of a true circulating medium." The types of the modern pieces are shown in Scott's Catalogue of Gold and Silver Coins — a pamphlet which, by the way, was of special value to every collector, from its illustrated descriptions of the money of all nations, and which an absurd construction of the law by zealous sub-officials compelled the publishers to suspend or fight an expensive law suit. The obverse type of Mongkut's coinage has three umbrellas with floral ornaments and a milled edge, and the reverse an elephant to left, in a circle surrounded by serrations suggesting a circular saw, outside of which milling as on the obverse. They had no legend. The coins of his successor, Chula-Long-Korn, have his portrait in profile to left, with legend in Siamese characters, and on the reverse the royal arms, on which the elephant is the prominent device; they are placed on a mantle, and have lions (?) as supporters, which hold erect on staves, two ornate umbrellas, the emblem of royalty in the far East. (See Century Dictionary, *s. v.*). Siamese legend.— Eds.

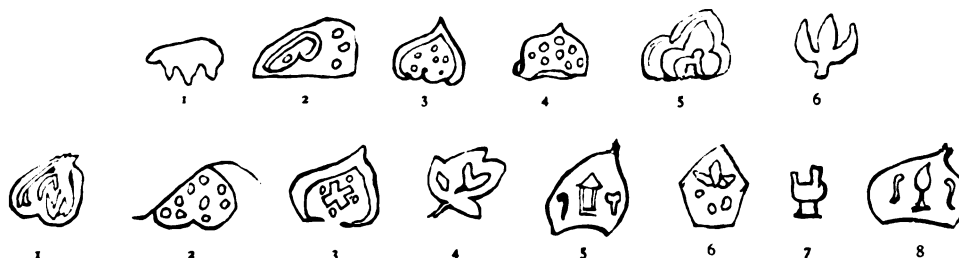
IN the "Voyage to Siam," by the Count de Forbin (1685-88), we are told that the money of Siam consisted of "a piece of silver, round like a bullet, and marked with two letters, which are the royal stamp." It was called a *tical*, and had the "value of forty French sous." He further states that the fractional parts of the tical were the half tical, and "another variety of silver money, called a *faon*, having the value of five sous. For transactions requiring a smaller amount, sea-shells called cowries (Hindu *Kauri*) were used; these came from the Maldivé islands, and 120 of them equalled the faon."

M. Pallegoix, author of the interesting "Description of the Thai Kingdom," mentions the silver money, and adds (Vol. I: 256): "in addition to the silver money in circulation there is an inferior coinage the issue of which the King permits in the provinces remote from the capital; some are of copper, and others of a vitreous substance, enamelled in different colors."

These brief accounts are all that numismatists possessed until 1879, when the Marquès A. Pereira, the Portuguese Consul General in Siam, published a pamphlet of thirty pages on the "Money of Siam," which unfortunately was incomplete, but which was followed in 1880 by the exhaustive study of Joseph Haas, vice-consul of Austro-Hungary, on "Siamese coinage," which was printed in English at Shanghai. If in addition to these we mention some brief remarks on the subject, by Fournereau, in his "Tour of the World" (July 24, 1897, p. 353, "The dead cities of Siam"), we shall have named nearly all the Siamese numismatic bibliography. On these authorities and our personal knowledge we base the following account of Siamese money.

Local documents regarded as authentic are too vague to supply any positive knowledge of the time previous to the foundation of Ayuthia as the capital of Siam (A. D. 1350), from which period the dynasty founded by Somdatch-Phra-Ramah-Thibaudi I, dates its establishment; this dynasty was overthrown in 1603 by that of Phra-Chou-Song-Tham, which lasted until 1630 only. We shall not attempt to describe the money of these two dynasties and of that which preceded them, if any existed, since no traces of it remain, and the earliest pieces now extant are those of Ayuthia, coined about 1630. Indeed, no information has yet been obtained as to whether the previous dynasties issued any coins, or whether they had anything in the nature of mints in their various capitals; yet it is not improbable that Siam had her own coinage from the time when she ceased to be under the suzerainty of Cambodia. However that may be, we know of no Siamese money prior to 1630; from that date to the accession of Mongkut (1851) the only money known to have existed consisted of the pieces of silver of which Forbin speaks—thick, oblong ingots, which doubtless at first, approximated the cowrie, while its rounded ends were beaten, so as to form it nearly into the shape of a ball.

This money, which was first struck at Ayuthia and then at Bangkok, after the destruction of the former city by the Burmese in 1767, has the tical as its unit of value; this is a piece weighing 18 grams and worth about 60 cents.¹ Its multiples were the double and triple tical, the last very rare; the fractional parts were the half, quarter, eighth, sixteenth and thirty-second ticals, all in the form of a ball, and the last piece the size of a grain of rice. The different emissions are distinguished by two punch-marks, one of which shows the royal seal, and the other the mint. The best known marks, according to Haas, are the following:



1. *Kra-Chang*, an elephant. 2. *Kra-Bet*, a fish-hook. 3. *Kra-Dockmei*, a lotus flower. 4. *Kra-Kri*, *Kra-Sen*, a trident, erect, which dates from the reign of Prayah-Tahk-Sin, the restorer of Siam and founder of Bangkok. (The foregoing are mint-marks.) The marks of the present dynasty are as follows:—First reign, 1. *Kra-Bua*, a lotus flower. 2. *Kra-Chak*, a sling. Second reign, 3. *Kra-krut ok-san*, the “great king of birds.” 4. *Kra-Krut ok-yau*, the “little king of birds.” Third reign, 5. *Kra-Keng*, the royal pavilion. 6. *Kra* (?) an undetermined mark. Fourth reign, 7. *Kra-Kunto*, a goblet. 8. *Kra-Mongkut*, a crown, the device² adopted by King Mongkut.

King Phra-Phuttha Loht-Lah (1809–1823) made the first attempt to strike round and flat money, and issued a few silver coins of the value of one-eighth tical; but it was only from the reign of Mongkut (1851–1867), and especially from that of Chulalongkorn (crowned in 1868), that the round and flat form was finally adopted. The

¹ That is, in U. S. money, when silver is at par.—EDS.

² As will be seen, these devices are archaic, and more or less conventional in form; the mint-marks, in nearly every case, have local allusions, and some of the dynastic or royal stamps, if not all, have reference to popular beliefs and customs.—EDS.

first flat pieces of Mongkut, and perhaps those of some of his predecessors, were generally coins of the smaller values in copper or tin, cast in low relief and rude in workmanship. Because of Chinese counterfeits these became so depreciated that it was necessary to abolish them in 1875. The obverse bore an elephant with oblique radiations, and the reverse the royal emblem. They were replaced by a copper coinage, which during the minority of the king, was struck in England, and bore on the obverse the royal cipher; on the reverse appeared the value in Siamese characters.

The present coinage, of very satisfactory workmanship, is struck at Bangkok; the dies were made in London. The obverse of the silver coins of one tical, one *salung* and one *fuang*, has the bust of the sovereign to the right, and the reverse the royal arms with inscriptions in Siamese. The copper coinage comprises pieces of four, two, one, and one-half *at*, and has the royal monogram crowned, on the obverse, and the value in Siamese on the reverse. It is worthy of note that the innovation of placing the royal portrait on coins is a flagrant violation of ancient etiquette and prejudices, which forbade the reproduction of the face of the "Master of souls."

Although pieces in gold exist, we can hardly regard them as money, because though struck from regular dies, they are designed for the exclusive use of the sovereign, who distributes them to his courtiers and to titled personages, at cremations, coronations, etc. On these occasions it is also customary to throw to the populace balls of wood or of colored paper, which contain coins of greater or less value; in the scrambles which ensue, the victor is often bitterly disappointed at the meagre reward of his struggles.

The lack of gold coins might lead one to suppose that the precious metal is not found in Siam, but this is not the case; many auriferous deposits are known, among which may be specially named that of Bang-Tapahn; but the greater part of the native gold is used in making vases and various objects for the sovereign and his nobles, converted into jewelry, or employed to adorn the temples and idols. It is also used in making gold leaf, which is exported to China. As for silver, having no mines, and ignorant of methods of extracting it from the minerals with which it is combined, the Siamese are obliged to obtain their supplies from abroad, and they melt up for their coins the foreign money which they import.

For a long time the Siamese exports have greatly exceeded in value the imports, so that foreign merchants have been obliged to pay in specie for their purchases; but the natives accept such coins with great reluctance. In order to exchange it into Siamese money, it is necessary first to apply to the government. Until the reign of Phrahaht-Somdatch-Phra-Nang-Klow (1824-50), the director of the mint delivered an equivalent weight in ticals, first deducting the cost of coining; the imported silver was then melted, to serve for striking native money, and a sufficient amount of lead was added to make up the loss in weight which resulted from the operation. King Nang-Klow established the rate of exchange at five ticals for three dollars, and later attempted to introduce the use of dollars in commercial transactions (without remelting). To overcome the reluctance of the people to receive such pieces an edict was issued in July, 1857, ordering people of all classes to receive dollars in buying and selling, thus avoiding the loss consequent on melting up imported silver; and because of the popular unwillingness to do so, it ordered the officials of the royal treasury to test the foreign coins, and if found of proper quality, to put the government stamp upon them, and fixed their value in ticals, salungs, etc., based on the equivalence of

three dollars to five ticals. No attempt was made in the decree to regulate the use of cowries as their value was constantly changing.

Minor coins, especially those of least value, so necessary in the ordinary transactions of daily life, have always been too rare for convenience, and even down to the present time the people have been forced to use cowries (in Siamese, *Bih-ah*). The value of these substitutes for money varies with circumstances. The legal rate of exchange was 800 cowries for one fuang (about eight cents), but under some conditions 1000 to 2000 might be required. An article in the *Revue Belge de Numismatique*, in 1878, confirms these figures:—"8,000 to 12,000 cowries for one dollar." The same authority recalls the fact that at one time the Siamese were compelled by the lack of small change, to use the stones of fruits, strung like beads. This practice however, must have ceased a long time ago, since an ancient Chinese work [cited] speaks of cowrie shells as being the currency when it was written, and Forbin, as already mentioned, says that in the seventeenth century 120 cowries were exchanged for five French sous. It is needless to say that the use of cowries for money is practiced in many other countries beside Siam.¹

Since the introduction of European machinery for coinage at Bangkok, cowries have no legal value as money, and are rarely seen in the capital city; but in places not far away they are still used for small monetary transactions. In that part of the country near the forests of Laos they are plentiful, and even in the provincial towns quite near the capital, the *Bih-ah* is quite common, particularly in the province of Pachim, which is not many miles distant; these frequently bear the mark of some merchant. Occasionally, to increase their nominal if not their intrinsic value, a small piece of copper or tin is inserted, and the shell, thus prepared, passes at a conventional figure far above its actual value.

One of the results of this deficiency was the private coinage mentioned by M. Pallegoix; it was found necessary to allow the merchants in the interior to provide for the lack which the government was unable to supply, and it was also deemed expedient to conciliate the promoters of lotteries and the proprietors of gambling houses, each of whom paid large sums into the royal treasury for their licenses. Gambling being a recognized institution, and the love of it diffused throughout the kingdom to a lamentable degree, it was but natural that opportunities for play should be allowed to those who had but little money, and to provide a special issue for the purpose, inasmuch as the salung and fuang were inconvenient to handle. In the gambling houses the players squat around an oblong mat, the croupier sitting on his heels at one end. To reach him it was necessary to toss the money some distance, and its round form often caused it to roll in the wrong direction. As a remedy for this the bankers provided special jetons in porcelain, metal and glass, having a recognized value.

The convenience of these tokens led the Chinese merchants who had a partial or controlling interest in the gaming houses, to issue similar jetons, and the more readily because they closely resembled pieces already in use in Japan. We may also note that they are much like the well known pieces made of glass, issued by the Fatimide caliphs and Mameluke rulers of Egypt.

¹ These little white shells, the "*Cyprea moneta*," so-called from their frequent use in Africa and India as money, are probably familiar to most of the readers of the *Journal*; the use of shells for this purpose is interesting to American collectors, as suggesting the wampum of the Indians and early colonists of New

England; that was of two kinds, black and white, and made, the white from clam-shells, or "periwinkles" according to Roger Williams, and the black or dark blue from the "quahaug" (Indian *Suckaucock*), varying in value from ten to five shillings a fathom.—Eds.

These tokens have attracted the attention of amateurs and collectors, and the writer knows of one cabinet containing 890 specimens; since 1871, their use has been prohibited by the government and they are becoming more and more rare, but in spite of stringent edicts they still circulate in some parts of the kingdom.

It must be admitted that the provision of a currency of this character very well answers the needs as well as the ideas of the Siamese people, who are still in a period corresponding to the time when, in Western Europe, mereaux of lead, tin, copper, and even of terra cotta, could be freely made, issued, and circulated by individuals as tokens representing definite values, recognized by business houses and at the gaming table. Among Europeans, these tokens evidently had their origin in the Greek and Roman *tesserae*. At the time when these first appeared in Siam—about 1760—there were already in circulation pieces of bronze, having the value of one salung and one fuang. They were made by hand, and some of them were remarkable for the fineness of their execution and the good taste of their designs; but the quantity issued was very limited and insufficient for the demand. All these pieces of low value originated from the cowries. M. A. Pavie, in his "Journeys in Cambodia and the Kingdom of Siam" (Saigon, 1884), remarks that these shells are called *Bie* in Cambodian, which signifies gaming, and as already mentioned, Haas tells us that in Siamese their name is *Bih-ah*.

The tenants of the gambling houses and the Chinese merchants also, who introduced these special jetons into circulation, made them for their own use, in porcelain or glass, sometimes in bronze or lead, and in a great variety of forms. Always small, they are generally round or polygonal; occasionally they represent coins or tablets, door-plates (merchants' signs), insects, fishes, stars, etc. On their face is the name in Chinese characters of the "*Hong*" or business firm issuing them; the reverse has, also in the same characters, the current value at which the piece will be redeemed, or some classic quotation. Some of them bear in Siamese also, an indication of their value. All the Chinese characters relate to Southern China, while the "*Hongs*" and the citations, borrowed from Chinese classics, as remarked, have an infinite variety. As to the indications of value upon them, the salung has the Chinese word *Tsien*; the fuang, "*phuong*"; the at and "*song-pei*," appropriate words.

These jetons thus issued under the authorization conceded in the licenses to the gambling houses, soon became a currency which was highly appreciated, and answered so well the purposes of small change, that their use quickly extended beyond their lawful sphere. A field so easily cultivated at their very doors did not fail to become a source of profit to the enterprising Celestials; little by little a great number of imitations were put in circulation. The proprietors of the gaming houses were obliged by this inundation of counterfeits, to call in their tokens and exchange them for silver; this led to a continual displacement of the older tokens by new designs, having a variety of forms and colors. The number was thus constantly increasing, until, as we have seen, nearly 900 varieties were issued, and possibly more. It became more and more difficult for the government to control the custom, and in 1871 the tokens were forbidden, and withdrawn from circulation.

The collectors of such tokens will find it necessary to distinguish (1) the pieces in bronze, more or less frequently pierced, having on the centre an animal, a Chinese

¹ They appear to be shells of the kind used by a certain class of gamblers, in England and in some parts of America, under the name of "props"; one might almost trace an affinity between the shell and the gambler, whether Oriental or Occidental, since "a shell-game" has become a synonym for cheating. — Eds.

character, and sometimes indecipherable Roman capital letters ; (2) pieces in porcelain, enamel, faience or glass. In the latter the colors are many and of various shades, The subjects show no less variety ; there are beetles, crabs, fishes, winged animals, and even vegetables ; some bear human heads, notably the portrait of Queen Victoria with the imperial crown, as she appears on the coins of British India.¹

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVII, page 28.]

MCLIII. Obverse, The high priest's breastplate, only the lower row of gems showing, and the cords entwined below it ; on this rests his mitre, erect, with a triangle on its front, an Eastern crown at the left and a scribe's turban at the right ; a sceptre diagonally, its top a spear head or fleur-de-lis at the right, behind the emblems, which are distinctive of the first three officers of a Chapter, 1797 beneath the cords. Legend, GRAND CHAPTER OF ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF MARYLAND ★ Reverse, On a mantle of ermine the arms of the State of Maryland, with supporters as described in MCXIII, but the shield is surmounted by an earl's coronet and the mantle by a crowned helmet, facing, on which are two pennons floating to left. The motto, instead of that of the State, is on a plicated ribbon and reads, a word to each fold, FATTI MASCHI PAROLE FEMME (*sic.* Perhaps, Manly in deed, gentle in word.) Legend on a raised and deadened border, above, ORGANIZED JUNE 24, 1797, DAVID KERR G. H. P. and below, ★ CENTENNIAL JUNE 24, 1897, W. H. SHRYOCK. G. H. P. ★ Edge clasp and ring, linked to an equilateral triangle, apex downward, with a raised border surrounding the field, on which is the tetragrammaton. Copper, bronzed. Size 24. Length of side of triangle, 18.

MCLIV. Irregular planchet, circular, with a wreath of olive? leaves and berries and tied with a bow, on the lower edge ; a triangle with triple tau on the upper edge ; on the central circle a large five-pointed star having the ark on its centre within a pentagon, and the letters I A T I A incused, one on each point ; in the spaces between the points on the left above, an open hand ; on the right, a pot of incense ; on the lower left, a vase and rod ; on the right, an open book, and at the bottom a serpent entwined about a rod. The device surrounded by a raised circle, in which, above, GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER and completing the circle, ★ MAINE ★ Reverse, Plain. An elaborate bar attached by an edge ring, having a cipher of U S on a keystone on the centre and three ribbons draped about it severally lettered, the first, CENTENNIAL TRIENNIAL the second GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER and the third, OCT. 12 BALTIMORE 1897. Bronze. Size 24, nearly.

¹ These curious jetons of varying colors thus served not only as "chips" in gambling, but as "small change" in the shops, even in the Capital, for some time after

they were forbidden. A brief note on the money actually in circulation in Siam including cowries, medallic pieces and tokens will be given in the next issue.

MCLV. Obverse, The All-seeing eye shedding its rays on an open volume, lettered on the page at the right, BOOK | OF THE | LAW | — Legend, on a raised and deadened border, above, GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER and below, completing the circle ° OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN °. Reverse, An equilateral triangle, apex at the top; on the centre a radiant triple tau; on the left side, MILWAUKEE NO. 1 on the right, WASHINGTON NO. 2 and on the base SOUTHPORT NO. 3. Two Hebrew characters outside each side of the triangle, which appear to be, on the left, Jod, He; on the right, Caph, Lamed, and beneath, Aleph, Beth. Legend, above, FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY and completing the circle ° 1850-1900 °. Copper, bronzed. Size 30.

MCLVI. Planchet in the form of a keystone. Obverse, A circle enclosing a triangle; in the circle, H. T. W. S. S. T. K. S.; on the field of the triangle a radiant triple tau; two Hebrew letters on each side of the triangle, as on the preceding medal, but somewhat conventional in their forms. Over the circle, GENERAL GRAND CHAPTER and below it in three lines, CINCINNATI | SEPT. 25TH | 1900 Reverse, In ten lines, the first curving to the upper edge of the planchet, THE "BADGERS" | M. L. YOUNGS, P. G. H. P. | WM. C. SWAIN, P. G. H. P. | H. E. MANN, P. G. H. P. | J. D. CARR, P. G. H. P. | E. F. GIBBS, G. H. P. | WM. B. ANDREWS, D. G. H. P. | F. S. VEEDER, G. K. | T. J. PERELES, G. S. | — | WISCONSIN (Officers and past presiding officers of the Grand Chapter of Wisconsin.) Edge ring and scarlet ribbon attached to a bar on which WISCONSIN and a badger to left on its top (the emblem of the State). Copper. Width, 23; height, 22; length of bar, 22.

MCLVII. Obverse, A six-pointed star composed of two equilateral triangles braced, and surrounded by short rays arranged in a hexagonal form. Legend, on a slightly raised circle, GRAND ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER OF ILLINOIS ♣. Reverse, Inscription in six lines, 1850 | COMMEMORATING | THE | SEMI-CENTENNIAL | ANNIVERSARY | 1900 and beneath, in very small letters, curving to the rim, CHILDS CHICAGO Copper. Size 24.

MCLVIII. Obverse, A chalice surrounded by curiously shaped letters and characters, neither Roman nor Hebrew, which may be nearly described, beginning on the left as V E q W ^ A P W; over the cup q W Reverse, A keystone on which is a circle with H T W S S T K S Legend, in rudely formed letters, PROVIDENCE ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER N° 1 and at the base of the stone, PROVIDENCE | R. I. the first line curving. Irregular outline; the edges of the stone and the letters upon it are dull gilt; the rest finished like oxidized silver. Size, widest points, 16. A "Mark penny" of the Chapter named.

MCLIX. Obverse, St. George in combat with the dragon. Legend, ST. GEORGE'S CHAPTER NO. 157 R. A. M. above, ★ SCHENECTADY, N. Y. ★ below. Reverse, Struck like a coin, a keystone with circular top, and lettered circle; spade, pick and bar grouped on the left, and mallet and chisel on the right.

A ribbon scroll above for name; ONE PENNY curving to lower edge beneath. Copper. Size 20.

MCLX. Obverse, Naked bust of King Hiram to right. Legend above, KING HIRAM ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER and completing the circle, ATTLEBORO, MASS. Reverse, A keystone with circular top and lettered circle. Legend above, CHARTERED MAR. 7, 1876 and below, ONE PENNY Copper, copper bronzed, and dull aluminum. Size 20.

MCLXI. Obverse, A roughened keystone with lettered circle; the centre plain. Legend above, APOLLO CHAPTER N° 48, R. A. M. and below A. D. 1816 TROY N. Y. A. I. 2346. Reverse, A composite wreath; on the left, the upper part is wheat, the lower olive leaves; on the right, grape leaves, below, and corn (maize) above; open at the top, stems crossed and fastened at the base, ONE PENNY filling out the circle at the top between the ends of the wreath; the field plain for engraving, and a setting maul erect on a horizontal chisel below. Copper. Size 20.

MCLXII. Obverse, A keystone, with circular top, having on its face a double circle enclosing H T W S S T K S; on the left a chisel and on the right a mallet. Reverse, On the field, ONE | PENNY. surrounded by two circles; between the outer circle and the rim, the name and location of the Chapter; the inner circle has the date of charter. Of these there are a very large number, differing only in the name of the bodies for which they were struck, and as their use is becoming general throughout the country, it seems unnecessary to list them separately. A single example describes the series: In the outer circle, IVY CHAPTER, N° 238 R. A. M. above, NEW YORK CITY below; in the inner circle, CHARTERED FEBRUARY 2ND • 1870 • Copper. Size 17.

MCLXIII. Obverse, Keystone as on the preceding, but the die has been altered by adding ONE above, and PENNY below. Reverse, The ark of the covenant within a triangle; its points touch an outer circle, between which and the rim is the name of the Chapter; an inner circle has the date of organization; in the space outside the triangle are numerous small triangles. Copper. Size 17. The same remark applies to this, though this device is not so common as that of the preceding. I describe one example. In the outer circle, above, HARMONY CHAPTER N° 151, R. A. M. and NORWICH, N. Y. below; in the inner circle, ORGANIZED on the left, and FEB. 8, 1855 on the right; the portion under the triangle is vacant.

MCLXIV. Obverse, As the preceding. Reverse, As the last but only one circle, and on the field CHARTERED over ONE and date below PENNY usually in two lines. Copper. Size 17. Used with change of name, etc., by various Chapters, as is the case with the other Mark pennies which follow.

MCLXV. Obverse, Similar to the preceding but the keystone is roughened; outside the circle, ONE above, PENNY below. Reverse, Triangle, ark, etc., as on the last. One example has in the outer circle NIAGARA CHAPTER N° 200

R. A. M. above, NIAGARA FALLS N. Y. below, completing the circle; inner, ORGANIZED FEB. 7. A. D. 1867. A. L. 5867. A. I. 2397. Copper. Size 22.

MCLXVI. Obverse, As preceding, but conventional floral ornaments on the face of the stone. Reverse, A double triangle inclosing a triple tau; R at the left, A at the right, and M beneath. One example has COLUMBIAN CHAPTER N° 132 above, and MICHIGAN below. Copper. Size 22.

MCLXVII. Obverse, A keystone with indented square top, circle and letters. No legend and edge flat (no rim). Reverse, Plain. Some examples have a number incused. Copper. Size 17.

MCLXVIII. Obverse, A keystone, circular top, and two circles without letters; no legend but a smooth raised edge with a circle engraved therein. Reverse, On a roughened field, ONE | PENNY; a similar circle surrounds the field. Gilt. Size 16.

MCLXIX. Obverse, A keystone, in outline, with circular top, lettered circle on the face, and small floral ornaments in the corners. On the left, BINGHAMTON; above, CHAPTER; on the right NO. 129 R. A. M. and 1852 below. Reverse, A copy of the early Cents; an olive wreath open at the top, tied with a bow of ribbon below, 1852 between the ends of the ribbon. Legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Copper. Size 18.¹

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

EDITORIAL.

THE INTEREST IN MEDALS.

IT is a frequent remark, in the auction room or at the dealer's counter, that collectors to-day, do not care for medals. Yet when one sees the shining trays of those pieces which are offered on the streets on the occasion of some public procession, or during a political campaign, it seems evident that whatever may be the taste of collectors, the popular appetite for medallic badges is increasingly keen. But experience shows that even in the auction room, the interest which the collector takes in medals is a variable factor; their value baffles the most expert coin-dealer, when he is asked to give an estimate of what such a cabinet may be expected to bring, as compared with one exclusively of coins.

We might instance two sales within a comparatively recent period, the results of which, as we happen to know, were very different from the anticipations of the dealers. In one of them the consignor was greatly disappointed; in the other he was not less surprised than pleased. In the first case the catalogue contained scarcely a single medal, but was almost exclusively of coins; it was well prepared; the rarities pointed out carefully, yet without effusive praise, and there were many attractive pieces offered, — a good proportion of them previously unattainable, not to say almost unknown, to American collectors; but the proceeds were much below the inevitable expenses. In the other case the cabinet catalogued was especially rich in medals, with a fair proportion of well selected coins. It was as carefully prepared as the preceding; but it was evident that the dealer had little hope that the medals would prove much of an

¹ It is singular that the brilliant minds of the detectives who have prevented the illustration of Coin Catalogues, under a strange construction of the statutes, and even seized gingerbread copies of U. S. Coins, should have suffered the use of this reverse die.

attraction, for he condensed the descriptions of the medals into the briefest possible space, and frequently grouped the pieces in making up lots. In spite of this, the medals brought about double his anticipations, while the coins sold at only average prices.

Something might be said on this matter of condensed descriptions and combined lots. Pieces with little or no historic character, and those outside of some special series which collectors are endeavoring to complete, may well be "lumped," and sold in lots of half a dozen or more; but it was a mistake in our judgment, when one of the best collections of medals and coins, almost every one of which had a history, was given a year or more ago to an auctioneer who was a success in one line of business, but knew little about coins. As a result of his brief descriptions and condensation of lots, he turned over to his client about half what the cabinet would have brought, had one of the well known dealers in New York or Philadelphia had the preparation of the catalogue. In that case at least, an ill-advised economy resulted in a serious loss.

This uncertainty of returns from a sale of medals, which it must be admitted has been the experience of our oldest dealers, and the fluctuating demand, as it appears in the auction-room, is difficult of explanation. The ordinary observer, who looks into a drawer of U. S. Cents, for example, finds only a monotonous series of profiles, with trifling differences in the dies, — a single type, with merely a variety in the style of head-dress, a plain or beaded hair-string, a wandering curl, a defective letter, or a differing date, points which appeal to the collector of Cents, but to a lover of numismatic art have but trifling importance. Show the same person a drawer of well chosen medals, illustrative of important events in history, of distinguished men, of military and naval exploits, or even of political affairs, and the thermometer of his interest rises rapidly.

But the period when indifference among collectors was the rule, whether in America or abroad, seems to be passing. One of the best bits of evidence of this is found in the Reports of the French Mint, to which reference has been made on a previous page. When nearly six millions of medals, with an intrinsic value of some five million dollars, have been sold since the establishment of the Mint of the French Republic, besides the uncounted pieces produced by private concerns, it is clear that the revival of medallic skill has created a popular interest in these pieces, and that of the collector inevitably follows. This should encourage the efforts of those who in our own country have been endeavoring to improve the standard and cultivate a better appreciation of numismatic art. Themes surely are not lacking, in the "strenuous life" of the Republic. That there is to-day a market for medals among the American people, if not yet among collectors to the extent that the matter deserves, cannot be doubted by one who has seen the marching ranks of the Grand Army, the great political processions of 1899 in New York, or those of greeting to some guest of the State or nation, and watched the crowds that cheered them from the curb, to whom thousands of medals, such as they were, were sold on the streets. It must be that well executed pieces, of artistic design, like those so freely bought at the French Exposition, would find purchasers among our people in constantly increasing numbers, and bring substantial returns.

ERRATUM.

OUR attention has been called to an error in the article on the United States Mint, which appeared in the last number of the *Journal*. The words "on Seventh Street, north of" were by mischance omitted in the third line (page 9), just before "what was then called High." It appears in the "copy," but the blunder was one of those cases where the omission failed to affect the sense of the passage, and escaped the eye of a careful proof-reader, who, unfortunately for our contributor, was not familiar with the locality. As every Philadelphian knows that Market and Filbert Streets are parallel, and the U. S. Mint is one of the ancient landmarks of the city, the error — if it was observed there — must have been somewhat amusing; but we have to thank a Brooklyn correspondent for calling our attention to the mistake.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.
— *Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.*

VOL. XXXVII.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1903.

No. 3.

THE COINS AND MEDALS OF ANNAM.

WE have the pleasure of placing before our readers the translation, made expressly for the *Journal*, of the very valuable paper below, on the Money and Medals of Annam, by M. Silvestre, as announced in our last issue. The long residence of the author among the singular people of that Oriental empire, so closely allied in manners and in many of its customs to China, has qualified him to speak with authority on the subject. It will, we are confident, prove of more than ordinary interest, since, so far as we have been able to learn, nothing has been printed on the subject in this country until now; and as the Empire of Annam lies outside of the sphere of English influence, with perhaps some few exceptions of points of disputed sovereignty, very little has been written in England. France alone of the European nations has obtained a firm foothold in the country, and it was in the Report of the French Mint for 1900 that M. Silvestre's scholarly essay originally appeared. — Eds.



BEFORE the establishment of French influence over the Empire of Annam, the great peninsula of South-Eastern Asia (or as more frequently called, from one of the principal provinces of the Empire, "Cochin-China"), was under Chinese rule until the year 968 of the Christian era, so far as its history is known. Its people had attempted at various times to throw off the yoke of their rulers and become an independent nation — notably in A. D. 38, again in 541, and once more in 939, the last being followed by a dismemberment of the State; but it was not until 968 that we see the successful foundation of a native Annamese dynasty.

It is probable that until that time the money in use in Annam was that of China,¹ though the pieces of that early period which have been found at

¹ It is well known that in Japan also, Chinese money was for a long time generally, if not exclusively used.

Tonquin are regarded as amulets rather than as coins. A numismatic treatise by a Chinese writer (Ly-tcho-pong) also gives the date of 968 as that of the first Annamese coins. They bear the cipher *Thai Binh*. In 1414, China once more established her dominion, and reduced the empire to the grade of a simple province; but after forty years of conflict Annam again succeeded in regaining its autonomy, both political and administrative, and issued its own coinage.

LAWFUL MONEY.

In Annam, as in China, the legal coins of the realm invariably took the form of a flat, round piece of copper or zinc, with a square hole in the centre. There are occasional differences of a few millimetres more or less in the diameter of the pieces, or in the care given to the moulds, in the kind of characters on the coins, the size of the margins, the dimensions of the central hole, and the modification of the "cipher of the reign," which comprise the only appreciable variations of the different pieces. The "cipher of the reign" adopted by the ruler, or by some pretender to the throne who puts out an issue, appears on the obverse; the reverse is plain, or, it may be, bears the date of the reign (as for example on the coins of *Kiên-Hu'ng*, 1741-85), an indication of its weight, or of the mint from which it was issued (as for instance on the pieces of *Gia-Long*, 1801-20), etc. This is the coin commonly called the "Sapeque."

Under the reign of *Minh-Tông* (1315-30), sapeques were made of tin, in imitation of the coins of the Malays of Champa (the southern portion of the empire of Annam); but it soon became necessary to discontinue the use of a metal obtained by them with so much difficulty; and in 1397, *Lê-qui-Ly* even attempted to substitute paper currency for metallic money. In 1402 there was a return to the use of copper for sapeques, which seem to have been the only coinage in circulation until 1796, when the pretender *Nguyễn-Anh* (*Gia-Long*), issued at Saigon, pieces of zinc with the cipher *Gia-Hu'ng*. Since his reign copper coins have been only occasionally used. The sapeque in zinc is that in general circulation, despite the inconvenience of a coin so fragile and so clumsy (*lourde*). In fact, a string of six hundred of these pieces was required to make a *Quan* (the unit of value); sixty sapeques form a *tiên*. The string of straw which held them often broke, the pieces were scattered or broken, and it became necessary to gather them up again, one by one, and restring the six hundred circlets of zinc, of which, according to their fluctuating value in the market, 4200 were sometimes required to equal one piastre [about a dollar in United States money]. The copper sapeque has six times the value of that in zinc. Ten quans in a single block formed a *Chuc*; the French soldiers and sailors called this block "a sow," from its resemblance to the metal pigs used for ballast in vessels.

The sapeque of zinc which was issued by Gia-Long is remarkable for the regularity of its form, the clearness of the characters of the inscription, and the polish of the field, on both obverse and reverse. Its diameter is exactly 24 millimetres; its thickness, 1.4 mm., and its weight, 2.8 grammes. This is the "metric sapeque," twenty-seven of these pieces side by side giving the exact length of a *thu'o'c* (the unit of measure or 0.648m.).

Under the reign of *Tu' Du'c* (1847-83), there was an issue of large (50 and 20) copper pieces, but they were of very inferior workmanship, and had a very limited circulation. Under the reign of Minh-Mang (1821-40), the Court at Hue (the capital of Annam) attempted the issue of silver coins in the form of piastres, which were called *tam-bac-tron* or "round silver," and *bac-chiên-phi*, or "dragon silver" coins. The first issue of these was in 1832; but the metal was so base that they were not accepted even in ordinary transactions, and the consequence was that they remained in the hands of those who had not been able to pay them out, after receiving them from the treasury. Taberd says they contained 62.5 parts of pure metal to 37.5 parts of copper. I have seen pieces in which this proportion was exactly reversed, and which contained hardly 37.5 parts of silver. This explains why they are not exactly rare, even though no large quantities were made under Minh-Mang and his successor.

These were of two sizes; the larger had a little greater diameter than the Mexican piastre [*peso*], nearly the same thickness, and weighed 27.30 grammes. The obverse has on the centre of the field the radiant sun, with four characters indicating the "cipher of the reign" and the value; thickly clustered rays border the perimeter. The reverse has the imperial, five-clawed dragon surrounded by flames; below is the date of issue. The half-piastres are of the same kind, but vary in size; the smallest generally measure from 32 to 33mm., their thickness is only .0015m., and their weight from 13 to 13.45 grammes. The devices of the obverse do not differ from the larger coins, and the reverses are also the same, except that the date of issue is omitted. They appear to have been struck with a hammer, and all have oblique rays upon the edge.

On his accession in 1821, Minh-Mang struck gold coins of the same type, weighing half a tael; Thiêu-Tri continued this issue, but these pieces have long disappeared from circulation. The duty of preparing current legal coins is confided to the directors of the Mint at Hue, and in some of the provinces; they have the title of *Cai Cuộc Du'c tiên*. The copper and zinc coins are cast in moulds.

Among those authors who have written on the Annamese coinage we may name the Baron of Chaudoir, and Bonneville — neither of whom were well informed on the subject,—and Mgr. Taberd, who has given at the end of his Latin-Annamese Dictionary a brief but interesting account, in which,

however, he has unfortunately confused the money for treasury purposes (*thesaurisation*) and the purely commercial pieces, with the legal currency. For determining and classifying Annamese coins we advise collectors to consult the work published by Toda, 1882, in the Annals of the Asiatic Society of Shanghai, and my "Notes for use in the study of coins and medals of Annam and French Cochin-China" (Saigon, *Excursions et reconnaissances*, 1883).

COMMERCIAL PIECES.

We have said that the only legal coins are the sapeques,—those of copper called *đồng tiền đồng*, and those of zinc *đồng tiền kẽm*. In Annam as in China, the government reserves the right to control the mintage, and the laws are very severe against those who alter or privately coin pieces of this kind; but this does not mean that the only gold and silver in circulation shall be that from the mint of Minh-Mang. It is not a question of coins, therefore, but rather of a reliable medium of exchange; and this is offered in the form of ingots of the traditional shape. Among merchants, and generally in all transactions of importance—not only among the Annamese themselves but also between the Annamese, and the Chinese, Cambodians, Laotians, etc., silver bars, called *nén*, are almost exclusively used; their form is that of a parallelopipedon, with an average length of .115m., a breadth of .028m., and a thickness of .017. The weight, in accordance with ancient usage, should be according to Taberd, 390.5 grammes; Janneau says that in Cambodia the silver *nén* average only 385.458 grammes; but the Chamber of Commerce of Saigon, basing the weight of the *nén* on that of the *pical*, has fixed it at 377.5 grammes. In reality, the *nén* if held to be the equivalent of 10 *lu'ong*, should weigh 375 grammes.¹

Lengthwise, these ingots are slightly curving, and the upper face has a border which projects about two millimetres; the lower part is a little convex.

The commercial *nén* may be issued by individuals, and it is not considered as an offence to change the intrinsic value by occasionally substituting in place of silver an inferior metal, which perhaps is merely enveloped by a thin film of silver. Hence these ingots are not received by merchants except after a very careful examination, and the Asiatics have developed a remarkable ability to distinguish, by sound, and even by merely looking at an ingot, the degree of purity of the metal. On the faces of the *nén* characters are placed,—punched or deeply engraved,—which indicate the value of the ingot, or it may be its purity.

¹ Literally the word *nén* signifies a bar. The *pical* or *Ta* is reckoned according to the weight of forty-two and a half strings of zinc sapeques, and therefore weighs approximately 61 kilogrammes; but picals sometimes rise as high as 62.4 kilogrammes. The *Lu'ong*—the Annamese ounce—is the equivalent of the Chinese *leang*, which Europeans call the *tael*. The silver *nén* is called *nén bạc*; in 1838 its value was 81.57 francs, but this has been greatly reduced by the universal depreciation of silver.

Occasionally, though very rarely, commercial transactions take place which are based on the gold *nén* (*nén vàng*). These ingots of gold, carefully laid up by the wealthier families, take the place to a certain extent of the jewels worn on the person by women of ordinary rank in India and Annam. If feminine vanity finds a satisfaction in this, yet the popular lack of confidence finds a still greater. The wife sometimes carries about her in this way the entire fortune of the family, and the thieves and beggars which swarm around the dwellings of the wealthy are obliged to content themselves with insignificant returns, unless they commit one of those crimes against the person which are so repugnant to this people. But when the time arrives that the weight of these jewels becomes too heavy a charge, the owners cast them into ingots, which can be hidden away. We may say therefore that, in reality, the gold in this form corresponds to "treasury money." As will appear below, the *néns* of gold and silver vary greatly in weight and size; but in ordinary business transactions only those of the value of 5 or 10 *lu'ongs*, of the *néns vàng*, are usually seen, and those of 10 *lu'ongs*, of the *néns bac*.

RITUAL MONEY.

In their funeral ceremonies, members of the families scatter representations of money on the route of the procession, as offerings, and in the festivals in honor of their ancestors they burn or place on their domestic altars, similar gifts. These, as used by the people generally, are of simple designs, similar to those which appear in my "Notes," cited above; but among the wealthy, and especially at the Court of the imperial city of Hue, ingots made of some inferior metal thickly plated with silver or gold are used; in the Cabinet of the French Mint, at Paris, there are specimens of these ingots, made of lead, slightly covered with a pellicle of gold.

MONEY OF THE TREASURY.

The *néns* or *Thois* which private individuals are permitted to manufacture, as stated above, as well as those which the government casts for commercial use, are employed for treasury reserves. There must be mentioned also pieces which are designed solely for such purposes, the making and placing in circulation of which is retained exclusively in the hands of the State, or to speak more exactly, of the sovereign.

Le Grand de la Liraye alludes to the immense reserves of precious metals, which make the Emperor of Annam one of the richest monarchs of the farthest East. It is well known that there is no *public* treasury in Annam, but an *imperial* treasury, which is free from the control of the tax-payers, and like the privy purse of a European king, solely at the disposition of the emperor. The Empire was like a farm, of which the sovereign was the owner,

and his subjects the laborers. Imposts and other revenues were turned over to him as the head, and he used them as he pleased, with no other obligations than those incumbent on any proprietor to make his property productive, and to manage it and the laborers who cultivate it, in the best manner. The excess of his receipts over his expenses of all kinds was placed in the reserve, in the royal citadel.

These resources, which evidently cannot be called money, do not enter into circulation, and the right of making them into the form in which they are held in the Hue treasury, is absolutely reserved, as stated. The treasure thus held in reserve is for the most part in the form of veritable "gold bricks," marked with their value and with some ornamental design, and constitutes the imperial resources in times of necessity. These reserves never leave the treasury except for commercial transactions made between the emperor and foreign nations or private parties (in Annam the emperor has always had an almost entire monopoly of foreign commerce), or for gratuities, gifts, and rewards to officials or distinguished individuals, for which these ingots were subdivided into fractions of the tael.

All these "treasury pieces," whether gold or silver, have the form of rectangular ingots, cast in moulds or struck with hammers, and always with very great care. On one of the faces there is a relief inscription, enclosed in a border, giving the "cipher of the reign" and the date of manufacture [minting or coining would hardly be the correct term to apply to the process]; the reverse side gives the name of the place where the bar was made, and certain characters indicating its treasury value. These ingots generally bear ornamental designs, well executed and conceived with a certain taste.

In imitation of the Chinese the Annamese have adopted as the unit of value in their treasury pieces, the *lu'ong*, or *tael*, already mentioned. This is the unit habitually used in legal and administrative language. We find here a certain analogy with the ancient Greek *talent*, which was used to denote both weight and value, and had a money value which was perhaps 6,000 drachms. The value of the Annamese *lu'ong*, like that of the Chinese *leang*, is subject to the fluctuations of the market for precious metals. These also bear punch-marks, stating the nature of the metal and that the piece or bar was made under the control of the Director of the Mint.

Mgr. Taberd, in the supplement to his Dictionary already cited, enumerates a number of these; he is however wrong in considering them as having had any circulation as money.

GOLD.

1. The *Nén-vàng*, or "gold bar" (*pain d'or*), weighing 10 *lu'ong*, and valued at 1,386 francs, 80 centimes.
2. The *Thoi-vàng*, or *Nu'a-nén-vàng* (half a "gold bar"), weight and value half the preceding.

3. The *Lu'ong-vàng*, or "nail" of gold, weighing one ounce or tael, and valued at one-tenth of the first named, or 138 francs, 68 centimes.

4. The *Nu'a-lu'ong*, or *Nu'a-dính-vàng*, half the preceding (3).

5. The quarter of the gold *Lu'ong*, value and weight one-quarter of a tael, or about 9.762 grammes, and 34.67 francs.

SILVER.

1. The *Nén-bac*, weight 10 ounces, value 81 francs, 57 centimes.¹

2. The *Nu'a-nén-bac*, weight and value half the preceding (1).

3. The *Lu'ong*, or *dính-bac*, "silver nail," weight, one tael, value one-tenth the *nén*, about 8.15 francs.

4. The *Nu'a-lu'ong*, or *nu'a-dính-bac*, weight and value half the preceding (3).

5. The quarter *Lu'ong*, weight 9.762 grammes, and value only 2.039 francs.

The very extensive collection of Annamese issues which the French Mint cabinet possesses, and which for the most part was sent to it by Admiral Courbet, shows that the bars, etc., in the imperial treasury, have various forms, and differ in weight as well as in values. I believe that in interest and value this collection is unique in Europe, if not in the entire world, and it would probably be impossible to gather, even in Hue, a duplicate of its contents. I mention for example the gold *nén-vàng* of Minh-Mang, weighing 3.834 kilogrammes, and valued at 11,422.33 francs. It will be remembered that the largest known gold coin is the Twenty-Stater piece of Eucratides, King of Bactriana 200 years B. C., acquired by the Cabinet of Medals in 1867, at a cost of 30,000 francs, its intrinsic value being only 600 francs.

MEDALS.

Medals are not of recent institution in Annam; native authors speak of the distribution of honorary awards of this kind to officers and soldiers by the sovereign, or rather by his powerful lieutenants, the *Trinh*, as a recognition of distinguished services during the long wars against the princes established in Cochin-China. To the questions "From what epoch does this custom date?" and "What were the medals used before the nineteenth century, or even those of the time of Gia-Long?" (1801-20) it is difficult to give an exact answer, for the pieces we now find are not of earlier period than the time of Minh-Mang (1821-40). These are usually round, only one or two having a different form. Those of gold and silver are thin, and are struck by a hammer; those in bronze are thicker, and are first cast in moulds and then finished with the burin. They are all carefully made, and usually show on the obverse the "cipher of the reign" and the two characters which appear on the money in circulation, although they are not coins; the reverses are of

¹ As we have stated above, individuals use in business transactions a *nén* of this class, which is permitted to be made freely, but the bars are larger; the *nén* of the imperial treasury takes a rectangular form, and is

flat, while the commercial *nén* has curving surfaces and a rim, as we have observed. The latter has no subsidiary divisions.

many varieties, and bear numerous designs,— emblems, allegorical figures or sentences. Some are plain; others have the square hole found in coins. Some are worn suspended about the neck by a silken cord, or hung from the upper button of the garment; to these fringes of silk, or strings of pearls, coral, or glass beads of various colors, are occasionally added, while others are simply deposited in the family archives.

The purpose of these pieces corresponds neither with the medallions of the ancients nor the medals of our day; they are not “struck to perpetuate the memory of important events, conquests, victories, revolutions, great discoveries and inventions in science, or the arts; births, marriages and deaths in the households of princes or sovereigns; public establishments and institutions, and the various events which have national interest.” The form of government, the court customs, the political systems internal and external, of Asiatic nations, are not in harmony with those courses of action which imply the existence of a regard for public opinion, or rather an appeal to its judgment. Indeed, the attitude of these governments, which are essentially theocratic monarchies, is that of indifference to popular sentiment.¹

It is from the abstract ethical maxims of this theocracy that the artists of the Annamese medals have derived most of the subjects which adorn them. Indeed, they resemble the decorations of our modern Orders more closely than medals. They belong to the class of emblematic jewels; in theory they glorify public or private virtues, and the analogy mentioned is rendered more complete by the mode of their distribution. Noble deeds, services rendered to the Prince or to the State, and acts of devotion to the public good, bring to one who performs them, distinctions of this kind — distinctions which in truth are highly valued; but they are also awarded, and perhaps with greater frequency, to the rich man who has given large sums to the Imperial treasury, who is seeking the title of *Thiên-Hô*, *Bà-Hô*, etc., and the immunities which accompany the rank, and which increase in proportion to the liberality with which he loosens his purse strings.

There are distributions of these medals on the occasions of the great national festivals,— as for example on that of *Thánh-Tho* (in honor of the gods supposed to grant longevity), and on New Year's Day, when the Court functionaries come to offer the sovereign their wishes for his long life. Since the establishment of relations with France the Court of Hue has frequently conferred these medals on the French diplomatic agents in Annam, the members of their suites, and even on the soldiers and sailors of their escort.

These “medals” have no place in commercial transactions, for as already stated, they are neither coins nor money. An Annamese who has been honored with one of these distinctions would no more readily consent to dispose

¹ Perhaps some exception should be made to this statement in the case of China, since certain articles published in the *Imperial Gazette* seem designed to justify the course of the Government before the bar of the people.

of it than a French chevalier of the Legion of Honor would sell his cross to a foreign collector. Those which one is able to procure (aside from those distributed by the Court or its high mandarins) have come from families reduced to poverty or have been stolen by the seller. Their number and variety is great, but the collection owned by the Mint at Paris is certainly the largest and most complete anywhere existing. When the Court bestows one of these distinctions, it is always accompanied by a letter in the form of a "*brevet*," of which there is an example in my "Notes on the Coins and Medals of Annam," cited above.

These medals bear generic names according to their types and the reverse designs, or emblems, which they bear: those that have the imperial dragon are called *Long-Phi*; others are called *Tu-My*, from the meaning of their inscriptions; others again, *Kim-Khánh*, etc.

Tests of both money and medals, according to assays made at the Paris Mint of pieces purporting to be "pure metal," indicate a certain imperfection in the process of refining. In the gold pieces the average shows 804.7 parts of fine gold and 176.8 of silver, but different pieces show considerable variation; some have shown 858.1 parts gold and 133.8 of silver; others, 810.8 gold and 158.9 silver, and 839.5 gold and 153.8 silver. The metal of the *nén-bac* is nearly pure (991 per cent.) silver, with a small proportion (1.4) of gold. It is therefore evident that the products of the imperial treasury may be considered as honest, but this is far from being true of the private issues.

DEVICES ON TURKISH COINS.

ONE of our readers has asked for an explanation of the ornate and somewhat complicated devices on Turkish coins, and as the number of Arabic or Turkish scholars among our American collectors is quite limited, so far as we know, we have thought that some explanatory description of these pieces would be acceptable to others beside the inquirer. We presume it is unnecessary to say that there are, with but a single exception we believe, no portraits of the rulers of any Mohammedan country placed upon Moslem coins, which is in obedience to the command of the Prophet in the Koran, forbidding his followers to depict likenesses of men or animals, lest such a practice should lead to idolatry. — EDS.

THE principal device on the gold coins of the present Sultan, Abdul Hamed II, is the imperial *toghra* (pronounced somewhat like 'tokra'), which is an ornate monogram or cipher, in decorative Arabic letters, of the Sultan's name; above it are seven stars, and below, and partly enclosing it, is an open wreath of two laurel branches; underneath the *toghra* are Arabic figures, showing the year of his reign. On the right of the *toghra* is another cluster of Arabic letters, which are usually translated "*El Ghazi*," meaning "the victorious." The larger gold coins — those for 250 and 500 piastres — have the indication of their value below the wreath.

1 The *gh* has no exact equivalent in English, but resembles the German *ch* or the Greek *χ*.

The reverse has another laurel wreath, surrounding an inscription, which in Roman letters may be expressed as *Azze Nassrohou, zouribe fi Constantinie*, with the date below, in Arabic figures; the meaning of these words is, "After the conquest; coined at Constantinople." This may seem somewhat misleading to the inexperienced collector, for the date does not indicate the number of years since the conquest of Constantinople by the Turks, which, though it had been frequently attempted, was not finally accomplished until May, A. D. 1453, when Mohammed II destroyed the last stronghold of the Eastern empire.

The date expressed is actually that of the Turkish year since the Hejira, or flight of the Prophet from Mecca to Medina, A. D. 622. The era is not calculated from the exact day of his flight, for the Mohammedan year is a lunar year of 354 days (twelve lunar months of twenty-nine and a half days), and its New Year's day is reckoned from the beginning of the lunar year in which the Prophet fled, which fell in 622 on the 15th of July. The deduction of 582 from the Christian Era approximately gives the date on a coin struck in the last century. As there are about eleven days' difference in the length of the two years—the solar or Christian, and the lunar as used by Moslems and others, notably the Jews—the Turkish New Year's Day (or perhaps it should be said, the Turkish New Year) does not correspond from year to year with a given date in our mode of reckoning, except under somewhat complicated conditions, which it would be hardly germane to the purposes of this article to explain at length. The Moslem year being the shorter, its date is very slowly approaching that of the solar year.

Gold coins are struck in five denominations—25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piastres.

The silver coinage has upon the obverse of the 20-piastre piece a denticulated circle at the edge, within which is an engrailed circle composed of twelve crescents and as many stars, placed in the well-known relation of "star and crescent." In the outer angles, or the spaces outside the points where the crescents connect, are twelve spear-heads. This circle of stars and crescents encloses the toghra, as on the gold coins, at the right of which is a branch with a flower, conventionally called a rose-branch. Under the toghra is the date. The reverse has a similar edge and border of stars and crescents, and encloses the same inscription which is found on the gold, as described. This seems to be a relic of departed greatness, like the empire itself, for it is many a year since the Moslem coins were struck at Damascus, or any other mint except that at Constantinople.

The 10 and 5 piastre pieces differ from the larger varieties in having "El Ghazi" (already explained) in place of the rose branch; in other respects they are very similar. The twelve crescents that are on the larger silver coins do not appear on those for 1 and 2 piastres. The half-piastre, which

is the smallest silver coin, has the imperial toghra surrounded by a wreath of laurel on the obverse, "El Ghazi" beside it, and the number of the year of the reign below. The reverse has the inscription *Azze*, etc., as given, the Moslem date, and the value, 20 (paras). As a matter of interest I subjoin the genuine "Arabic" figures, from which our so-called Arabic figures are derived.

۱ ۲ ۳ ۴ ۵ ۶ ۷ ۸ ۹ .
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

These are the forms in which they appear on coins.

The copper coins have the toghra and rose-branch, and the Sultan's year, on the obverse, without border or wreath; the reverse has the place of mintage, etc., as on the silver and gold coins, but arranged in a circle, which encloses figures denoting value (in paras) and the Moslem date, the latter often so interlaced with the Arabic letters, which have a conventional and ornate style, that it has to be looked for with a little care by one not familiar with such pieces. This decorative style of lettering is very graceful, and suggests a vine.

G. C. H.

PLATINUM COINS.

THE use of platinum for the purposes of coinage, which was attempted by Russia in 1828, did not prove a success. The weight and other qualities of the metal, as compared with gold and silver, entitle it to be classed with them as "precious," but its rarity and the difficulty of treating it,—refining it, and preparing it for mintage—proved so great an obstacle to its usefulness, that seventeen years later it ceased to be coined. The reports of the Russian Mint state that 3,474 pieces of twelve-roubles, 14,847 of six-roubles, and 1,373,691 of three-roubles, were struck. The larger coins were very handsomely executed, and were attractive pieces, while the weight (about 3½ grammes to the rouble) seemed to give them at least full intrinsic value, when the rarity of the metal (which was seldom, if ever, mined outside of Russia at that period) was considered. The Ural Mountain mines were the chief source of supply.

Notwithstanding the great number of the three-rouble pieces struck, they seem to be now equally as scarce as their larger companions. All were demonetized more than half a century ago, and all are to-day regarded as of the highest rarity. It is said that when platinum began to be of importance in electrical work and experiments, about 1860, dealers in the metal bought all the obtainable platinum coins, and with them supplied the demand, while these were available. This has been offered as one reason for their rarity, but whether that statement has a basis of fact we are unable to say.

P. C. W.

SCANDINAVIAN MINT MARKS.

SINCE 1873 all the coins struck at the Stockholm Mint bear the head of St. Eric as the distinguishing mark of that Mint. The Mint Directors, at the time the pieces are issued, have individual stamps in addition to the former; these are the initials of the officer, and those used since 1774 are as follows: O. L., Olof Lidijn, 1774-1819; L. B., L. Bergencrentz, 1820-21; C. B., Chr. Borg, 1821-27; A. G., A. Grandinson, 1838-55; S. T., Seb. Tham, 1855-76; E. B., E. Brusewitz, since 1876. Some pieces struck in 1853 have L. A., the initials of Mdme. Lea Ahlborn, who designed the dies.

On the coins for Sweden the title of the King is given as "King of Sweden and Norway," and on Norwegian coins, that is, those struck for use in that part of his kingdom, his title reads "King of Norway and Sweden."

By a convention between the three kingdoms of Sweden, Norway and Denmark, signed in May, 1873, by Sweden and Denmark, and in October, 1875, by Norway, the gold standard was adopted and a common system of money of account was established. The coins of Denmark have a heart near the date, indicating the Copenhagen Mint, and alluding to the little hearts which are scattered over the field of the royal arms. With the exception of the crowns struck in 1875, they have also (since 1873) the initials C. S., those of the Mint Master 1873 to 1892, or, since that date, of his successor, V. D. P. The crowns of various denominations, struck since this custom was established, also have, under the bust of the Sovereign, H. C., the initials of the engraver; the two-crown pieces struck in 1892, on the occasion of the golden wedding of the King, have the engraver's name, *Conradsen*.

CANADIAN CORONATION MEDAL.

A RECENT addition to the Canadian series is a medal struck in New Brunswick, in honor of the coronation of King Edward. The obverse has the bust of the king in profile to right; he wears the double-arched crown of Great Britain, and an ermine (?) cape on his shoulders is crossed in front, as if it were a fur overcoat, while a collar with the points turned over, shows under his chin; the pose of the head tips the crown backward somewhat, so that the cross, which surmounts it, comes at the left of the hole piercing the planchet for a ring or ribbon. The effect is somewhat suggestive of a well-to-do farmer, out for a winter morning's walk,—but wearing a crown instead of his ordinary head gear! Behind the head is a branch of laurel; on the field at the right, the inscription in eight lines, *Eduar | dus • | sept- | imus • | REX • | et • Imp | era- | tor | •* (Edward Seventh, King and Emperor.) Behind the head, 1902 The reverse has a view of a large building on the corner of two streets, its name ROYAL HOTEL in very small letters on a sign on the front at the right. In exergue, curving, *S^T JOHN. N. B.* White metal and perhaps other metals. Size 20. This was probably intended as an advertising card of the hotel shown on the piece.

DOMINICK.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVII, page 47.]

As usual, there are new medals to be inserted.

I. CANADA. B. 2. *Hospitals.*

St. John, New Brunswick. General Public Hospital.

1857. *Obverse.* The building. Inscription: GENERAL PUBLIC HOSPITAL Exergue: ST JOHN (N. B.)

Reverse. In upper half of field: TRAINING SCHOOL | FOR | NURSES

Silver. 14. 22mm. Impressions are in the Boston collection, from Mr. R. W. McLachlan of Montreal.

Montreal, Prov. Quebec. Homoeopathic Hospital.

1858. *Obverse.* Arms; a blue, pointed shield bearing the caduceus (of Mercury) entwined by a single serpent; crest, a beaver to right; above, a ribbon inscribed: SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR; below, to left, a sprig of maple, and to right, of laurel.

Reverse. A wreath of maple leaves, open above.

Silver, bronze. 13. 20mm. The Phillips medal for nurses. Impressions, from Mr. McLachlan, are in the Boston collection.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Sir William Macewen (), of Glasgow, Emeritus Professor of Surgery. See No. 1859.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

School of Medicine, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow.

1859. *Obverse.* Within circle: — | SCHOOL OF MEDICINE | (scroll) | — | SURGERY CLASS. (in German text) | — | (scroll) | 1ST PRIZE | — Inscription: GLASGOW | ROYAL INFIRMARY

Reverse. Within circle and divided by scrolls: PRESENTED | BY | DR MACEWEN | TO | CHARLES L. FRASER | 1884

Gold. 26. 40mm. With scroll work above, and ring. Photographs are in the Boston collection, from Dr. C. L. Fraser of Berwick-upon-Tweed, the recipient.

B. 2. *Hospitals.* See above.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

1860. *Obverse.* Within circle, a building at left, into which the sun shines. Below, trees and shrubs. Above, a crown surmounted by a lion. Inscription: BRITISH CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS | 1901

Reverse. Blank.

Gilt, with central red, green, blue and gold enamel. In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. Arthur K. Stone.

VII. HOLLAND. B. 2. *Hospitals.*

Amsterdam. Lutheran Hospital.

Besides No. 1685, there is the following:

1861. *Obverse.* The building. Inscription: PAUPERUM CONFUGIUM. Exergue: ACHREMATOCOMIUM | LUTHERANORUM | CONDITUM. | MDCCLXX. | T. V. B.

Reverse. Veiled female with cross at altar. Inscription: PIETATE — SENATUS AMSTELOD. Exergue: ECCLESIA LUTHERAN. | SUFFULTA ET | DEFENSA | T. V. BERCKEL F.

Silver. 24. 40mm. Van Loon, *Verfolge*, p. 450. In the Boston collection.

The Hague. Jewish Hospital.

(1690.) *Obverse*. The building. At left of its base: J. WIENER F. Exergue: (a line in Hebrew) | INGEWYD DEN | XXVI AUGUSTUS | MDCCCXXXI.

Reverse. Within ornate circle: (a wreath) | VOOR ZYNE | MENSCHLIEVENDE | BEMOEYINGEN | TOT OPRIGHTING | EN INWYDING | VAN HET ISRAELITISCH | OUDE MAN-
NEN | EN | VROUWENHUIS | ALDAAR Inscription: HULDE DER DANKBARE ISRAELITEN
TE'S GRAVENHAGE AAN M^r M. J. VAN GIGCH | *

Bronze. 26. 42mm. Dirks, *loc. cit.*, No. 597. In the Boston collection.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

VII. HOLLAND. D. *Epidemics*. (Continued.)

Cholera (continued).

Groningen, 1866.

1862. *Obverse*. Youthful Aesculapius, erect and nude, with serpent-staff in right hand, and in left the armorial shield of the city. At the sides, three prostrate persons. Exergue: SENATUS GRONINGANUS | D. D. At edge: VDK

Reverse. Laurel and oak branches, crossed and tied by ribbon. Inscription: BENE MERUIT DE CIVITATE GRONINGANA, QUI SAEVIENTE CHOLERA A^o MDCCCLXVI AEGRO-
TOS IUUIT. (rosette)

Gold (one), silver (twenty-seven), bronze (two); but thirty struck in all. *Tijdschrift*, etc., 1895, p. 40; *Ibid.*, 1900, p. 161, No. 75. In the Government and Boston collections.

Do. Utrecht, 1833.

1863. *Obverse*. The city arms. Beneath: STAD UTRECHT.

Reverse. Between palm leaves: TER | ERKENTENIS | WEGENS | HULPBEToon |
AAN | CHOLERALIJDERS | 1833.

Silver. Dirks, *loc. cit.*, I, p. 406, No. 481.

Typhus Fever.

Maassluis, 1865.

1864. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Upon truncation: I. P. MENDER. Inscription: WILLEM III KONING DER — NEDERL. G. H. V. LUXEMB.

Reverse. Within wreath of leaves and flowers: AAN | H. J. VINK HUIJZEN | MED.
STUDENT | TE LEIDEN | VOOR | ZIJN MOEDIG EN | MENSCHLIEVEND GEDRAG | BIJ DE TYPHUS
EPIDEMIE | TE MAASSLUIS | VAN WEGE | DEN KONING | 1865.

Bronze. 26. 41mm. *Tijdschrift*, etc., 1900, p. 155, No. 65.

As preceding, but upon reverse: H. SIMONS.

Ibid., p. 156, No. 66.

Epizootics.

1865. *Obverse*. Dead cattle in foreground, with people supplicating heaven. Clouds above, representing the pestilence. Behind, men removing and burying other carcasses. Exergue: N. V(an). S(winderen).

Reverse. HET ZIEKE | VEE VAN STAL GELEID | STERFT AANSTONDS WECH, DE |
LAND MAN SCHREIT, | EN ZEND, GEKNIELD, TOT GODE | ZYN' KLAGTEN | OM HULP VAN
ZYN GENATE WAGTEN. | MAAR LIGT ZAL'T JAMMER, DAT HEM | PLAAGT | ZOO' IT LAND
VOOR TAAN GEEN VRUGTEN | DRAAGT, | DIE BOETE EN WAAR BEROU | VERTOONEN, | ZOO
WEINIG'T VOLK, ALS | 'T VEE VERSCHOONEN | 17-47 The figures of the date are separated by an upright bunch of arrows (the Dutch arms), tied by a ribbon.

Silver. 25. 38mm. Van Loon, *Verfolge*, No. 311. In the Boston collection.

1866. As preceding, but without date.

Volcker Cat., Amsterdam, No. 1520.

1867. *Obverse*. Head, to left, of the Minister Jan Heemskerk, author of the law for the suppression of the cattle plague. Beneath: J. ELION. F. Legend: INTAMI-
NATIS FVLGET HONORIBVS.

Reverse. Laureated and sandalled female seated to right, inscribing upon a tablet: SCALDIS | CVRSVM | CORREXIT | DOMVIT | PESTILENTIAM | PECORIS. | MDCCCLXVII. At her side, books and a trumpet. Inscription: JANO HEEMSKERK ABR. F. OB REM PVBLICAM EGREGIE GESTAM GRATI CIVIS F. C. Exergue: MDCCCLXVIII.

Bronze. 45. 73mm. In the Government and Boston collections.

F. 1. *Dentists.*

1868. *Obverse.* A man, erect and to right, with hat and sword, his right hand behind back, with the left displays a large molar tooth. Inscription: M^r Lehman · Joseph · Kizen (molars) · Tanden (teeth) · E^c

Reverse. Masonic emblems.

Lead. 20. 32mm. Dirks, I, p. 42, pl. XIV, No. 158; Marvin, the *Journal*, April, 1891, p. 104, No. DCCCLIII.

F. 3. *Pharmacists.*

1869. *Obverse.* The arms of Holland; motto, beneath: JE MAINTIENDRAI. Inscription: PICCALUGA & G. FOURNISS^s DE S. M. LE ROI DES P(AYS). B(AS). Exergue: a dot.

Reverse. A syphon. At its left, an anchor, incused. Inscription: ETABLISS^t D'EAUX MINERALES GAZEUSES FACTICES.

Copper. 15. 24mm. In the Government and Boston collections.

The medals of the various Apothecaries' guilds, and botanic gardens, have been already described.

The following, of a medical instrument, may be given here. It is apparently of Dutch origin.


1870. *Obverse.* A man wearing night-cap, and with nates exposed, bending over a bed. Another, with large syringe, administers an enema. No inscription.

Reverse. Blank.

Lead, bronzed, with copper back. 18. 28mm. In the Boston collection.

In addition, there may be mentioned:

Amulet against sickness, worn by Jewish infants in Holland.

1871. Silver piece of Zealand, 1788, counterstamped  In the Boston collection.

Circumcision.

1872. *Obverse.* A large antique chair, to left. Inscription, throughout circumference, in Hebrew.

Reverse. Blank.

Silver, bronze, plated. 24. 39mm. The late Dr. J. J. B. Vermeyne of New Bedford, formerly of Utrecht, informed me that this medal was struck for a rabbi of that city, Rev. L. J. De Beer, and given by him as a memorial to the young Israelites whom he had circumcised. A specimen was in the collection of the late Mr. D. L. Walter of New York, from which rubbings are in the Boston collection.

The following also has its place.

1873. *Obverse.* Two figures, with noses touching each other. Above, a pair of spectacles. Inscription: CHACVN POUR LA SIEN 1608

Reverse. A figure with a long nose. Inscription: DIT IS DEN GULDEN VAN NAZARET

Van Orden, *loc. cit.*, No. 1101; Dugniolle, No. 3639. Struck in the winter of 1608, when many noses were frozen in Europe, and especially in Holland.

VIII. BELGIUM. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Jules Ansiaux (), of Liege. See under Hospitals.

Dr. Nicolas Gabriel Antoine Joseph Ansiaux (1780-1834), of Liege.

1874. *Obverse.* Head, to right. Beneath: L. JEHOTTE F. Inscription: N. G. A. J. — ANSIAUX.

Reverse. NE | A CINEY | EN M.DCC.LXXX. | DOCT. EN CHIRURGIE | PROF. A L'UNIVERSITE | DE LIEGE, | MORT | EN M.DCCC.XXXIV. | — | PAR SES COLLEGUES | ET SES AMIS. | 1835.

Bronze. 24. 39mm. Guioth, Hist. num. de rév. belge, p. 208, pl. 30, No. 233; Kluyskens, I, p. 16, fig.; *Ibid.*, Cat. p. 130, No. 248; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 22, XIX; *Ibid.*, *Rev. belge de num.*, 2d ser., I, p. 321; Duisburg, p. 183, CCCCXCVI. In the Government and Boston collections.

Backer. See under Medical Colleges, Ghent.

Dr. Désiré Alexandre Van Bastelaer (1823–), of Brussels.

1875. *Obverse.* A chalice entwined by serpent. Inscription: RECOMPENSE POUR TRAVAUX SCIENTIFIQUES. Inscription: VAN HELMONT — PYPERS — VAN MONS. — VAN DE VYVERS — HAUCHAMPS — VERBERT. (Eminent Belgian physicians and pharmacists.) Exergue: DECISION DU 2 JANVIER 1856.

Reverse. Within field: LA SOCIETE DE PHARMACIE | D'ANVERS | A M^e | D. A. VAN BASTELAER | — • — | 4 MAI 1858 | * Inscription, continuing from obverse: STOFFELS — VAN BAVEGHEM — SASSENS — COUDENBERG.

78mm.

1876. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: HART FECIT. Inscription: LEOPOLD PREMIER ROI DES BELGES.

Reverse. Within laurel branches, with star above: SCIENCES | NATURELLE ET PHARMACEUTIQUE | — | MEDAILLE DECERNEE | A M^e VAN BASTELAER | PHARMACIEN | A CHARLEROI. Inscription: SOCIETE DES SCIENCES MEDICALES ET NATURELLES DE BRUXELLES. Exergue: * CONCOURS DE 1860 *

Silver. 45mm.

1877. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: CH. WIENER. Inscription: LEOPOLD II ROI DES BELGES

Reverse. Within laurel wreath: D. A. VAN BASTELAER | PRESIDENT | DE LA S^{te} (Société) ARCHEOLOGIQUE | DE | CHARLEROI | * Inscription: EXPOSITION NATIONALE. Exergue: 1880

Bronze. 32. 50mm.

1878. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: CH. WIENER. Inscription: L'UNION PHARMACEUTIQUE DE CHARLEROI A SON PRESIDENT D. A. VAN BASTELAER. Exergue: 1854 1881

Reverse. Blank.

300mm. De Witte, Médailles historiques de Belgique, p. 170.

1879. *Obverse.* Two retorts, joined by a sinuous tube. In front, a vase bearing clasped hands, from which a serpent drinks. At right, a group of crystals; at left, a bunch of plants. Upon support of smaller retort: D. A. V. B. (the initials of Dr. Van Bastelaer.) Below, to right: C. WURDEN. Inscription: UNION PHARMACEUTIQUE DE L'ARRONDISSEMENT JUDICIAIRE DE CHARLEROI. Exergue: a cherub's head and wings (the mint mark of Brussels).

Reverse. Inscription: FONDEE LE XX AOÛT MDCCCXLVI. Within circular field: MANIFESTATION DES 24 AVRIL ET 25 MAI | SOUVENIR | — | DESIRE ALEXANDRE | VAN BASTELAER | PRESIDENT | * | — 1881 — Exergue: the arms of Charleroi.

Silver, bronze. 32. 50mm. *Ibid.*, p. 170, pl. 68, No. 82; Kluyskens, Cat., p. 123, No. 154. In the Government and Boston collections.

1880. As preceding, save in field of reverse: D. A. VAN BASTELAER | MEMBRE | ET SECRETAIRE ADJOINT | LE 24 OCTOBRE 1848 | — • —

Bronze. 32. 50mm.

1881. As preceding, save in field of reverse: D. A. VAN BASTELAER | SECRETAIRE | LE 14 FEVRIER | — • — | 1854 | *

Bronze. 32. 50mm.

1882. As preceding, save in field of reverse : D. A. VAN BASTELAER | PRESIDENT | LE 28 NOVEMBRE | — • — | 1867 | *

Bronze. 32. 50mm.

1883. As preceding, save in field of reverse : AUX | MEMBRES | FONDATEURS | *

Bronze. 32. 50mm. In the Government and Boston collections.

1884. As preceding, save in field of reverse : BANQUET DU XXV^e ANNIVERSAIRE DE FONDATION | XVI AVRIL | MDCCCLXXI

Bronze. 32. 50mm. *Ibid.*, p. 49, No. 147. In the Government and Boston collections.

1885. As preceding, save field of reverse vacant.

Bronze. 32. 50mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 49, No. 146. In the Government and Boston collections.

1886. As preceding, save in field of reverse : VI^{ieme} CONGRES INTERNATIONAL PHARMACEUTIQUE | * | D. A. VAN BASTELAER | PRESIDENT | — | BRUXELLES | * 1885 *

Silver, bronze. 32. 50mm. *Revue belge de numismatique*, 1886, pl. LXVIII ; Méd. Hist. de Belgique, p. 168, pl. 68, No. 83. In the Government and Boston collections.

1887. As the last, save in field of reverse : D. A. VAN BASTELAER | PRESIDENT D'HONNEUR | LE 3 MARS | — • — | 1886 | *

Bronze. 23. 37mm.

1888. *Obverse*. Head of Minerva to right, with helmet bearing a lion breaking chains. Beneath : VEYRAT F. Exergue : angel's head (mint mark of Brussels).

Reverse. Emblems of the Order of Leopold. In field, upon a crowned shield flanked by laurel and oak branches : DESIRE | VAN | BASTELAER | 4 MAI 1888 Below, a roll, inscribed LIVRE D'OR Inscription : ORDRE LEOPOLD LOI DU 11 JUILLET 1832.

32. 50mm. Edges beaded. Medal of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium.

1889. *Obverse*. Laureated head of Minerva, to left, with Pegasus upon helmet.

Reverse. Within field : SOUVENIR DU 18 DECEMBRE 1881 | * | MANIFESTATION | EN L'HONNEUR | DE D. VAN | BASTELAER | PRESIDENT | * Inscription : SOCIETE ARCHEOLOGIQUE DE CHARLEROI Exergue : the arms of Charleroi.

Bronze. 23. 37mm. Méd. Hist. de Belgique, p. 171. In the Boston collection.

1890. As preceding, save in field of reverse : D. A. VAN BASTELAER | MEMBRE ACTIF | ET SECRETAIRE ADJOINT | LE 6 NOVEMBRE | — • — | 1846 | —

Bronze. 23. 37mm.

1891. As preceding, save in field of reverse : D. A. VAN BASTELAER | SECRETAIRE | ADJ^t | 6 NOV^{BR} | * 1864 *

Bronze. 23. 37mm. In the Boston collection.

1892. As preceding, save in field of reverse : D. A. VAN BASTELAER | SECRETAIRE | LE 2 AOUT | — • — | 1869 | *

Bronze. 23. 37mm.

1893. As preceding, save in field of reverse : D. A. VAN BASTELAER | PRESIDENT | LE 5 AOUT | — • — | 1872 | *

Bronze. 23. 37mm.

1894. *Obverse*. Within a border of oak leaves : SOCIETE ROYALE DE MEDECINE PUBLIQUE DE BELGIQUE In field : (ornament) | HAUT PROTECTEUR | S. M. LEOPOLD II (ornament).

Reverse. Within a laurel wreath : A M^e | D. VAN BASTELAER | MEMBRE DE LA | SOCIETE Beneath, upon a roll : 1886.

Bronze. 23. 37mm.

1895. As preceding, but date 1887

Silver. 23. 37mm.

[To be continued.]

MEDALS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

XII.

BEFORE resuming the description of medals worn by Posts of the Grand Army and regimental bodies, one piece relating to General or National Encampments of the organization may be named: this was struck for the assemblage of the "old soldiers" that gathered in Washington ten years previous to the reunion of September, 1902. On the obverse is the device of the District of Columbia, as already described,—Columbia standing before a statue, the national eagle on the ground at her right; the Capitol in the distance on the right, and the sun rising, etc., on the left; in exergue, on a ribbon of three folds, a word on each, JUSTITIA | 1871 | OMNIBUS Legend in two semi-circular lines; the outer, CITIZENS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE; the inner, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA Reverse, Within a wreath of laurel leaves and berries, the branches tied with a bow of ribbon at the base and open at the top, the inscription in four lines, the first curving: WASHINGTON | D. C. | SEPTEMBER | 1892 Legend, above, 26TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R. and at the bottom, ★ ★ ★ Edge ring. Worn with yellow ribbon, on which the letters G A R embroidered in a cipher in red, white and blue silk. Bar, as that described on page 24, Vol. XXXVI; on the centre, Houdon's bust of Washington, ribbon scroll above, etc. Bronze. Size 22; length of bar, 28.

I now return to the medals struck for individual Posts and regimental organizations.

22. Kit Karson Post 2, of Washington, D. C. This has a badge struck in the form of a trefoil; the edges of the lobes are finished with laurel leaves; on the upper lobe, KIT KARSON (*sic*); on the right, POST and on the left, N^o 2 On the centre of the field a large 2 surrounded by a ribbon scroll, the upper ends folded over, and lettered KIT KARSON; around the 2, WASHINGTON D. C. and beneath the circle a second scroll, on which WASHINGTON D. C. is repeated. The reverse is plain, except that the name of the maker, J. K. DAVISON PHILA is incused in a circle of very small letters. Loop ring at the top. Worn with a ribbon of red, white and blue, attached to a bar with 36TH NATIONAL | ENCAMPMENT A tablet with floral border on the top of the oblong portion of the bar, on which 1902. This is the new badge of the Post, struck for the recent Washington reunion. Bronze. Size, greatest width, 24; length of bar, 24.

23. Department of Delaware. The various Posts in this State, which are few in number, use the same badge. It is struck on a planchet of lozenge-form, longer horizontally than it is high, and worn suspended by a crimson ribbon attached to a ring at one of the angles, which is pierced for the purpose. The obverse has a hen with three chickens before her; a coop at the right, and bushes in the background. No legend. Reverse, Inscription in three lines, the first and last curving: THE DEPARTMENT OF DELAWARE | G. A. R. | INSTITUTED JAN 14 1881 Clasp, or bar, lettered DELAWARE with an ornate tablet above. Length of lozenge, 34; width, 22; length of bar, 24. Struck in October, 1902. It is hardly necessary to explain to those familiar with Revolutionary history the significance of the hen and chickens on this medal, but it may be briefly stated that the First Delaware Regiment in the Revolution was distinguished for its bravery. Its efficiency was largely due to one of its officers, Capt. Caldwell, who was very fond of cock-fighting, and was wont to say that the mother of the only true game-cocks must be a *blue hen*; the "fighting

First," from this circumstance, became known as the "Blue hen's chickens," and the name has been used to the present time as the soubriquet for men of Delaware, as by a popular custom those of Wisconsin are called "Badgers," and those of Michigan "Wolverines."

24. Although the next piece to be mentioned is not a "Post" medal, it is so closely related to that class that it may well be given with them. The planchet is lozenge or diamond-shaped, like the preceding, but the ring is attached to a point of the longer diameter; this, as is well known, is the shape of one of the earliest Corps badges. Obverse, Similar to No. 12, with bust of Gen. Kearney nearly in profile to left. Legend, PHIL KEARNY (*sic*) on the left, DIVISION on the right, and A. P. (Army of the Potomac) beneath. Reverse, Inscription in eight lines: 6TH | ANNUAL | REUNION | 20TH INDIANA | VETERAN VOLUNTEER | ASSOCIATION | SEPT. 2ND 3RD | 1891 Copper, bronzed. Length 32, width 24. With edge ring, scarlet ribbon and bar of bronze—lettered ARGOS IND. on the horizontal part, on which rests an ellipse with date 1891 and floreated ornaments on the sides. The 20th Indiana was organized at Lafayette, Ind., in July, 1861, and served three years, participating in many of the hardest battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged; two of its colonels and one at least of its lieutenant-colonels were killed in action.

25. Planchet in the form of a canteen. Obverse, On the centre, 69 within a circle. Legend, above, INDIANA and below, INFANTRY. Reverse, Plain, except for the maker's (Davison) circular stamp, incused in very small letters. Bronze. Size 22. A ring attached to the top of the mouthpiece of the canteen, and a scarlet ribbon lettered in gold, in two lines, PITTSBURGH | 1894. Bar, which is oblong, surmounted by a semi-circle, filled with rays and the date, which, as so frequently found with the Grand Army medals, I will hereafter call the "usual form;" it is lettered PITTSBURGH and the date is 1894. Length of clasp, 24.

26. Obverse, Clothed bust of Colfax, nearly facing, but very slightly turned to the left. Legend, SCHUYLER COLFAX. Reverse, Inscription in seven lines, the first curving: SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | DEPARTMENT INDIANA | G. A. R. | SOUTH BEND | MAY 13-14 | 1896 The maker's name, J. K. DAVISON. PHILA. in very small letters near the lower right edge of the piece. Edge ring, scarlet ribbon. Usual bar, lettered SOUTH BEND and date 1896. Copper, bronzed. Size 22. The inscription shows sufficiently the occasion of the piece, which seems to have been struck for the general use of Indiana Posts rather than for any individual body, and to be worn at the State Encampment.

27. The Sixteenth Annual Encampment of the Department of Michigan was held in Owosso, in 1894. For this event a shield-shaped medal of graceful outline was struck, the purpose of which appears in the reverse inscription, given below. Obverse, An Indian standing on a point of land jutting into the [Shiawassee] river; he wears the native costume, with feathered head-dress, and holds a long bow, its point on the ground, in his left hand; with his uplifted right hand he points to a thickly settled village on the other side of the river, over which appear the rays of the rising sun; a canoe in the water near his feet, and an arched bridge, which a train is crossing, in the distance; a ribbon scroll lettered owosso over his head. Inscription in two lines above, and a third, curving, below: DEPARTMENT | OF | MICHIGAN On the top of the shield a roughened circular tablet, lettered G A R. Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, the first and last two curving: PRESENTED TO | MEMBERS OF |

16TH | ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | BY THE CITIZENS OF | OWOSSO | MAR. 20. 23. 1894. Pierced for a ring; worn with a crimson ribbon and bar; the bar has the circular tablet, already described, of Columbia, a soldier, sailor, child, etc., within a circle lettered GRAND ARMY etc.; this bar will be styled in further descriptions, when used, as the "Grand Army bar." Copper, bronzed. Greatest length, 31 nearly; width, 20; length of bar, 24.

28. Obverse, A soldier in the uniform of the period, standing and looking to the right, his musket before him, grasped by his left hand, his right resting on the muzzle of the piece. Legend above, in a double circle; the outer, FIRST VOLUNTEER REGIMENT ORGANIZED IN 1861 the inner, IN THE STATE OF NEW YORK Reverse, Names of the principal battles in which the regiment was engaged, in nine lines, the first and last curving: BLACKBURNS FORD | 1ST BULL RUN | YORKTOWN | HANOVER C. H. | GAINES MILL | MALVERN HILL | 2ND BULL RUN | ANTIETAM | FREDERICKSBURG Edge ring, link and scarlet ribbon, attached to an ornate scroll-shaped clasp, which has a shield-like tablet on the centre, lettered OLD | 12TH in two lines, N. Y. on the left and VOLS. on the right; beneath hangs a small cross patee, the badge of the famous Fifth Corps, to which the regiment was attached in several of the severest battles of the Civil war. Copper, bronzed. Size 22; greatest length of bar, 24.

29. Obverse, A soldier in the uniform of 1861, standing, his body and left leg thrown slightly forward to observer's right; his left arm bent and extended, the fist clenched; in his right hand he holds the staff of a flag which falls behind him. No legend. Reverse, Inscription in eight lines: AT GETTYSBURG | THE 143RD P. V. | STOOD LIKE A BAND | OF IRON AMID THE | SURGING MASSES | OF THE ENEMY | JULY 1. 1862 | DOUBLEDAY This is taken from Gen. Doubleday's report of the battle, in which the 143d Pa. Vols. took part. Edge ring; red, white and blue ribbon, and oblong bar with a small semi-circle above and below its centre; on the upper one, 143RD on the lower, P. V. [Pa. Vols.], and on the oblong space, ● ASSOCIATION ✱ The cross and circle are badges of the corps to which the regiment was attached. Copper, bronzed. Size of medal, 22; length of bar, 24. The 143d Pa. Vols. was recruited in the neighborhood of Harrisburg and Wilkesbarre, Pa., and served from August, 1862, to June, 1865; it fought at Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, the Wilderness, Petersburg, and many other battles, with the Army of the Potomac.

30. Obverse, A soldier's cap, the visor to the left; a buck-tail on the left side, and a circle (the corps badge) on the top of the cap. Legend, above, 2ND REGIMENT and below, BUCKTAIL BRIGADE Reverse, Inscription in five lines, the first and last curving to the edge: GETTYSBURG | 2ND BRIG. | 3RD DIV. | 1ST CORPS | • SEPT. 11TH 1889 • Edge ring, ribbon of the national colors, and bar, similar in form to that last described, but the semi-circles are filled with rays; on the upper one, 1863; on the lower one, 1889, and in the oblong, the field of which is depressed and roughened, 150TH PA. VOLS. Copper, bronzed. Size 22; length of bar, 24. This regiment was organized in August, 1862; recruited in eastern and central Pennsylvania, and served three years, participating in many and perhaps all of the battles in which the 143d was engaged. This medal was struck for the regiment's visit to the old battlefield of Gettysburg, on the occasion, as I am told, of the dedication of one of the monuments there, or some similar event. Both this and the preceding were struck by Davison.

31. Obverse, Bust of General Bartlett in fatigue uniform, two-thirds facing to left. Legend, above, COL. W. F. BARTLETT and below, COMMANDER Reverse, Inscript-

tion in nine lines, the upper four curving to the upper edge, and the lower four to the lower edge; PLAIN'S STORE | MAY 21 1863 | FIRST ASSAULT ★ SECOND ASSAULT | MAY 27. 1863. JUNE 14. | PORT HUDSON | JULY 8. 1863. | SURRENDER | DONALDSON-VILLE | JULY 13. 1863. Colonel, later General, Bartlett, one of the heroes of the Civil War, and one of the youngest to receive a general officer's commission, entered the service as a captain in the 20th Massachusetts Inf'y, when only 21; he lost a leg in battle, July 10, 1861; and was discharged on Nov., 1862; obtaining an artificial leg he was commissioned Colonel of the 49th Massachusetts Vols., nine months' troops, recruited originally in Berkshire county, and they saw hard service in the campaign in Louisiana, 1862-3; the reverse inscription gives the names of several of the engagements in which the 49th took part, in one of which—the second assault on Port Hudson—Col. Bartlett led his troops mounted, being the only mounted officer in the assault, and was again severely wounded; before the expiration of the term of service of the regiment Col. Bartlett was commissioned Colonel of the 57th Massachusetts Inf'y; in June, 1864, he was promoted to be a Brigadier General, and in 1865, when only 25, was given the brevet of Major General for conspicuous gallantry on the battlefield. The medal under notice was struck for the 49th regiment; it has an edge ring, loop, and blue ribbon; bar, two oblong tablets, crossed in saltire, the upper one lettered BERKSHIRE COUNTY and the other has 1862 at the left and 1863 at the right of the under bar. Copper, those for officers gold-plated. Size 22; length of the oblong of the bar, 26.

32. Planchet in the form of the Star of the Grand Army, and made of gun metal. Obverse, Bust, in uniform of Gen'l Sherman in profile to left: a branch of oak on the left and of laurel on the right, the stems tied above his head with a ribbon, fall half way down, and from the ends extend the words UNCLE on the left, BILLY on the right, nearly enclosing the bust. The points of the star have a raised border and terminate in trefoils, and are lettered N on the upper left point, E on the right, G on the left side, A beneath the bust and R on the right, for NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT etc.; a bar which is pierced for a ribbon, extends across the upper two points, and is lettered DETROIT MICH AUG 1891 Worn with a blue ribbon, on which is a cipher of G A R, with SILVER above and ANNIVERSARY below (1891 being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the foundation of the organization). The bar represents a cannon, the muzzle to left, surmounted with an anchor, the stock and ring above, and the flukes below the cannon;—a sword horizontally, hilt to right, interlaced with the flukes, and two rifles crossed in saltire on the shank. Size of star from point to point, 28; length of bar (cannon), 27.

C. P. N.

THE LOUBAT PRIZES.

WE take great pleasure in printing the following offer for a competition for prizes, which, though not limited to numismatic writers, wisely includes them. The interest of the Duc de Loubat in American numismatics and especially in the National Series of Medals, is well known, and was shown in his publication of a sumptuous volume on that subject some years ago, one of the best, if not the very best of the authorities on those issues.—EDS.

Through the generosity of the Duke of Loubat, whose interest in American studies is well known, two prizes, to be called the Loubat Prizes, have been established at Columbia University, to be awarded, under certain conditions, every five

years for the best original works dealing with North America at any period preceding the Declaration of Independence. The value of the first prize is not less than *one thousand dollars*, and that of the second prize not less than *four hundred dollars*, and the competition is open to all persons, whether citizens of the United States or of any other country.

These prizes are offered in the year 1903, and three gentlemen have been delegated to act as a Committee of Award; they are Prof. William M. Sloane, Columbia University, on History; Mr. Alexander Graham Bell, President National Geographic Society, on Geography; Dr. George N. Olcott, Lecturer in Roman Archaeology, Columbia University, on Numismatics. Original manuscripts, books and pamphlets, offered in competition, may be sent to any member of the Committee prior to June, 1903. The conditions of the award are as follows:—

1. That the work submitted shall treat of the History, Geography, or Numismatics of North America prior to 1776, or of some topic comprised within these general subjects.
2. That it shall embody the results of original research, be written by a single person, and be submitted by the author himself.
3. That it be written in the English language.
4. That if a printed work, it shall have been published for the first time not prior to 1898; and if in manuscript the author shall agree to publish the work within one year from the date of the award.
5. That the Committee is empowered to withhold one prize or both, if no works, or but a single work, be deemed worthy of the award.
6. That all works submitted shall be placed, after the award, in the Library of Columbia University; and that five copies of the prize-winning works shall be presented to Columbia University for distribution according to the conditions prescribed in Mr. Loubat's deed of gift.
7. It is furthermore requested that all copies printed subsequent to the award should bear upon the title-page the words: *Loubat Prize, Columbia University in the City of New York*.

Competitors should address all communications relating to Numismatics to Dr. George N. Olcott.

A CABINET OF GREEK COINS.

BEHOLD portrayed in miniature, yet clear,
 The changing seasons of Hellenic art;
 Fair spring-time, when dim, haunting visions start
 Forth into life, and forms divine appear;
 Full, radiant summer, when a heaven-born skill
 Achieves such height as man ne'er more can gain;
 Drear autumn of decay, wherein remain
 Mere phantoms which a glimmering twilight fill.
 Here too the Olympic pantheon displays
 Pure, grand ideals of each dreaded god,
 Or cherished goddess, or loved nymph enshrined.
 With likeness too of many a king whose nod
 Could empires shake. Thus various-hued we find
 A rich emblazonry of ancient days.

F. S. BENSON.

MASONIC MEDALS.

MCLXX. Obverse, A square pedestal with circular top on which is an equilateral triangle enclosing the Hebrew letter *Yod*; on its front is an oblong square placed perpendicularly, and over the top a six-pointed star formed by two triangles braced; on the left 18, and on the right 46. Legend, UNION ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER N° 181. Reverse, A keystone on which is a circle inscribed H · T · W · S · etc., the centre plain; beneath is TOWANDA PA. Copper. Size 21.

MCLXXI. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to right of Comp. Kilbourn, for whom the body is named. Legend, KILBOURN CHAPTER NO. 1, R. A. M. and completing the circle, MILWAUKEE Reverse, The triple tau on an equilateral triangle inscribed within a circle. Legend, above, SEMI-CENTENNIAL SOUVENIR and ★ 1844 — 1894 ★ completing the circle. Copper. Size 20.

MCLXXII. Square uniface planchet. On the centre is a sun-dial with the hours in Roman numerals and radial lines to the base of the gnomon; the hour indicated is between XII and I; lines from the hours to a circle with 1870 below it. Legend, above, DIES NISI SERENOS NON SIGNO (I do not mark the days unless they are pleasant), below, completing the circle, CONN. MASONIC VETERANS. The spaces outside the legend roughened and filled with conventional ornaments. Edge ring and dark blue ribbon. Aluminum; length of side, 28.

MCLXXIII. Obverse, A shield-shaped planchet, the field divided per pale and per chevron; dexter chief, azure, 1789 | 1889; sinister, the field roughened (no tincture indicated) and three grape vines (device of the State of Connecticut); base, roughened, a level between and partly over a square and plumb; two right hands joined beneath, over OF; two pillars surmounted by globes, one on each side, SUMUS on the left, parallel with the shaft and FRATRES on the right (We are brothers). GRAND curving upward on the left, LODGE curving downward on the right, and CONNECTICUT on the lower edge, these words separated by lines from the field; a radiant All-seeing eye on the top of the shield. Reverse, Plain. Edge ring and link attached to a bar on which fasces lettered A CENTURY Silvered. Length, 36; width, 26; length of bar, 28.¹

MCLXXIV. Obverse, A sprig of acacia intertwined with the square and compasses. Legend, MASONIC VETERAN ASSOCIATION OF MARYLAND. Reverse, The front of a building, beneath which in small letters, in two lines, ORGANIZED | 1892; flat rim. Copper, bronzed. Size 18.

MCLXXV. Obverse, Clothed busts accolated, to left, in profile; under that at the left JAMES MORRISON and under the other, JOHN A. RAMSEY both names curving to the edge of a raised and deadened circle, on which is the

¹ Struck for use at the Centennial celebration in New Haven, and illustrated in the Centennial volume.

legend, above, GRAND LODGE OF KENTUCKY F. A. M. OCTOBER 16. 1800 and below, completing the circle, CENTENNIAL OCTOBER 16. 1900 Reverse, View of a large building, the date OCT. 19. 1869. in exergue. Legend, on a circle similar to that on the obverse, MASONIC WIDOWS AND ORPHANS HOME OF KENTUCKY and completing the circle, ÷ LOUISVILLE ÷ Copper, bronzed. Size 28.¹

MCLXXVI. Obverse, Bust of Washington in profile, to left. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, above, WASHINGTON LODGE OF A. F. & A. M. and below, 1796 CENTENARY 1896 Reverse, The square and compasses on an open book lettered at the top, HOLY on the left, and BIBLE on the right; a radiant G above. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, FAITH : HOPE : CHARITY ♦ Bronze. Size 25, nearly.²

MCLXXVII. A square planchet. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing G with CENTENNIAL above, HARMONY on the left, and LODGE NO 42 extending diagonally upward from the sides of the compasses: 1797 at the left and 1897 at the right of the ends of the square, and FREE AND ACCEPTED MASONS | WATERBURY CONN. in two lines below. Edges reeded. Reverse, Plain. Edge ring. Copper, bronzed. Size 28.

MCLXXVIII. Obverse, Front of the Waterbury Temple. Legend, MASONIC TEMPLE WATERBURY, CONN. and completing the circle ♦ 5888 ♦ Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing G; on the left, DEDICATED and on the right, NOV'R 20TH A curving line, nearly a circle but open at the bottom, surrounds the device, with the year + 1888 + in large figures beneath. Legend, FAITH * HOPE * CHARITY Aluminum. Size 25.

MCLXXIX. Obverse, On the field the inscription in two lines, MEMBERS | SOUVENIR over a sprig of accacia, stem to left; W. FREELAND KENDRICK W. M. above, and NOV. 22. 1901 below, encircle the field, outside of which, on a deadened circle, the legend, SIXTH ANNIVERSARY UNIVERSITY LODGE N° 610 F. & A. M. • Reverse, View of the Philadelphia Temple. Legend, separated by a circle, MASONIC TEMPLE above, and • PHILADELPHIA • below. Copper, bronzed. Size 20.

MCLXXX. Obverse, A Masonic apron, on which in three lines, COVENANT | LODGE | A. Y. M. (Ancient York Masons); on the lap is the number of the Lodge, 456; the strings of the apron appear above, loosely entwined; an open wreath of olive, stems crossed and tied with a bow beneath, and the branches extending upward on the sides. Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Edge ring, and purple ribbon from a bar, on which at the top 25TH in a semi-circle filled with rays, and on the bar 1870 ANNIVERSARY 1895, the dates running upward diagonally. Bronze, silvered. Size 22. Length of bar, 24.³

¹ A finely executed medal and one of the best of the Centennial medals; the Home, a large central building of four stories, mansard roof and basement, with wings connected by a three-story structure in the rear, is a noble charity, not surpassed by any similar institution under the care of the Fraternity in America.

² Medal of the Lodge named, of Roxbury, Mass.; the dies finely cut by Mitchell, of Boston, for the public celebration of the Centennial of the foundation of the Lodge.

³ This is a New York Lodge.

MCLXXXI. Similar to the last described, but the apron has ROBERT | BURNS | LODGE | F. & A. M. and 464 on the lap. Reverse, Plain, for engraving. Edge ring and bar, on which, in a circle, the Templar emblem of a radiant cross and crown; PITTSBURG on the left between conventional ornaments, and OCTOBER | 1898 on the right. Copper, silvered. Size 22. Length of bar,¹ 24.

MCLXXXII. Shield-shaped planchet. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a radiant G; scroll ornaments on either side. Above in two lines, SAINT PAUL | LODGE both curving, below, AYER, MASS. | 5797-5897. Reverse, Plain. Pierced for a ring by which it hangs from a bar on which CENTENNIAL; the lower part of the bar is triangular and has a trowel at the left, and a square crossed by a setting maul on the right. Copper, bronzed. Height, 26; width, 22; width of bar, 26.

MCLXXXIII. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G. Legend, above CASSIA LODGE N^o 273. F. & A. M. and completing the circle, · ARDMORE PA · Reverse, A close wreath of laurel (?) open at the top and a small keystone at the junction of the branches. The field within plain. The die is imperfect on the left branch of the wreath in many examples. Gilt. Size 16.²

MCLXXXIV. Obverse, From the same die as the preceding. Reverse, Plain, no wreath. Gilt. Size 16.

MCLXXXV. Obverse, A horizontal line, nearly on the diameter of the planchet, divided in the centre by the square and compasses enclosing G over hill-tops, three on the left and two on the right; over the compasses AURORA in a semi-circular line, and the space above filled by seven clusters of rays extending to the edge, with six groups of shorter rays in the intervening spaces; small stars scattered on and between the rays; the lower half of the field has in four lines, curving upward, LODGE | CENTENNIAL | JUNE 8 | 5801 — A — L — 5901; on the left of the emblems, A · F · and on the right, A · M · Reverse, On the field the square and compasses on an open book; the All-seeing eye above and CHARTERED 1801 below. Legend, separated from the device by a circle, AURORA LODGE above, and ★ FITCHBURG. MASS. ★ below, completing the circle. A double clasp on the edge is linked to a bar, with floral terminals below, and a ribbon of blue lettered in gold FITCHBURG | MASS. | — | 1901. attached to an ornate bar above, without emblems or lettering. Bronze. Size 23. Length of upper bar, 24. The legends, etc., sufficiently explain the medal.

MCLXXXVI. Obverse, Bearded head in profile to left, and wearing a crown, the points of which are tipped with stars. Legend, separated by a circle, KING DAVID LODGE. A. F. & A. MASONS and completing the circle : 1798 : CENTENARY : 1898 : Reverse, An open book, lettered at the top HOLY BIBLE

¹ Evidently the bar of this piece was not intended for it, but was probably struck for the Twenty-seventh Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar at Pittsburg.

² The keystone on the medal is not a Masonic emblem, but alludes to the popular name of Pennsylvania, the "Keystone State."

on which are the square and compasses, and over it the All-seeing eye, rays from which fill the field at the sides and below the book. Legend, separated by a circle, as on the obverse, FIDES : SPES : CARITAS ♦ (Faith, Hope, Charity.) Loop ring, blue ribbon, and bar lettered · TAUNTON · MASS · The dies were cut by Mitchell of Boston, for the centenary festival of the Lodge. Bronze. Size 25. Length of bar, 28.¹

MCLXXXVII. Obverse, Clothed bust nearly facing. Legend, RIGHT EMINENT GRAND COMMANDER (no name²). Reverse, Inscription in seven lines under a cross and crown, 34TH ANNUAL CONCLAVE | OF THE | GRAND COMMANDERY K. T. | OF PENNSYLVANIA | PHILADELPHIA | MAY 24-25 | 1887. Gilt. Size 16.

MCLXXXVIII. Obverse, Clothed bust, the body turned three-quarters and the head in profile, to right. Legend above, GRAND MASTER F. & A. M. and beneath 1889 (no name³). Reverse, On the field in two lines SOUVENIR | MICHIGAN Conventional scroll work above and below. Legend, 46TH ANNUAL COMMUNICATION GRAND LODGE F. & A. M. and date · 1890 · at the bottom. White metal. Size 20.

MCLXXXIX. Obverse, Naked bust of Washington to right in an engine-turned circle. No legend. Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing G Legend, CENTENNIAL OF WASHINGTON'S DEATH BY MASONIC FRATERNITY · over the head of the compasses M^T VERNON VA. under the square, DEC. 14. 1899. both lines curving. Copper bronzed, and white metal. Size 20.

MCXC. Obverse, Clothed bust of Washington to right. GEN. GEORGE on left, WASHINGTON on right. Reverse, Inscription in five lines, first and last two curving, CENTENNIAL | OF HIS | DEATH | MOUNT VERNON, VA. | DEC. 14. 1899. Copper bronzed and gilt. Size 11, nearly.

MCXCI. Obverse, On a keystone a pair of scales in equipoise ; in front of them a sword erect in its scabbard, the hilt in base ; above the scales JUSTICIA (*sic*), and under the hilt, just above the base of the keystone, N^o 476 Legend, separated from the field by a dotted circle, • CONSECRATED BY R. W. B^{RO}. C. F. MATIER GRAND SEC^{TY}, the date 18 94 divided by the sword hilt. Reverse, Names of the officers, in five lines, BRO. H. T. LYON. W. M. | BRO. SIR STUART BART S. W. | BRO D. S. SWANSON J. W. | BRO. J. S. TAMBURINI. TREAS | BRO. W. VINCENT. SECT^Y Above the names three stones of an arch on each side of a large keystone with a ring in its top, touching the edge of the medal ; two branches of olive below, the stems crossed and surmounted by a chisel and mallet. Copper. Size 18.⁴

¹ In the Lawrence collection.

² Probably this bust is that of George S. Graham, presiding officer at that date.

³ I learn from Bro. S. D. Nickerson that Wm. B. Wilson was Grand Master at the Annual Meeting of the Grand Lodge of Michigan, 22 January, 1889, and that W. Irving Babcock was elected his successor on that date. There is nothing to show which of these

two gentlemen is portrayed on this piece by the anonymous bust, unless the date 1890 may imply that it was struck at the close of the first year's service of Grand Master Babcock.

⁴ There is nothing to show the location of this body, save its number. It seems to belong to a Lodge of Mark Masters by its emblems, and probably of Pennsylvania?

MCXCII. Obverse, A circle on which a rose in bloom, two leaves on the stem; above, on a ribbon, YORK and below, on another, 197. Legend, separated by a circle, YORK LODGE · N^o 197 · F · & A · M · Reverse, Within a circle, the square and compasses enclosing G; on the circle, above, MASONIC HALL and completing the circle, · 6TH AVE & 23. ST. N. Y. CITY · Legend, above AUSTIN ROOM and completing the circle · SECOND & FOURTH FRIDAYS · Aluminum. Size 20.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

A NOTE ON THE REVIVAL OF MEDALLIC ART IN EUROPE.

Editors of the Journal:—

THE last number of the *Journal* alluded to the remarkable sale of medals at the French Exposition of 1900, which has attracted so much attention abroad, and is still discussed with unabated interest by the lovers of numismatic art on the continent. While the fact of this popular demand was noted, as I have said, I venture to suggest that its full significance was not brought out as clearly as it might have been, had it been stated that out of the nearly ninety thousand medals sold, more than sixty-five thousand of them were of the three souvenirs of the Exposition which were struck from dies engraved after designs by those two eminent French artists, MM. D. Dupuis and de Paty. Surely nothing can have had a more powerful effect in cultivating the taste, or widening and strengthening the appreciation of what is highest and best in medallic art, or even for increasing the love of the beautiful among the common people, no less than among the more refined and cultured classes, than this wide dispersion of those sixty or seventy thousand artistic souvenirs.

The attention of the writer—and very probably of others interested,—was attracted to the constantly increasing demand abroad for artistic medals, which is indeed a modern *renaissance*, by the interesting account given by M. Roger Marx, of the origin and admirable work done by the *Société des Amis de la Médaille française*, which was founded February 28, 1899, in Paris. This is a body with more than two hundred members, and it plans to provide for striking at least two medals annually, and more, whenever its resources permit. M. Marx shows the benefits which have already resulted from its labors, in the brief period since its foundation. In connection with his "study," published in "*Art et Decoration*," for February last, page 51, he gives illustrations of the medals and plaquettes which the Society has issued. These designs are of course of various degrees of merit, but one of the chief objects of the Society is to encourage beginners who have shown that they possess talent, by giving them an opportunity to prove their ability, and later perhaps, to win the rewards which wait upon success.

My object in this brief note is simply to call the attention of the members of American numismatic societies to what has been so quickly accomplished abroad, and apparently with so little difficulty, and to express the hope that some such plan may speedily be adopted on this side of the ocean.

R. M. L.

New York, January 18, 1903.

THE CURRENT MONEY OF SIAM.

THE following account of the money actually current in Siam, — cowries, copper and silver pieces, tokens, etc., completes the description of the circulating medium of that singular Oriental people, some members of whose royal family have recently been visiting America. It concludes M. Silvestre's valuable contribution to Siamese numismatics, the first part of which was printed in the last number of the *Journal*.— EDS.

I. *Bih-ah*, or cowries. The shell money, already described (see page 57, *supra*).

II. Copper coins. The *solot*, having the value of 50 *bih-ah*, or about the value of one-fiftieth of a franc — exactly, 0.0234375 francs.

The trivial value of a single cowrie could hardly be better shown, and the inference as to the necessities of a people among whom so utterly worthless a currency is accepted, is painful. The absolute lack of intrinsic value in these shells, which though used as money, had no guaranty whatever behind them, seems to be paralleled only by the wampum of the Indians. For some years this was used as a means of barter, or perhaps we should rather say, as a sort of standard of value for purposes of trade between two parties — the native and the settler — of whom the former prized it while the latter despised it, though he found it useful in the acquisition of what the white man valued and the red man disregarded. The shell money of the Indians was indeed for a time a kind of "Necessity money" among the Pilgrims and Puritans, and was by sufferance current just as long as it would buy Indian corn and peltry; but it finally drove itself out of use, as it became evident to the natives that the superior skill of the whites was rapidly, and whenever opportunity offered, producing more attractive strings of wampum-beads than the best that the "untutored Indian" could accomplish after days of painful labor. Its depreciation quickly taught him that "something for nothing" — beaver skins for broken bits of mussel-shells — was not profitable, and he preferred musket balls. But the depreciation of cowrie shells in Siam has been so gradual, extending over four centuries and more, that they have not yet been driven out of circulation; like our own minor coins they are really only token money, though the Siamese peasantry seem unconscious of this, and may use it without objection for a half century to come. The great antiquity of this currency was shown in M. Silvestre's paper in the last *Journal*, and it does not seem to be certainly known what gave it its original value; possibly the beauty of the little shining shells made them desirable for personal ornament, just as beads have been valued by savages. — EDS.

The *at* is equal to two *solot*, or .046875 of a franc (about three-quarters of a cent, U. S. currency); two *ats* are the equivalent of the *see* or *pay*, and two of the latter equal a *seek*, or 32 *saga* (red beans?), not quite one-third of a franc.

III. Silver money. The *fuang*, which is two *seek*; the *salung*, the equivalent of two *fuang*, or three-quarters of a franc, and the *tical*, worth, when silver is at par, about sixty cents (three francs). The *tical*, as has been noted, is the unit of value. Its multiples are not legally authorized coins, and are rarely found in circulation.

IV. Tokens. These are the *tamlung*, which represents about two and a half piastres (Mexican dollars) or 12 francs; the *Xang* representing 48 piastres (silver), or 240 francs; the *Hahp-Nung*, which represents 2,400 piastres, and the *Pahra*, representing 240,000 piastres, or 1,200,000 francs. It should be said that all but the first of these are rather terms of weight than of money; the *Xang* is the equivalent of 2 Chinese catties or two and two-thirds pounds (avoirdupois) English.

For the relative values of these various coins, etc., recourse may be had to the table in "Siamese Coinage" by M. Joseph Haas, already cited.

The king of Siam exercises a certain authority over the tributary States, such as Ligor, Tringano, Kalantan, Patani, Quedah, Korat, and several Muangs on the upper

Me-Kong ; but the greater part of these have their own money. Thus it is that some of the States of the Malay peninsula strike pieces in tin, which bear Arabic and sometimes Chinese characters, and these coins circulate in common with those of British India, the Dutch Indies, and with Mexican dollars. In the countries which lie in the valley of the Me-Kong, coins of Siam and Annam are current ; in default of small change, the people use lozenges of wrought iron, of 250 to 300 grammes' weight, small copper ingots in the form of a pirogue ("boat money"), or gongs of beaten copper. In fact, as coined money is not specially desired, nor readily accessible for trading purposes, a system of barter obtains, and they trade buffaloes, earthen jars, sea-salt, cotton, brass wire, glass-ware, etc., in the markets, for their necessary supplies.

It remains to speak of the money of Battambang, which was formerly a part of Cambodia, but passed under the rule of Siam after the revolt of its governor ; since then it has been governed by an officer with vice-regal powers, who issues money and administers justice. His coins are the size of the French centimes, and are of copper, silvered. They bear on one side the words "Pre-adom-bang" (the sacred club), and on the other, the sacred bird, called the *krut*. These pieces circulate throughout the province and in the adjoining territory of Siem-Réaf. They are called *sleng*, and are small representations of the *nux vomica*. Until 1880 these coins were made by the ancient rudimentary methods, but at that time an Indian officer took charge of the coinage ; he introduced European machinery, and it is striking attractive pieces.

THE MCKINLEY MEDAL.

A VERY fine medal in honor of Pres. McKinley has been issued at the United States Mint, and while it commemorates his death it also refers to his two elections, and could very appropriately be placed among the Presidential series at least by collectors, even though not so classed by the Mint authorities. The obverse has a bust in profile of Pres. McKinley, in strong relief ; he is represented in citizen's dress, with standing collar and tie—the costume so familiar to the public from the engravings and photographs issued during the last Presidential campaign ; in the lapel of his coat he wears the button of the Grand Army ; on the truncation of the arm is the signature of the engraver, *C. E. Barber · F* in script. Legend, on the left, WILLIAM and on the right MCKINLEY · There is no milling, but a circle of "pearls" surrounding the field near the edge. The artist has been very successful in catching a life-like expression of the President's face, and wisely, we think, chose to depict him in profile, by which he is enabled to show the deep-set eye and the strong lines about the mouth, without that "hardness" of effect which would have attended the portrait had it been partly facing, as for example on the ten-dollar bills of the U. S. national currency issues.

The reverse has a figure of Columbia standing on a low platform at the left of the field, draped ; a long veil, entirely concealing her hair, but showing her face in profile, falls behind her shoulder and back, and lightly touches the corner of a shield bearing the American eagle displayed, with the arrows

and olive branch in his talons, the cluster of stars above his head, and the national escutcheon on his breast. She rests her right hand upon the shield, which is placed erect beside her; her left hand is pressed upon her breast, near the throat, and her head is slightly bent forward, as she contemplates a palm branch which is thrust through a banded wreath of immortelles at her feet, beside the platform, a part of which it conceals. The palm extends upward on the right of an inscription which is in ten lines, and fills the remainder of the field,—the sixth and seventh being separated by a line of thirty-eight laurel leaves extending horizontally across the field. This inscription reads thus: INAUGURATED | PRESIDENT · OF · THE | UNITED · STATES | MAR · 4 · 1897 | SECOND TERM | MAR · 4 · 1901 | (leaves) | ASSASSINATED | SEP · 6 · 1901 | DIED · SEP · 14 | 1901 There is no milling. The medal before me is bronze, and size 48.

C. P. N.

MEDALS OF BOER GENERALS.

SEVERAL medals have been struck to commemorate the valor of the leaders in the Boer war in South Africa, against the British forces. Among the more recent issues of this class are three, in honor of Botha, De Wet, and Delarey; these officers while in Brussels sat for their likenesses to the well known Belgian sculptor G. De Vreese, whose medallic work has made his name familiar to collectors. The medal in honor of De Wet has a fine portrait of this distinguished General, facing; he wears citizens' dress; his head is bare, and the only suggestion of military rank on the piece is the narrow strap across his breast, by which the field glass was perhaps suspended. Legend, on the left, CHRISTIAN and on the right, R · DE WET · The artist's name in small letters on the left of the field over the date, 1902.

That in honor of Botha shows a bust in profile to the left, in fatigue uniform; he wears the "slouch" or "soft" hat, and a belt with small cartridge boxes crosses his breast, from his left shoulder. Legend, on the left, L · BOTHA and the artist's name G · DE VREESE | 1902 in small letters on the field at the right, as on the preceding.

The third of the series has a bust of Delarey, nearly facing, but the side of the face (observer's left) is slightly in the shade; he is also in fatigue uniform and wears a hat similar to that on the preceding; his full beard partly conceals the collar and lapel of the coat on the left, and two narrow belts cross his breast. Legend, DELAREY on the left, and the artist's name on the field, on the right, as upon the other two.

All these pieces are very finely executed, and the portraits are among the best medallic likenesses—so far as one can judge from the photogravures on which our descriptions are based,—that we have seen. The reverses name the principal victories won by each general, and while only one reverse ap-

pears on the photogravure as issued, we infer they are all of the same general type. This has a laurel branch, erect or nearly so, but slightly inclined to the right, which is surmounted by the inscription, in three lines, COLENSO | 15th DECEMBER | 1899. The planchets have an extension at the top, which is pierced for a ring. Size 18, nearly. Twelve hundred of these have been struck, in silver at \$2.00 each and in copper at \$1.25, and can be procured of M. Paul Fisch, Sen'r, of Brussels. Aside from their high artistic value they will be interesting to collectors of the British war medals.

W. T. R. M.

OBITUARY.

HENRY CLAY MERRY.

By the recent death of Mr. HENRY CLAY MERRY, which occurred on the 16th of October last, a face familiar to many a collector has been removed from among us. Although he himself was not numbered among the fraternity of coin collectors, his admirable judgment as to the values of the great number of coins and medals which were constantly passing through his hands, his extensive and accurate knowledge of the subject, and his familiarity with the special tastes of those who regularly purchased at the sales which he conducted, rendered his assistance most useful to coin buyers no less than to dealers. All who have attended his sales must recall his unvarying impartiality as an auctioneer, his firm but gentle manner, and his readiness to be of service to those who intrusted him with their treasures, as well as to purchasers, — so that every one felt assured of equitable treatment, whether in consigning their cabinets or their bids to his care. Of his private life, we are told by one who knew him well, that it was most praiseworthy; he was a devoted son and an affectionate brother, and a friend whose loss is deeply and sincerely regretted by those who were privileged to enjoy his intimacy.

He was born at Stapleton, Staten Island, 15th of February, 1846, and in early life was employed in a broker's office in Wall Street, New York; later, and for twenty-five years, he was associated with the firm of Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., the well known auctioneers; since then his name has appeared on coin catalogues as the auctioneer in all the sales held at the "Collectors' Club," in New York, and until his death. The funeral services were held at his late residence in 155th Street, New York, and were attended by a large number of those who had learned to admire and respect him in business life.

L. H. L.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

WASHINGTON BUTTONS.

SOME months ago a Washington button was exhumed at Yarmouthport, Mass.; it was a thin plate of copper, on which was engraved a chain of circles each enclosing the initial of one of the thirteen original States; the chain surrounded a small interior circle, outside of which were the words LONG LIVE THE PRESIDENT and within it were the initials in script letters, G. W. As it was designed for use only as a button, the reverse was plain, and furnished with a shank or eye. Whether these were intended to be worn as campaign buttons, in the second Presidential campaign, is very doubtful, and the late Mr. Cleveland in an article (signed "An Old Collector") printed some months ago in the *Journal*, wherein he discussed campaign badges, in

"Politicals and the Like" (see *Journal* for Oct., 1901, p. 50), while placing this as the earliest of the Presidential badges, did not call it a campaign issue, but apparently thought it was worn by Washington's admirers during his first administration; for he goes on to show that nothing of the kind followed it until the hotly contested election of Gen. Jackson. Whether or no it was a campaign medal cannot now be settled beyond dispute, and the piece will always be a rarity, though it can hardly claim to be a medal. We learn from Mr. W. W. Wisegarver, of East Stroudsburg, Pa., that he recently found one of these buttons in a blacksmith's shop among some old copper.

M. L.

EDITORIAL.

THE "BULLETIN INTERNATIONAL."

THE magazine published under the direction of M. Adrien Blanchet, entitled *Bulletin International Numismatique*, will evidently supply a means of communication between the various societies who are interested in coin study, which until this was suggested, was lacking. Fifteen numismatic societies in Europe and in the United States have already allied themselves, forming an International Society, as we stated in the issue of the *Journal* for July last; and two more Bulletins, being Nos. 3 and 4, completing the first volume, have appeared. Interesting summaries of the proceedings of the various bodies are succinctly given; accounts of coin finds in several places, of valuable additions to the leading Continental Museums, original papers on numismatic subjects, necrologies of prominent students who have deceased during the year, and a reference list by subject and page to the principal articles contained in current numismatic periodicals, fill the pages of the Bulletin. Numismatists everywhere will appreciate the sympathetic labor and the admirable skill of its editor, M. Blanchet, under whose guiding hand this volume has been completed.

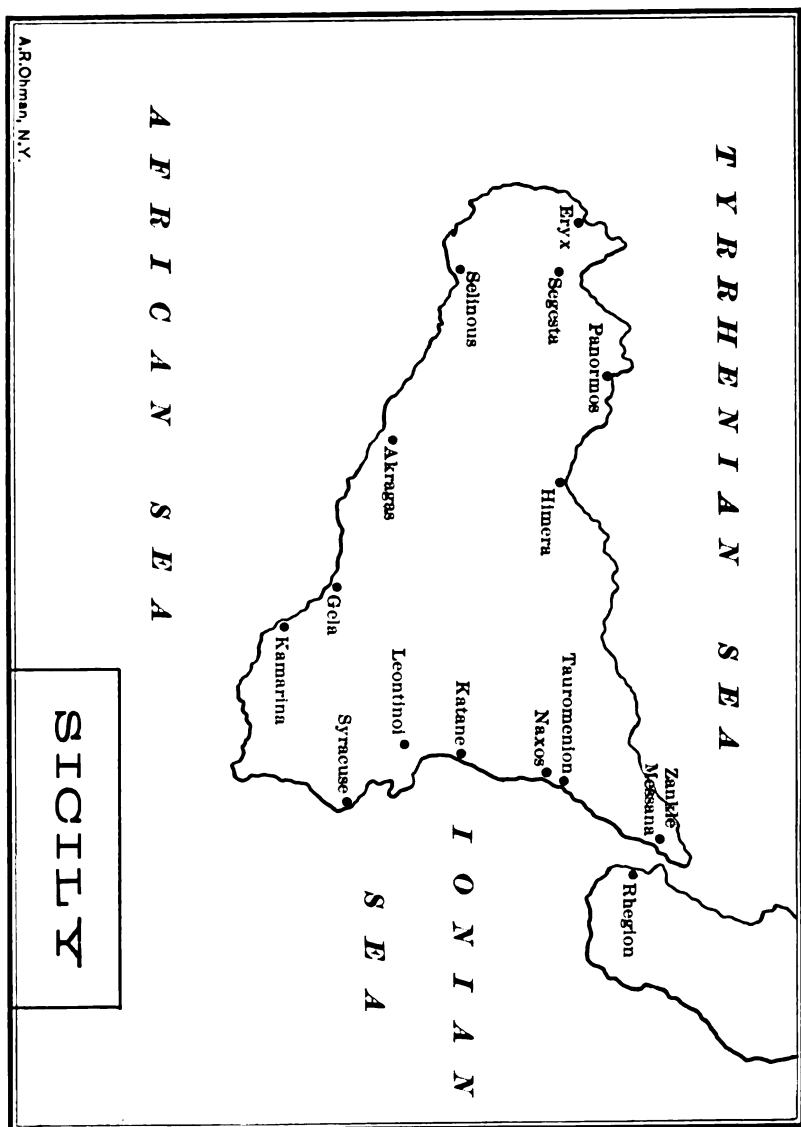
AMERICAN HISTORICAL MEDALS.

At the recent Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, the members empowered their Medal Committee — Messrs. Edward D. Adams, *Chairman*, Stephen Baker, James D. Hague, Alexander E. Orr and William R. Peters, to issue annually, at their discretion, to those members subscribing and paying therefor, a series of medals commemorative of notable events in the history of this country, or of persons who have rendered distinguished services in the discovery and development of America. We quote the language of the Resolution adopted, showing the wide scope of the plans which the committee have in view, and it is announced that the first of the series, to be issued during the current year, is a medal in commemoration of Americus Vesputius.

Members are invited to subscribe for impressions,— one copy for each and one or more extra copies of such medals as may not be taken by those members for whom they are primarily reserved. Applications for the latter medals will be filled in the order of their receipt, and to the extent only of the medals available therefor.

The number of these medals will be limited to those actually subscribed for on or before March 10, 1903, but not in any event to exceed the number of the present active, corresponding and honorary members and ten in addition, of which two, one in silver and one in bronze, will be reserved for the Society, and eight will be assigned to the Medal Committee for presentation to museums, societies and others. The dies will be destroyed after the above number of medals has been struck. The price of each medal will be \$5, in bronze, and \$7, in silver.

This plan will, we are sure, receive the approval of collectors, while the limited number to be struck will at once place the proposed issues in the class of rarer pieces; and indirectly, it must tend to increase the Society's membership. The field is so wide, and the subjects that suggest themselves so numerous, that the choice of the committee, who are given full powers, will be watched with interest.





AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.
— *Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.*

VOL. XXXVII.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1903.

No. 4.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

XI. SICILY, I.

BY FRANK SHERMAN BENSON.



E have seen that, taken as a whole, the coin issues which illustrate the various political phases of that brilliant, changeable, many-fortuned Syracuse, excel those of every other city, state or dynasty throughout the Greek world, in presenting a rare combination of beauty, variety, and historical sequence. Yet this marked superiority need not diminish our anticipations of interest and enjoyment as we approach the further consideration of Sicilian civic coinages, for there will appear so many examples, surpassed only by the masterpieces which form the subject of the last six articles, that several papers may profitably be devoted to studying the issues of Akragas, Gela, Katane, Messana, Selinous and kindred cities of Sicily, during the flourishing years of their varied independent existence. In its widest range this embraced, as in the case of Syracuse, the fifth, fourth and third centuries prior to the Christian era.

Before entering however upon this pleasing pursuit, in order that we may possess a more perfect acquaintance with such striking historical events as have evidently occasioned or influenced the various coin issues, it seems necessary that a brief sketch of Sicilian affairs during this period should here be presented.

The year 480 B. C., celebrated for that great victory at Himera where the combined Sikeliot cities, under the leadership of Gelon (No. 67), de-

feated the Carthaginian invaders, formed a turning point in Sicilian history ; since this overwhelming success in their first collision with a foreign foe inspired the Sikeliots with a new self-confidence, established the wisdom of their civil and military institutions, showed them the value of skilled combination against a powerful but unorganized enemy, and enriched states as well as individuals by an enormous increase in the number of slave-laborers, to which class the 200,000 prisoners were promptly reduced. As has been already noted, those wonderful architectural works, both religious and secular, whose massive remains still impress the traveller in Sicily, were begun at this period.

Seventy years of peace or of petty intercivic strife succeeding — the momentous Athenian expedition (No. 90 ff) influenced Syracuse almost alone — nothing of general importance can be mentioned until 409 B. C. In this year it was that Carthaginian vengeance, restrained yet fostered since the old defeat, at last seized its favorable opportunity ; and a resistless host under Hannibal now invading Sikeliot lands appeased the brooding shades of Hamilkar and his slaughtered warriors by fiercely annihilating the cities of Selinous and Himera. But if Punic revenge was thus sated, Punic greed for conquest had but awakened ; so that in 406 and the following year a second invasion, equally overwhelming, proceeded to destroy with fire and sword Akragas, Gela and Kamarina ; while neighboring Syracuse was saved only by the genius of Dionysios whose military and diplomatic talents here first had a chance to display their transcendent power.

While the Greek cities on the north and south coasts thus suffered a total or temporary eclipse at the hands of the Carthaginians, those towns on the east side of the island, with the exception of Leontinoi,—made tributary by Syracuse in 423 B. C.—continued their independent but now precarious existence for slightly longer periods, Naxos being ruined and Katane depopulated by Dionysios in 403 ; while Messana, after similar crushing treatment from the third Punic invading army in 396, did indeed somewhat later receive a new body of settlers, yet without ever regaining her former position.

The presence of the deliverers (No. 100) on Sicilian soil (B. C. 357–336) gave a fresh impulse to democratic freedom in such of these cities as feebly survived, but within a few years Agathokles (Nos. 102–108) again subjected all to a tyrant's rule ; and soon after his death the commencement of the first Punic War (B. C. 264) introduced into Sicily a third master power, one destined to vanquish in turn Greek and barbarian, and to crush all independent life by making every city an humble and unchangeable element in the great Roman commonwealth.

AKRAGAS, second in power and dominion to Syracuse alone, and yielding to none of Sicilian cities in wealth and luxury, presents, in even more sudden

transition than her great Doric rival, the two-fold spectacle of stately magnificence and deep humiliation.

Founded by neighboring Gela in 580 B. C., and thus the latest Greek settlement of note, "lofty" Akragas attained prosperity and greatness with unexampled rapidity, since her productive territory and commanding position in the centre of the south Sicilian coast enabled her to monopolize for a century and a half the valuable African trade in wine and olive oil, her leading products. Resultant luxury did not however produce effeminacy and weakness as in the case of Sybaris, for her citizens stood ever foremost among the defenders of Sikeliot freedom, while on her roll of illustrious names we find many whom forceful character and intellectual brilliancy place in the front rank of men of action and thought.

First in time among these come the tyrants, Phalaris, savage, treacherous and implacable, "Phalaris, the burner in the brazen bull, him of pitiless heart," remembered by posterity chiefly for this new refinement of cruelty, in whose hollow body over a slow fire, enemies and sometimes friends, so-called, miserably perished; and in the next century Theron, nobly born, despot indeed and thus selfishly ambitious, but otherwise a just, upright, and energetic ruler, proud of the city he had so grandly beautified, and always battling for her aggrandizement. By the extension of his dominion across the island to Himera, Theron became the indirect cause of that first Carthaginian invasion, so imposing, yet so miserably unsuccessful; while he took a no less prominent part in the destruction of this Punic host, showing himself, as commander of the Akragantine forces, a valuable ally of the Syracusans, whose general-in-chief, Gelon, had married his daughter Damareta (No. 67). Next appear two natures far different from these; first Empedokles, by turns a philosophic reformer establishing democratic codes and ethical systems, a divinely inspired poet composing tragedies, epics and propitiatory hymns, a skillful physician miraculously healing the sick, and even, his followers claimed, raising the dead, and an astute, self-sacrificing leader of the people, so devoted to his country's welfare as to refuse the proffered tyranny and even to obey without protest an unmerited decree of banishment. Legend recounts that from this exile he did indeed return, but only to disappear finally and inexplicably from the haunts of men, thus affording in ancient minds a fitting climax to his mystery-shrouded life. And lastly wealthy Gellias, the accepted type of splendid, lordly hospitality, whose tranquil days of unselfish beneficence and devotion to the happiness of his fellow men came to a terrible end. For as he saw from the Acropolis those victorious Carthaginian hordes swarm into his beloved city, despairingly he set fire to the temple of Athene, in which with a devoted band he had vainly hoped to find an inviolate refuge.

Thus, in the year 406 B. C., amid fire, sack and slaughter perished the magnificence of Akragas, and so complete and irremediable was this destruction that her silver coinage, which as Dr. Head says, "at that period reflects the splendour to which Agrigentum had now attained," was never resumed.

AKRAGAS.

125. Tetradrachm, wt. 268 grs. B. C. 472-415. (Pl. XI: 1.) Obv. ΑΚΡΑΓ-
ΞΟΤΝΑ Eagle standing to left on line of dots. Rev. Crab.

126. Tetradrachm, wt. 267.5 grs. B. C. 472-415. (Pl. XI: 2.) Rev. Crab;
beneath, floral scroll.

On the southern border of the cliff-edged plateau once covered by ancient Akragas there now lie prostrate some imposing ruins, those of a temple which, with the sole exception of that celebrated shrine dedicated to Ephesian Artemis, was the mightiest in the Greek world. Such a massive and enduring monument is sufficient proof of the reverence displayed by Akragantines toward Zeus Olympios; and we need feel no surprise at finding that an eagle, the bird peculiarly sacred to his worship, always occupies the place of honor on silver coins of Akragas from the earliest to the final issues. It should be observed that this eagle's figure here has the stocky, heavy appearance so noticeable in all representations of birds and animals during the early transitional period.

The crab, which for a reverse type is nearly as continuous, seems to be the fresh water variety so common in Sicily, and doubtless symbolizes the "yellow river," which washing two sides of the newly settled site very properly gave it a name.

127. Tetradrachm, wt. 267.5 grs. B. C. 415-406. (Pl. XI: 3.) Obv. Two eagles standing to right on a hare supine on a lofty rock, one with closed wings raising its head and screaming, the other with open wings about to tear the prey; to left, magistrate's name ΞΙΑΝΟΞ Rev. NONITNA (ΓΑΡΚΑ) on tablet above hanging by a nail. Quadriga to left, horses galloping and driven by winged Nike; in exergue, knotted club.

(From the Bunbury sale.)

Aeschylus in his *Agamemnon* thus strikingly describes a favorable portent which appeared to the sons of Atreus about to set sail for the conquest of Ilium. Of several translations Browning's seems most deeply imbued with the very spirit of the old Greek's lofty and rugged diction:—

The bird-kings to these kings of ships, on high
—The black sort and the sort that's white behind,—
Appearing by the palace, on the spear-throw side,
In right sky regions, visible far and wide—
Devouring a hare-creature great with young,
Baulked of more racings they, as she from whom they sprung.



1



2



3



4



5



6



ANCIENT GREEK SILVER COINS
FROM THE BENSON COLLECTION.

Since the great tragedian during the course of several visits to Sicily had dwelt much at neighboring Gela, the mother-city of Akragas, his works were doubtless familiar through all the southern part of the island, and perhaps the remembrance of this passage may have inspired the engraver of our coin to encourage the Akragantines by depicting on their most notable issues a like propitious omen. For during many years before that terrible Punic devastation the consciousness of its certain approach must have been so persistent as to cast a baleful shadow over even careless, pleasure-loving Sikeliot life, and such prophetic though erring optimism should have brought grateful relief to harassed minds.

In describing the merit and peculiar charm of this design one cannot do better than to echo Dr. Head's sympathetic criticism: "As a powerful composition the type of the two eagles with the hare is perhaps superior to any other contemporary Sicilian coin-type, and is certainly the work of an artist of no mean capacity."

Akragas, never a sea power but in war celebrated chiefly for her cavalry, seems to have devoted herself, always with success, to the breeding of swift and enduring horses. For in the early years of the fifth century Pindar had "raised aloft the hymn of Olympic victory in honor of Theron; the song in honor of unwearied steeds and the victorious four-horse car, in the twelve-times encircled boundary of the goal;" and had sung too "the Isthmian victory not unknown to fame won by the chariot steeds" of Xenokrates, Theron's brother. While now as the century drew towards its fateful close another Olympic victor twice-crowned raised his pageant-loving fellow citizens to such height of enthusiasm that they tore in their massive walls a wide breach through which the victorious Exainetos, escorted by three hundred white-horsed chariots, could make his triumphal entry.

It was probably in celebration of this soul-stirring event that the die-engraver was led to appropriate for his reverse theme the well-known Syracusan quadriga whose dash and vigor he has so well imitated. Less happy however is his device for showing the civic name, a tablet seeming here in hardly less questionable taste than when introduced, as already seen (No. 88), for displaying the signature of the artist.

Among the many legends to account for the origin of the greatest of Greek national festivals, Pindar speaks of "the Olympic games Herakles founded, from the spoils won in war." Thus it is probable that this hero's club in the exergue has some undiscovered connection with ritual observance at Olympia, and is also to be associated with the victories of Exainetos.

128. Tetradrachm, wt. 263 grs. B. C. 415-406. (Pl. XI: 4.) Obv. ΑΚΡΑΓ Similar to 127. Rev. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΝΤΙΝΟΝ Crab; beneath, Skylla swimming to left.

(From the Bunbury sale.)

The treatment of the eagles has now become more natural than in the former evidently conventional figures, whose gem-like detail and fineness of touch are correspondingly wanting.

Our reverse gives a not unpleasing picture of the hideous creature of Homer's invention, a design instinct with life and yet softening all details of horror. This is besides the largest and most complete image of the "yelping monster of the rock" to be found in numismatic art, and although there seems to us little reason for such prominence here of a peculiarly Magna-Graecian legend, the unhappy sea-nymph is in all probability merely symbolic of some temporary or perchance vainly boasted naval supremacy. It is of interest to compare this with the same figure on the helmeted heads of Thourioi Nos. 29 and 31, as well as in the exergue of the Syracusan reverse, No. 90.

129. Tetradrachm, wt. 270.5 grs. B. C. 415-406. (Pl. XI: 5.) Obv. AKPA-ΓANTINON Eagle with open wings standing to left on a hare supine on a rock, on which, cockle-shell; eagle about to tear the prey. Rev. Crab; on either side, cockle-shell and purple-shell; beneath, sea-perch swimming to left.

(From the Montagu sale.)

The scene has here changed to the neighboring coast, as is shown by a sea shell lying upon the rock and by the symbols on either side of the crab, a salt water perch and again sea shells. Naturalism has still further advanced in the modeling of the eagle and accessories.

ERYX, one of those many most ancient cities in the Mediterranean traditionally founded by the Trojan leaders, wanderers after the sack of their burning Ilion, was indeed among the proudest in claiming for her *oikistes* no less a hero than Aeneas while on his voyage from Carthage to Italy. Placed in the extreme west of the island and, like Segesta her sister Elymian city, of Punic sympathies save when some conqueror from the east coast rolled the tide of invasion to and through her always stubbornly defended gates, she exercised so slight a political ascendancy that her history need not occupy us.

One possession however gave Eryx a world-famous and enduring pre-eminence; for on the very summit of her lofty mountain site rose crown-like one of the most wealthy, frequented and influential of ancient shrines. This stately and magnificent temple was indeed the peculiar sanctuary of that powerful goddess who, worshipped in earliest days as Punic or Canaanitish Ash-toreth, for the long centuries of Greek religious influence as Aphrodite Erukinê, and later, in Roman times as Venus Erycina, thus always down the ages heard her various ritual, now cruel, now mystic, now sensuous, solemnly chanted throughout the civilized world.

ERYX.

130. Tetradrachm, wt. 266 grs. B. C. 415-400. (Pl. XI : 6.) Obv. Aphrodite seated to left, holding dove on extended right hand ; in front, Eros stretching forth his arms in supplication. Rev. Quadriga to right, horses galloping on double exergual line, charioteer crowned by flying Nike.

(From the Frankfort sale, Oct., 1902.)

It must be borne in mind that the pious pilgrims who from far and wide were continually arriving at the sacred mount for worship, probably all came provided with money of their own special issues, or of some generally accepted coinage such as the Syracusan or Corinthian. In this medium they would make the expected generous votive offerings, would purchase victims for the frequent and elaborate ceremonial sacrifices, and would defray the expense of their sojourn in the town. There was then little need of an independent coinage, and as Eryx was never Hellenized, but retained an hereditary race distinction until Roman times, Greek engravers, probably of no great merit, must have been sought elsewhere to produce her scanty civic issues.

But in spite of an inferior treatment of this charming if somewhat too pictorial design, the devout and patriotic aim of the artist is evident, being no less than an apotheosis of the tutelary goddess of Eryx. Love, whether divine or human, pure or debased, self-forgetful or self-indulgent, has always exerted a powerful influence on the thoughts and actions of mankind. This realization dominates each element of the present composition ; the radiant goddess of beauty and love proudly enthroned in token of her all-embracing dominion,—an idea which the reverse still further emphasizes by the floating Nike extending a victor's wreath,—Eros her youthful son in suppliant posture, emblematic of the crowd of worshippers who daily thronged these spacious temple courts, and a dove, her usual symbol, resting tranquilly on the hand to typify her gentle and peaceful sway. By a convention frequent in bas-relief Eros as a subordinate figure is represented of smaller proportions in comparison with his divine mother.

We find no record, regarding Eryx, of any agonistic success in the great Hellenic games, so that the reverse type apart from its symbolism is only a copy, and a sadly poor one, of the quadriga scheme so popularized by the beauty and copiousness of the Syracusan series.

Attention was called in our Introduction to the frequent carelessness of Greek moneyers in the process of striking. The coins of my cabinet being as a rule carefully selected, this obverse really presents the first clear example of indifferent centreing, the die having evidently been placed so far on the right of the flan as to allow no trace of the inscription EPYKINON which some specimens show. In spite, however, of its various shortcomings of workmanship and preservation, the extreme rarity of this interesting coin makes it a highly prized possession.

[To be continued.]

NOTES ON ROMAN COINS.

GEORGE N. OLCOTT.

II.

THROUGH the courtesy of the editors, I was enabled to publish in the *Journal* last year¹ a number of Roman coins in my collection which seemed to merit attention as variants of the types described in the standard works of Babelon² and Cohen.³ On that occasion I sought to draw the notice of American collectors to the fact that almost every considerable collection of Roman coins is likely to contain specimens that differ in some respects from the recorded types, and to emphasize the utility of publishing all such variants in some one of the recognized numismatic periodicals. In no other way can we lay the foundations for that complete and scholarly *corpus* of Roman coins that must some day be produced as the basis for all future study of the science of Roman numismatics. I would take this opportunity again of asking our American collectors of the Roman series, whose eyes may fall on this article, to examine anew their specimens, and compare them with the types recorded by Babelon and Cohen; or, if they have not access to these works, and are unable to identify their pieces in the more accessible books, to communicate with me on the subject, as I shall always be glad to help them in the identification of types, in the hope that here and there a new or interesting coin may be brought to my attention.

In the present article, I shall publish a few more coins from my own collection, that are not to be found in the works above cited; but before so doing, I should like to make known a little "find" of Roman coins, of which I have lately become aware. As there is nothing especially new or remarkable about the individual coins of the "hoard" in question, it may be well to observe that, from the scientific stand-point, Roman coins have a double interest, — (A) that of the individual coin-type, artistically, historically, metrically considered; (B) that of the coin, irrespective of type, from its place of discovery, and especially from its discovery along with other coins. What visions of unknown trade-routes between the Roman world and the Far East are called up by the discovery of a hoard of Roman *aurei* of the early Empire at Pudukota, Southern India, in 1898!³ What possibilities for the elucidation of history in the finding at Cologne of 150,000 Roman coins in a single mass!⁴ How wonderfully the finds of Gaulish coins have served to illustrate Caesar's narrative! To note a single instance: our text-books usually place Caesar's Bibracte at Autun (Augustodunum); now, excavations on the hill of Mont-

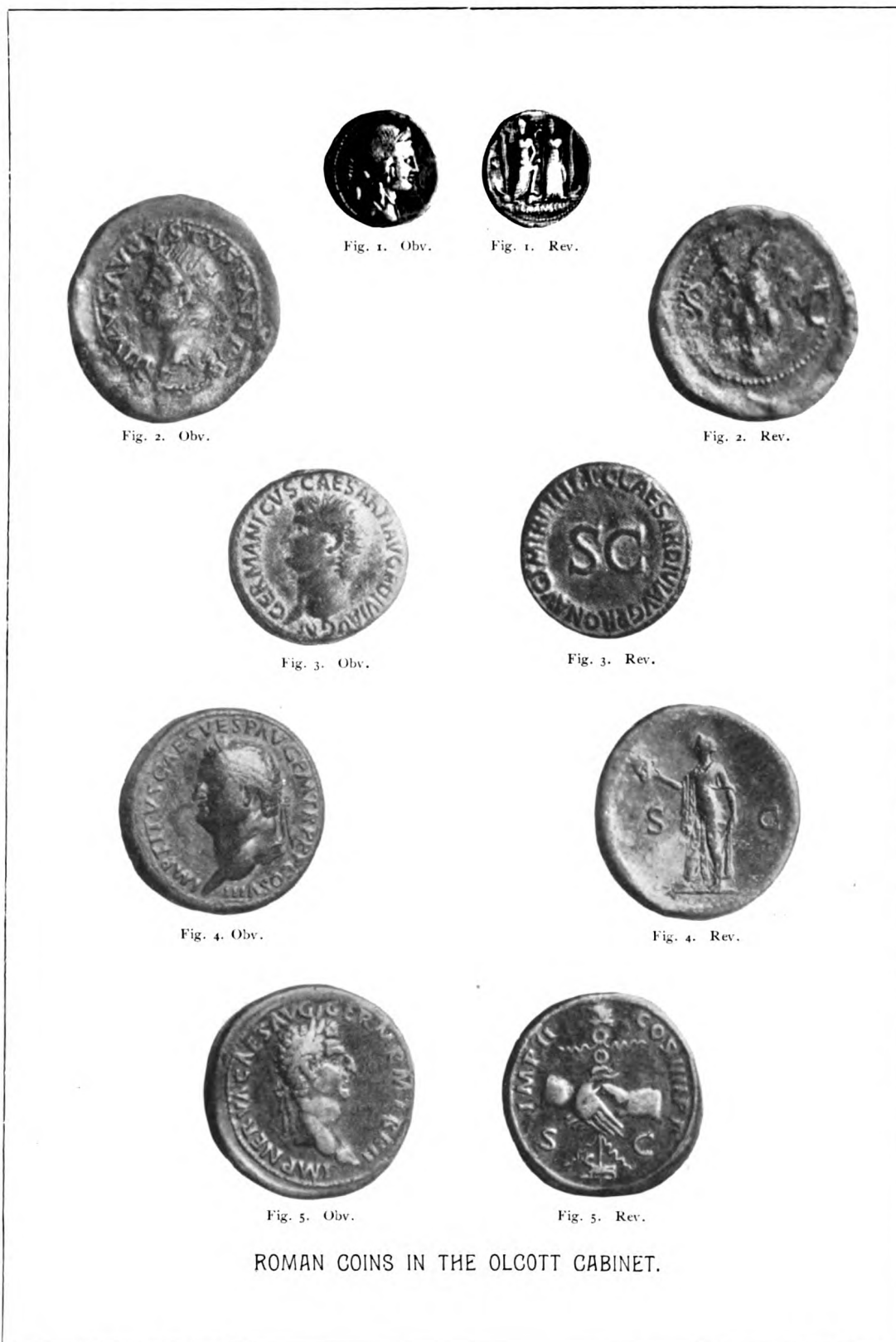
¹ *Am. Journ. Num.*, XXXVI, No. 3, pp. 81-84, with two plates.

² Babelon, *Description historique*, etc., Paris, 1885.

³ Cohen, *Médailles impériales*, deuxième ed. Paris, 1880+.

⁴ *Numismatic Chronicle*, 1898, p. 304.

⁵ Cf. *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, 1902, p. 275.



ROMAN COINS IN THE OLCOTT CABINET.

Beuvray have shown, largely by the help of coins (for these coins can be approximately dated), that the Gallic Bibracte lay at this point, and that the inhabitants were transferred to Augustodunum only in Augustus' reign.

It is well known that the dating of the coins of Republican Rome is very difficult, and depends, with a few exceptions (aside from questions of weight, in the earlier specimens), on the examination of individual *ripostigli*, or "hoards," by the comparison of many of which an approximate date may be determined,—a method of investigation initiated successfully by the Italian numismatist Celestino Cavedoni (1795–1865). But the recognized dates,—as quoted, for instance, by Babelon *l. c.*, though convenient, are in most cases merely tentative, and must depend for their revision on the comparative study of innumerable "hoards," as well as on other criteria. Though claiming no special value to that end for the hoard here published, I think it should not pass unnoticed, for it is from such broken strands of evidence that the fabric of numismatic history is to be woven.

A HOARD OF DENARII FROM POTENZA.

Two or three months ago a letter was received at Columbia from the foreman of a factory at Paterson, N. J., saying that an Italian laborer there employed had a collection of ancient coins, "many dating from before the time of Christ," which he had brought from Italy many years ago. A Newark dealer had offered him "fifty dollars and a clock" for the lot, but as the coins were so old he was sure they must be valuable, and took this means of asking advice as to their real value. The letter was handed to me, and of course I replied to the writer that no appraisal was possible on the meagre evidence submitted. In course of time the Italian requested to bring the coins to me for examination. Enabled thus to examine them carefully and to question their owner closely in his own language, I found that it was not a matter of a loose collection, but of an actual "hoard." He was an intelligent *contadino* of the south-Italian type, long settled in America and fairly prosperous for his class, with a very exalted idea of the value of his coins, but no desire to sell them, for, he said, he was keeping them as a sort of "life-insurance" in favor of his wife. From his story, which was straightforward and thoroughly credible, I gathered the following information.

Some twenty years ago he was employed with another peasant in digging on a hill called Monte Porcaro, near Muro Lucano, province of Potenza (Basilicata), when his pick broke into an urn of coarse clay. He and his companion at once stopped their work to investigate their find. There were two jars, or urns, one set upon the other as a cover, and the lower urn was full of burnt bones and a little treasure of coins. After carefully collecting the coins, they broke up the urns and threw them away together with the

bones and "five or six large copper coins without any signs on them," about as large as the Roman liberal *as*, according to the vague description.

I was assured that the coins brought to me had formed the entire hoard; but it must be confessed that this seems unlikely. His fellow-laborer would hardly have kept the secret unless he had received his share of the booty! However this may be, the lot as brought to me consisted of fifty-eight silver coins, *denarii*, *quinarii*, *victoriati*, with one Greek coin of a south-Italian mint, — all in good to fine preservation. The list is as follows, in chronological sequence, with references to Babelon *l. c.*

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | Greek of Lucania (Thurium?), 3d century B. C. Obv. Helmeted head of Pallas <i>r.</i> Rev. Butting bull <i>r.</i> Remains of inscription in exergue. Size mm. 8. | 1 |
| 2 | Rome. DENARIUS, earliest issue, without name or symbol. | 2 |
| 3 | VICTORIATUS, without name or symbol. | 1 |
| 4 | — Usual types with <i>IS</i> in rev. centre field. | 1 |
| 5 | DENARIUS. <i>Circa</i> 129 B. C. Sex. Pompeius Fostlus. (Bab. <i>Pompeia</i> 1.) ¹ | 1 |
| 6 | — <i>Ca.</i> 129 B. C. Ti. Veturius. (<i>Veturia</i> 1.) | 1 |
| 7 | — <i>Ca.</i> 123 B. C. C. Servedius. (<i>Servilia</i> 5.) | 1 |
| 8 | — <i>Ca.</i> 110 B. C. P. Porcius Laeca. (<i>Porcia</i> 4.) | 1 |
| 9 | — <i>Ca.</i> 106 B. C. L. Minucius. (<i>Minucia</i> 15.) | 1 |
| 10 | — <i>Ca.</i> 104 B. C. Q. Lutatius Cerco. (<i>Lutatia</i> 2.) | 1 |
| 11 | — <i>Ca.</i> 104 B. C. L. Valerius Flaccus. (<i>Valeria</i> 11.) | 1 |
| 12 | QUINARIUS. <i>Ca.</i> 101 B. C. M. Porcius Cato. (<i>Porcia</i> 7.) | 5 |
| 13 | — <i>Ca.</i> 101 B. C. T. Cloulius. (<i>Cloulia</i> 2.) | 2 |
| 14 | — <i>Ca.</i> 101 B. C. C. Egnatuleius. (<i>Egnatuleia</i> 1.) | 2 |
| 15 | — <i>Ca.</i> 101 B. C. P. Sabinus. (<i>Vettia</i> 1.) | 1 |
| 16 | DENARIUS. <i>Ca.</i> 99 B. C. Ap. Claudius, Ti. Mallius. (<i>Claudia</i> 2.) | 1 |
| 17 | — <i>Ca.</i> 90 B. C. C. Allius Bala. (<i>Aelia</i> 4.) | 1 |
| 18 | — <i>Ca.</i> 90 B. C. Q. Titius. (<i>Titia</i> 2.) | 2 |
| 19 | QUINARIUS. <i>Ca.</i> 90 B. C. Q. Titius. (<i>Titia</i> 3.) | 1 |
| 20 | DENARIUS. <i>Ca.</i> 89 B. C. Without name. (Bab. I, p. 77, No. 226.) | 4 |
| 21 | QUINARIUS. <i>Ca.</i> 89 B. C. L. Calpurnius Piso Frugi. (<i>Calpurnia</i> 13.) | 1 |
| 22 | DENARIUS. <i>Ca.</i> 89 B. C. L. Sentius. (<i>Sentia</i> 1.) | 1 |
| 23 | — <i>Ca.</i> 89 B. C. P. Servilius Rullus. (<i>Servilia</i> 14.) | 1 |
| 24 | — <i>Ca.</i> 88 B. C. Without name. (<i>Julia</i> 6.) | 1 |
| 25 | — <i>Ca.</i> 88 B. C. L. Titurius Sabinus. (<i>Tituria</i> 4.) | 2 |
| 26 | — <i>Ca.</i> 88 B. C. L. Titurius Sabinus. (<i>Tituria</i> 6.) | 2 |
| 27 | — <i>Ca.</i> 88 B. C. M. Volteius. (<i>Volteia</i> 3.) | 1 |
| 28 | QUINARIUS. <i>Ca.</i> 84 B. C. Cn. Lentulus. (<i>Cornelia</i> 51.) | 1 |
| 29 | DENARIUS. <i>Ca.</i> 84 B. C. P. Crepusius. (<i>Crepusia</i> 1.) | 1 |
| 30 | — <i>Ca.</i> 82 B. C. C. Licinius Macer. (<i>Licinia</i> 16.) | 1 |
| 31 | — <i>Ca.</i> 79 B. C. C. Cassius. (<i>Cassia</i> 6.) | 2 |
| 32 | — <i>Ca.</i> 79 B. C. L. Rutilius Flaccus. (<i>Rutilia</i> 1.) | 1 |
| 33 | — <i>Ca.</i> 74 B. C. C. Naevius Balbus. (<i>Naevia</i> 1.) | 1 |
| 34 | — <i>Ca.</i> 74 B. C. A. Postumius Albinus. (<i>Postumia</i> 8.) | 1 |
| 35 | — <i>Ca.</i> 69 B. C. M. Plaetorius Cestianus. (<i>Plaetoria</i> 4.) | 1 |

¹ References are to Babelon.

36	DENARIUS. <i>Ca.</i> 69 B. C. M. Plaetorius Cestianus. (<i>Plaetoria</i> 5.)	I
37	— <i>Ca.</i> 64-56 B. C. Q. Crepereius Rocus. (<i>Crepercia</i> 2.)	I
38	— <i>Ca.</i> 58 B. C. M. Aemilius Scaurus. (<i>Aemilia</i> 9.)	I
39	— <i>Ca.</i> 54 B. C. M'. Acilius. (<i>Acilia</i> 8.)	I
40	— <i>Ca.</i> 54 B. C. L. Cossutius Sabula. (<i>Cossutia</i> 1.)	I
41	— <i>Ca.</i> 54 B. C. L. Scribonius Libo. (<i>Scribonia</i> 8.)	I
42	— <i>Ca.</i> 49 B. C. Q. Sicinius. (<i>Sicinia</i> 5.)	I
43	— <i>Ca.</i> 44-43 B. C. Albinus Bruti f. (<i>Postumia</i> 11.)	I

57

In addition to the above there was a Denarius which, in the hasty examination that was possible, I did not identify. Obv. Head of Jupiter *r.* Behind, s c. Rev. Ear of wheat, fasces, caduceus.

None of the coins in the "hoard" is remarkable for rarity. The scarcest is the denarius, in fine preservation, of Q. Crepereius Rocus (*ca.* 64-56 B. C.). It is worthy of note that the fifty-eight coins present forty-five different types. As to the date of burial, the denarius of Marcus Brutus, the murderer of Caesar, gives us a *terminus ante quem*. The tomb must have been made within a year or two after the famous Ides of March. As recently as April, 1902, another "hoard" of denarii, considerably larger, was found in the same neighborhood of Potenza, a part of which has been published by Sig. Luigi Correr;¹ and this too begins with denarii of the dioscuro type and extends to the period immediately after the death of Caesar.

ADDENDA TO BABELON AND COHEN.

1. Republic. *C. Egnatius Maximus* (*ca.* 69 B. C.). *Æ*. Denarius, wt. grm. 3.82, in good preservation, but slightly rubbed. Acquired in Rome in 1901. [Fig. 1.] Obv. Diademed head of Libertas *r.* Behind the neck, a *pileus*, or liberty cap. At left, from above down, in a straight line, *MASXVMVS* [*sic*]. Circle of dots. Rev. At left, the goddess Roma, helmeted, resting her left foot on the head of a monster, or animal. With her right hand she holds a spear upright, and her left hand rests on her hip. At right, Venus, diademed and fully draped, also holding a *hasta* in her right hand. Between the goddesses, little Cupid hovers in the air by his mother's face. At right and left, a branch (if not a ship's long ram) upon a small prow. Below, *C · EGNATIVS* [AT in mon.] · *CN · F*; at right, from below up, *CN · N*; in the left field, *Q*. Circle of dots.

The types of this denarius are those of Babelon I, p. 474, *Egnatia* 2. What is new (and decidedly unusual, on coins), is the spelling *MASXVMVS*, with *sx* for the usual *xs*. It is doubtless merely a die-engraver's blunder here, but may be paralleled from the Latin inscriptions. Bahrfeldt does not know this variant.²

2. Empire. *Augustus*. (Struck after his death.) *Æ*. Double-dupondius (Senatorial medallion), wt. grm. 25.95, patinated and slightly corroded. Acquired in Rome

¹ *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, 1902, p. 541.

² *Nachträge und Berichtigungen u. s. w.*, Vienna, 1897, and supplementary volume, *ibid.*, 1900.

in 1900. [Fig. 2.] Obv. DIVVS · AVGVSTVS · PATER. Head *l.*, with radiate crown. Circle of dots. Rev. An eagle upon a globe, screaming and flapping its wings. At left and right centre field, s c. Circle of dots.

This type is extremely common as an ordinary dupondius (or "middle bronze"), and as a double-dupondius also has been published; but it is so rarely met with in this size, struck on a large flan (that of the "sestertius"), that I think the present example should be added to the list of published specimens. The specimen in the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris was published as a "medallion" by Mionnet, but is relegated to a footnote by Cohen, with the remark: *La médaille du Cabinet de France, du même revers, citée par Mionnet, n'est que ce même moyen bronze, frappé sur un flan de médaille.* Sig. Francesco Gnechi, of Milan, has dedicated a special study¹ to these "medallions" with s c, to which he gives the name "senatorial medallions," a name that has generally been accepted by subsequent writers.² He cites the specimen of this type in the French cabinet, and another that made its appearance in the sale of the Gréau collection in Paris in 1867; but found no examples in the cabinets of Berlin, Vienna or Milan. We have now a third example. The "senatorial medallions" are far rarer than the imperial "medallions," but less interesting artistically.

3. *Germanicus*. (Struck by Caligula, Mar. 18, 39-40.) Æ. Dupondius, wt. grm. 12.77, finely preserved, with fine green patination. Acquired in Rome in 1898. [Fig. 3.] Obv. GERMANICVSCAESARTIAVGFDIVIAVGN. Bare head of Germanicus *l.* Circle of dots. Rev. C · CAESARDIVIAVGERONAVGPMTRPIIP · P around a large S · C. Circle of dots.

This is a variant of Cohen, *Germanicus* No. 4, which has the same types and legends, but with the *fourth* tribunitian date (A. D. 40-41) instead of the third. The reverse legend of the present dupondius should read also AVGVSTI PRON(epos), but the careless die-cutter has run the letters together as AVGERON, thinking probably of GER. as an abbreviation of GER(manicus).

4. *Titus* (A. D. 80). Æ. Sertertius, wt. grm. 27.29, very well preserved. Acquired in Rome in 1901. [Fig. 4.] Obv. IMP TITVSCAESVSPAVGPMTRPPCOSVIII. Laureate head of Titus *l.* Circle of dots. Rev. No legend. In the field, left and right, s c. Spes, diademed and draped, walking *l.*, raising her robe with her left hand, and presenting a flower in her right.

Cohen, *Titus* 207-222, gives this type with a variety of obverse legends, from which the present, with TITVS written in full, is lacking.

5. *Nerva* (Jan. 1-25, A. D. 98). Æ. Sestertius, wt. grm. 29.93, in fine preservation. Obtained in New York in 1902, from Mr. H. de Morgan, who had it from Rollin et Feuadent of Paris. Obv. IMPNERVACAESAVGGERMPMTRPII. Laureate bust

¹ *Rivista Italiana di Numismatica*, 1892, pp. 279-316. Cf. especially p. 297.

² For example, see Babelon, *Traité des Monnaies Grecques et Romaines*, Paris, 1901, p. 666.

of Nerva τ . Circle of dots. Rev. Two hands clasped over a *signum militare* set upon a small ship's prow. At left, IMPII. At right, COS IIII PP. Below, at right and left, S C. Plain circle.

This type was not known to Cohen in bronze. He cites it in gold (*Nerva*, No. 97) from the stock of M. Rollin, and in silver (*ibid.*, No. 98) from the catalogue of the old Tiepolo collection in Venice, published in 1736. *Columbia University, New York, March, 1903.*

A NEW JEFFERSON MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal:—

SOMETHING more than a year ago, President Roosevelt approved a bill passed by Congress, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to direct the preparation by the United States Mint at Philadelphia of four dies for medallions, to be struck in honor of Thomas Jefferson, after designs to be supplied by the "Thomas Jefferson Memorial Association." The first of these is now ready; it has been struck in bronze, and the diameter is three inches (48 American scale); the thickness about a quarter of an inch, and the weight not far from seven ounces. The workmanship is much in the style of the Jefferson Presidential medal, the figure on the obverse of that having been suggestive of the design for the new issue.

The obverse bears a clothed bust of Jefferson in profile to left; he wears the familiar body-coat, with high, straight collar, the waistcoat buttoned high to the neck, the cravat close about the throat, and the hair long and tied behind with a bow of ribbon. Altogether, the costume of that period (as shown in Trumbull's famous picture of the "Signing of the Declaration," and which is followed in the medallion portrait) lends itself very well to the sobriety of manner which Jefferson affected in public. The group of figures approaching the table in Independence Hall,—among them Franklin and Adams, and Sherman and Jefferson, with Hancock about to receive their report, and the various members of the Continental Congress seated in rows or standing in the background,—rises to memory as the plainly garbed figure presents itself on this medal. Stuart's portrait of the statesman, also in profile, but with the throat bare, would have made a more artistic design, though perhaps not so entirely in keeping with that strong dislike for parade and ceremonial, and contempt for dress, which characterized the "author of the Declaration." His Quaker-like primness appears in strong contrast to the more elaborate dress of the courtly Hancock and a few of his associates, in the somewhat stiff and formal drawing of Trumbull; perhaps for that reason this distinctive fashion of dress was chosen by the committee who have had in charge the preparation of the dies. Legend, TRIBUTE TO THE AUTHOR OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE — 1776 —

The reverse legend gives the name of the body which struck the medal, THE THOS: JEFFERSON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES and the date—1903—at the bottom. This is separated from the field by a circle, which encloses the inscription, in eleven lines: WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS | TO BE SELF-EVIDENT: | THAT ALL MEN | —ARE CREATED EQUAL.— | THAT THEY ARE ENDOWED BY | THEIR CREATOR WITH | —CERTAIN INALIENABLE RIGHTS— | THAT AMONG THESE | ARE LIFE, LIBERTY AND |

THE PURSUIT OF | -HAPPINESS-. This pregnant sentence may well receive a new consideration in the present day, when so many of our fellow-citizens seem willing to part with some of those inalienable rights at the dictation of those who call themselves "leaders."

These medals are not for sale, but have been placed on exhibition in various stores, and those who subscribe one dollar to the purposes of the Association will be presented with a bronze impression of the medal.

R. T. W.

ITALIAN MONEY.

THE Italian coinage conforms to that of the so-called Latin Union, the unit of value being the *lira*, which is the equivalent of one hundred centesimi. The largest gold coin is that of one hundred *lire*, the size being 35mm., and the weight 32½ grammes. The gold coins struck for the reigning monarch, Vittorio Emanuele III, bear his portrait, facing to the left, surrounded by his name and title; and on the reverse, the heraldic eagle of Savoy, over which is the legend REGNO D'ITALIA [Kingdom of Italy]; on the sides are two knots of the collar of the Order of the Annunciation, and at the bottom, the value, date, and the letter R (mint-mark for Rome) between two small stars.

On the silver coinage the portrait faces to the right; and in this and other respects they resemble the coins of the predecessors of the present king. On the nickel coins — of which the 20 centesimi piece is the only issue, and which, like the American nickel pieces, contains 75 per cent. of copper and 25 of nickel — there has been no special change since 1894. They have on the reverse a wreath composed of oak and olive branches, over which is a radiant star; the royal crown and the date of issue are enclosed within the wreath. The reverse has a circle of "pearls" or dots, enclosing 20 (value in centesimi) and the legend, REGNO D'ITALIA 20 CENTESIMI, two small stars, and the mint-mark. The crown did not appear until 1894. The copper coinage has types very similar to those of the nickel.

The mint letters beside R, already mentioned, are T for the Turin mint, M for that at Milan, and N for Naples. There is also a letter or mark of the mint master; from 1862 to 1875 this distinctive mark was composed of the two letters B and N, interlaced, alluding to the Bank of Naples, which during that period had charge of striking all coins under the control of the State.

The gold coins have a reeded edge; the bronze, nickel, and smaller silver coins have smooth edges, while the larger silver pieces of one, two and five lire have, incused, three "love knots," with the letters F E R T three times repeated. Various interpretations have been given of these. Guicheron and some other authors say that they are the initials of *Frappez, Entrez, Rompez Tout*, a phrase which conveys no definite meaning to the general public; for this reason, perhaps, the popular interpretation is the one generally accepted, which is that they stand for *Fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit*, recalling the valor of Amédée, Count of Savoy, who in 1310 compelled the Turks to abandon the siege of Rhodes.

The only exceptional Italian money in circulation in the peninsula, since the extinction of the several issues of the various States absorbed by the Kingdom of Italy, are the coins of the little Republic of Monaco, which pass at their face value —

twenty and one hundred franc pieces; the latter, and perhaps both issues, are coined at the French mint.

The silver issues of the countries belonging to the Latin Union — Austrian, Swiss, French, etc. — and the money struck by Servia, and other Powers, substantially based on the same agreement, are also taken at current value; but these do not concern us at the present time.

J. W. F.

"N. G. & N."

Editors of the Journal:—

THE interesting series of gold coins struck on the Pacific coast in the strenuous days of the discovery of the precious metal in California and Oregon were described, with illustrations of a few of these "necessity pieces," in the *Journal* for October, 1891 (XXXVI: p. 35); among them was the so-called Half Eagle (a private issue), struck in San Francisco in 1849, which has on the obverse the American eagle, drawn after the general style of the national bird, as in fashion at that period; CALIFORNIA GOLD above, and WITHOUT ALLOY beneath. On the reverse it read FULL WEIGHT HALF EAGLE around a circle of stars, inside of which was N. G. & N. | 1849 | SAN FRANCISCO.

This mysterious N. G. & N. was not satisfactorily explained at that time, and, so far as I am aware, has never been deciphered by collectors; if it has, and I have been watching for its solution for many years, it has escaped my notice. The writer of the paper alluded to suggested that it might mean "Native Gold and Net," which, from the fact that the piece was struck from California gold, and professed to be "full weight" and "without alloy," seemed somewhat plausible, though not altogether probable. This hypothesis has been disproved, and an explanation provided, by a letter from San Francisco to a prominent dealer in New York, which says that N. G. & N. are the initials of Norris, Grigg & Norris, a San Francisco firm of that period. I am unable to vouch for the accuracy of this interpretation, and give it as I have lately received it, — trusting that if this should not be the true interpretation, some one who can explain the mystery will favor the *Journal* with an authentic version.

R.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE MEDAL.

WE are indebted to Mr. Charles Gregory, of New York city for an impression of a medal struck by Messrs. Charles Gregory & Co., of that city, to commemorate the opening of the new building of the New York Stock Exchange. The obverse shows the front of the building, a lofty structure, with six pillars on its front, and a symbolic group of figures in the pediment. Legend, NEW YORK on the left, STOCK above, EXCHANGE on the right, and 1792 • 1903 below, the dates of the foundation of the Board and of its entrance into its present fine building. Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, the first and last curving to the edge of the medal: CHAS. GREGORY & CO | MEMBERS | — OF — | NEW YORK | STOCK EXCHANGE | CHAS. GREGORY | W^m T. CALLAWAY | — — | 30 BROAD ST. N. Y. Milled edge. Size 24.

This is a well executed medal, and as the only one thus far issued to commemorate the event, will have more than a local interest. Two impressions were struck in gold, eighty in silver and two hundred and fifty in bronze. The limited number will give it special value.

M.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVII, page 81.]

THERE are again new pieces, that should go upon the previous lists.

I. CANADA. A. 8. *Medallic Cards of Physicians.*

Dr. George W. Hurlburt (), of Thornbury, Ontario: M. D., McGill University, 1859.

1896. *Obverse.* TRY US FOR | PURE DRUGS | & PERFUMERIES | DR. G. W. HURLBURT | THORNBURY, ONT.

Reverse. Clapsed hands. Inscription: BRITISH-BOER WAR | PEACE | IN (between scrolls) | SOUTH | AFRICA (between scrolls) | OCT. 11. 1899. TO MAY 31. 1902.

Nickel. 15. 24mm. Communicated to me by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal.

F. 3. *Pharmacists.*

1897. *Obverse.* J. C. COOKE | CHEMIST | o & o | DRUGGIST | KINCARDINE, ONT.

Reverse. ONE COIN ACCEPTED | AS 5C | WITH EACH | CASH PURCHASE | OF COOKE'S | COUGH BALSAM | KINCARDINE, ONT.

Aluminum. 15. 24mm. Edges beaded. In the Boston collection.

1898. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Flying dove, with branch, to left. Inscription: BRITISH BOER WAR | PEACE IN | SOUTH AFRICA

Nickel. 15. 24mm. In the Boston collection.

1898. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. As that of No. 1896.

Nickel. 15. 24mm. Communicated to me by Mr. McLachlan.

1900. *Obverse.* As reverse of No. 1897.

Reverse. As that of No. 1896.

Nickel. 15. 24mm. Edges beaded. In the Boston collection.

1901. *Obverse.* As reverse of No. 1897.

Reverse. As that of No. 1898.

Nickel. 15. 24mm. Communicated to me by Mr. McLachlan.

See also No. 1896 (Hurlburt).

F. 4. *Life Insurance.*

1902. *Obverse.* THE PEOPLES | (a maple leaf) | LIFE | INSURANCE | COMPANY | — . — | OF CANADA

Reverse. GOOD FOR | \$1⁰⁰ ON | AN APPLICATION | FOR INSURANCE | W. R. COLBY, AGENT | 4 DUFFIELD | BLOCK | LONDON, ONT.

Aluminum. 18. 28mm. Edges beaded. In the Boston collection.

1903. *Obverse.* A dove, with olive branch, flying to left. Inscription: BRITISH-BOER WAR | PEACE IN | SOUTH AFRICA | OCT. 11. 1899. TO MAY 31. 1902.

Reverse. GOOD FOR | \$1⁰⁰ ON | AN APPLICATION | FOR INSURANCE | o M. M. OXLEY o | GENERAL | AGENT | CONFEDERATION LIFE | NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.

Aluminum. 17. 27mm. Edges beaded. In the Boston collection.

III. CENTRAL AMERICA. 2. GUATEMALA. B. *Hospitals.*

General Hospital of Guatemala.

Besides Nos. 85-87, for fifty, twenty-five, and ten centavos, which are all in the Boston collection, there is

1904. *Obverse.* HIPPODROMO | DEL | HOSPITAL | GENERAL | DE | GUATEMALA.

Reverse. (scroll work) | 5 | CENTAVOS

Brass. 11. 18mm. In the Boston collection.

V. THE UNITED STATES. A. *Personal.*

Passed Asst.-Surgeon Elisha Kent Kane, U. S. N. (1820-57), of Philadelphia.

Besides Nos. 105-112, 115, 1549-51, and 1792, there is

1905. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: L. C. WYON Inscription: VICTORIA
D : G : BRITANNIARUM REGINA F : D :

Reverse. Within crossed oak branches tied by ribbon, with crown above and a small Greek cross below: THE BRITISH | GOVERNMENT | TO | ELISHA KENT KANE | M.
D. | OF THE UNITED STATES NAVY | COMMANDER OF THE | AMERICAN | ARCTIC | EXPE-
DITION Inscription: AS A TOKEN OF ADMIRATION AND GRATITUDE.

Gold. 20. 31mm. Elder, Biography of Elisha Kent Kane, Phila., 1858, p. 228, fig.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

1906. *Obverse.* Within crossed sugar cane, a pelican feeding its young. Below them: 1902 Beneath this, on crescent of blue enamel: A P H A (American Public Health Association.)

Reverse. T HAUSMANN & SONS | — MAKERS — 818 POYDRAS ST. (New Orleans)— |
STERLING

Silver, gilt. With pin attachment. A drawing, from Dr. W. S. Disbrow, of Newark, N. J., is in the Boston collection.

F. 1. *Dental Tokens.*

1907. *Obverse.* Within depressed circle, the Geneva cross in red, with gilt irradiations. Externally, reticulated work in red.

Reverse. Within depressed circle, the Geneva cross in red, with perforation, upon white ground. At right: CUT | HERE Externally: RED CROSS "POCKET" | DEN-
TAL FLOSS SILK. | PATENTED FEB. 13TH 1900. | JOHNSON & JOHNSON, | NEW BRUNSWICK,
N. J.

Tin, enamelled. Double shell. 20. 30mm. In the Boston collection.

F. 2. *Irregular Practitioners.*

1908. *Obverse.* F. E. J. CANNEY, M. D. | SURGEON. | SPECIALIST. | — | PRESCRIP-
TIONS | FILLED FREE | — | PARLORS 59 | W. BROADWAY. | BUTTE, MONT.

Reverse. F. E. J. CANNEY, M. D. | 35 YEARS | EXPERIENCE | — | CHRONIC DIS-
EASES | — | PARLORS 59 | W. BROADWAY | BUTTE, MONT.

Aluminum. 22. 35mm. Edges beaded. In the Boston collection.

Besides No. 1254, of "Dr." Pepper, Waco, Texas, there is the following.

1909. *Obverse.* Within circle, two glasses between scrolls. GOOD FOR DRINK |
✦ OF ✦ | DR. PEPPER, | IDEAL BEVERAGE | ✦ FOR ✦ | BRAIN & BRAWN Inscription: DR.
PEPPER'S PHOSFERRATES | * RESTORES LOST VITALITY *

Reverse. Within circle: — • — | DRINK DR. PEPPER | RESTORES HEALTH | PRO-
DUCE STRENGTH | RESULT IS HEALTH | (scroll) Inscription: SOLD AT FIRST CLASS
FOUNTAINS EVERYWHERE | * 1887-1897 *

Aluminum. 23. 38mm. Edges milled. In the Boston collection.

F. 3. *Pharmacists.*

1910. *Obverse.* BLACKMAN & DIBBLE | * * * * * | DRUGGISTS | (scrolls) |
* ADRIAN MICH *

Reverse. Beneath thirteen stars, an eagle facing and to left, with shield, branch, and three arrows. Exergue: 1863

Copper. 12. 20mm. Edges milled. In the Boston collection.

1911. *Obverse.* Within circle: ONE GLASS | ♦ | SODA Inscription: C. A. HOESCHLER | DRUGGIST

Reverse. Blank.

Brass. 16. 25mm. Edge of obverse beaded. In the Boston collection.

1912. *Obverse.* Indian head, bearing LIBERTY, to left, beneath thirteen stars. Exergue: 1864.

Reverse. A mortar and pestle. Inscription: DEALERS IN | DRUGS | HARDWARE & SADDLERY

Copper. 12. 20mm. Edges and rim milled. In the Boston collection.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

VIII. BELGIUM. A. *Personal.* (Continued.)

Dr. D. A. Van Bastelaer (1823-), of Brussels (continued).

1913. *Obverse.* Fortune upon wheel, to left, scattering coin from cornucopia. Inscription: DESIRE VAN BASTELAER ET ELISA VANDER SPIECKE UNIS LE 6 OCT^{BRE} 1864 Exergue: a rosette.

Reverse. Clasped hands above, foul anchor below. In field: RENE, 22 JUILLET 1865 | LEONCE, 13 AOUT 1867 | CLAIRE, 28 JUIL^{LET} 1875 Inscription: PROSPERITE, JOIE, LONGUE VIE! | NOCES D'ARGENT. 1889 (with intervening rosettes.)

Bronze. 23. 38mm. *Revue belge de num.*, Oct., 1892.

1914. As preceding, save NOCES DE VERMEIL (the silver-gilt [35th] wedding anniversary) 1899

Bronze. 20. 32mm. *Ibid.*, Jan. 1900, p. 148. In the Boston collection, the gift of Mr. Alphonse De Witte, of Brussels.

Dr. Pierre Joseph Van Baveghem (1745-1805), of Baesrode.

1915. *Obverse.* Bust, three-quarters facing. No inscription.

Reverse. PIERRE-JOSEPH VAN BAVEGHEM, NE LE 2 DEC. 1745 AU MARCKGRAEVE-LEYE-LEZ-ANVERS, MOURUT A BAESRODE LE 29 JANV. 1805. (engraved).

Silver. 24. 40mm. By Onghena. Kluyskens, *loc. cit.*, II, p. 521; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 15; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 240.

See also No. 1875 (Van Bastelaer).

Becanus. See Van Gorp.

Dr. Pierre Joseph Van Beneden (1809-1893), of Louvain.

1916. *Obverse.* Arms of the University of Louvain (Malines?), with crest and supporters, and motto: IN FIDE CONSTANS. Below: J. WIENER.

Reverse. CIVI SUO PRÆCLARO P. J. VAN BENEDEN PER ANNOS XL, IN UNIV. LOVAN. DOCENTI SCIENTIIS NATURALIBUS DOCTISSIMO CIVITAS MECHLINIENSIS DEDICAVIT A^{DO} MDCCCLXXVII.

Gold, bronze. 32. 50mm. Cat. of medals of Royal Society of London, 1892, No. 6; *Ibid.*, 1897, No. 6; *Revue belge de num.*, XXXIX, 1883, p. 141, No. 230.

1917. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: ED. GEERTS. F. No inscription.

Reverse. A laurel crown attached to a palm leaf by a band, upon which: ZOOLÓGIA — ANATOMIA — PALÆONTOLOGIA Below, within field: VIRO | DOCTISSIMO ET CELEBERRIMO | P. J. VAN BENEDEN | PER DECEN JAM LUSTRA | IN UNIVERSITATE CATHOLICA | LOVANIENSI | PROFESSORI Exergue: MDCCCXXXVI — MDCCCLXXXVI

Gold, silver, bronze. 35. 55mm. Edges beaded. De Witte, *Méd. Hist. de Belgique*, p. 179, pl. 72, No. 88; Catalogue of medals of Royal Society of London, 1892, No. 7; *Ibid.*, 1897, No. 7. In the Boston collection.

De Brouckere. See under Epidemics (Cholera).

Dr. Adolphe Pierre Burggraeve (1806—), of Ghent.

1918. *Obverse*. Bust, facing, with cross of the Order of Leopold. No inscription.

Reverse. ADOLP. BURGGRAEVE | NE A | GAND | LE 8 OCT. MDCCCVI. (Engraved.)

Silver. 24. 40mm. By Ch. Onghena. Kluyskens, I, p. 164, fig.; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 28, No. XXVI; Storer, *The Sanitarian*, May, 1887, No. 58. In the collection of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium.

1919. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath: CH. WIENER. Inscription: D^r BURGGRAEVE — ANNO AETATIS LXXXII

Reverse. Crossed branches of laurel tied by ribbon. Above their junction, an antique lamp. Within field: LA | MEDECINE | HIPPOCRATIQUE | RESTAUREE | — Inscription: MEDECINE | DOSIMETRIQUE Exergue: 1872-1887

Bronze. 32. 50mm. Edges beaded. Alvin, *Revue belge de num.*, 1888, p. 590; *Ibid.*, Jan., 1893, p. 94, No. 209; Méd. Hist. de Belgique, p. 194, pl. 77, No. 95; Storer, *loc. cit.*, April, 1889, No. 997. In the collection of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium, and those of Drs. Lacronique of Arras, and Fournié of Amiens.

1920. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. INSTITUT DE MEDECINE DOSIMETRIQUE.

Silver, gilt. 33. 55mm. Baer Cat., May, 1900, No. 16. In the Lacronique and Fournié collections.

1921. *Obverse*. Bust, facing. Beneath: Louis (Alexandre) Bottée Inscription: PROFESSOR BURGGRAEVE

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. 110. 175mm. (1885.) *Numismatic Circular*, Nov., 1898, p. 3057.

Chifflet. See under France.

Dr. G. J. Celestin Closon (), of Liege.

1922. *Obverse*. Within laurel: A G. J. CELESTIN CLOSON NE A LIEGE OVTREMEVSE LE 3 JVIL. 1786 QVI OBTINT LES I PRIX 3 ANS CONSECUTIFS ET FVT COVRONNE A L'ECOLE DE MEDECINE DE PARIS LE 23 AOVT 1808

Reverse. OFFERTE A SON RETOVR TRIOMPHAL DANS SA PATRIE PAR SON AMI PAVL JOSEPH LONHIENNE LE 14 SEPT 1808

Silver. 24. 39mm.

Cornet. See under Epidemics (Cholera).

Pierre Coudenberg (15—), of . Pharmacist. See Van Bastelaer, No. 1875.

Dr. Florent Cunier (1812-1853), of Brussels.

1923. *Obverse*. Within a cabled circle: ANNALES | D'OCULISTIQUE | ET DE GYNECOLOGIE | PUBLIEES PAR | FLORENT CUNIER | ET M. SCHOENFELD Inscription: CONCOURS DE 1838 1839

Reverse. Within an oak wreath bound with ribbon: A | J. H. | BEGER | D. M. ET CH. | A DRESDE Inscription: 1^{ER} PRIX D'OCULISTIQUE. | CHARLEROI 1^{ER} JUILLET 1839

Gold. 23. 37mm. Guioth, *Hist. num. Belgique*, p. 27, V', pl. 9. This medal was founded by Dr. Mignel, editor of the *Annales*.

1924. *Obverse*. Two laurel branches, upon which an open book. Upon this: ANNALES D'OCULISTIQUE PUBLIEES PAR | LE D^r FLORENT CUNIER.

Reverse. Oak branches. Field vacant.

Bronze. 23. 38mm. Struck in 1843. Guioth, p. 363, pl. LVIII, No. 358; Kluyskens, I, p. 235; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 29, No. XXIX; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 131, No. 252; Duisburg, p. 184, CCCXCXVIII.

Davidts. See under Hospitals.

Dr. Guillaume Demanet (1747-1831), of Ghent.

1925. *Obverse*. The sacred cow of the Hindoos, marked by a star.¹ Legend: JUPITER E TERRA GENITAM MENTITUR, UT AUTHOR | DESINAT INQUIRI: POTERAT NON VACCA VIDERI (Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, I, 615.) (Engraved.)

Reverse. Blank.

Silver, gilt. 24. 40mm. By L. DeBast. Kluyskens, I, p. 245, No. 2; *Ibid.*, Num. Jennérienne, No. 19; Pfeiffer and Ruland, p. 146, No. 421; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 940; Pfeiffer, 1896, p. 6, No. 421.

See also under France, Vaccination.

Dr. Jean Francois Joseph Dieudonné (1810-), of Brussels.

1926. *Obverse*. Nude bust, facing. Beneath, to right: L. WIENER Inscription: AU D^r. JOSEPH — DIEUDONNE

Reverse. PRESIDENT | DE LA SOCIETE DES | SCIENCES MEDICALES | ET NATU- RELLES | DE BRUXELLES | DE 1852 A 1865 | — | SES CONFRERES ET SES AMIS Beneath; above crossed laurel branches, a lighted lamp, the staff of Aesculapius, and a mirror.

Bronze. 36. 56mm. Kluyskens, Num. méd. belge, p. 29, No. XXVIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 131, No. 256. In the Government and Boston collections.

Diez. See under Medical Colleges. Brussels.

Dr. Rembert Dodoens (1518-1585), of Malines and Leyden. Physician to the Emperor Maximilian II.

1927. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath, at right: FONSON F. Inscription: REMBERTUS — DODONÆUS

Reverse. NATUS | MECHLINIÆ | AN. M. D. XVIII. | OBIT | AN. M. D. LXXXV.

Bronze. 29. 46mm. Rudolphi, p. 42, No. 166; Kluyskens, I, p. 259, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 10, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 232, 1; Duisburg, p. 177, CCCCLXXVII, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 615; Piot, Cat. des Coins, etc., p. 237, No. 896; Schulman, Arnhem Cat., 1899, p. 97, No. 18. In the Government and Boston collections.

1928. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Beneath: JOUVENEL Inscription: R. DODOENS DE MALINES — 1518-1585.

Reverse. Five books, separated by a vase of flowers and the staff of Aesculapius. Upon the left book: FLORUM | HISTORIAE Upon one of those to right: STIRP. — HIST. Inscription: LA BELGIQUE | OU L'ON AIME TANT LES FLEURS, | S'HONORE D'AVOIR VU NAITRE | DODONÆUS QUI FIT FAIRE A LA | BOTANIQUE SES PREMIERS PROGRES. | 1554, IL PUBLIA SON HERBIER A ANVERS. | 1568, IL REFUSE LA PLACE DE MEDECIN | DE LA COUR A MADRID. 1574, IL ACCEPTE | CELLE DE MEDECIN DE MAXIMILIEN II | ET SE REND A VIENNE. 1580, IL | REVIENT DANS SA PATRIE ALORS | DESOLEE PAR LA GUERRE ET | BIENTOT IL VA PROFESSER | LA MEDECINE A LEYDE | OU IL MEURT EN | 1585.

Bronze, gilt. 30. 47mm. Kluyskens, I, p. 259, No. 2; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 11, No. 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 232, 3; Duisburg, p. 177, CCCCLXXVII, 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 616; Piot, *loc. cit.*, p. 349, No. 1225; Schulman, *loc. cit.*, p. 97, No. 19. In the Government and Boston collections.

1929. *Obverse*. As preceding, but REMBERT, and the break in the inscription is after DODOENS.

Reverse. As preceding, but without the emblems. The divisions in the inscription occur after BELGIQUE, TANT, HONORE, NAITRE, FAIRE, PREMIERS, SON, IL, MEDECIN, IL, DE, A, DANS, PAR, IL, MEDECINE, IL, and EN.

Bronze, brass. 22. 34mm. Edges milled. Kluyskens, Num. méd. belge, p. 11, No. 4; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 232; Duisburg, p. 177, CCCCLXXVII, 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 53, No. 617; Schulman, *loc. cit.*, p. 97, No. 20. In the Government and Boston collections.

¹ There is a medallion engraving of this cow, to right, within beaded circle, with star above head and crescent upon side, and inscription SACRED COW (R. Reeve Sc.), in the Government collection.

1930. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath: JOUVENEL 1841. Inscription: REMB. DODONEE, NE — A MALINES, EN 1518

Reverse. Within a wreath of flowers: SOCIETE | D'HORTICULTURE | DE | MALINES
Bronze. 28. 45mm. Kluyskens, I, p. 260, No. 3, fig.; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 11, No. 5; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 232, 5; Duisburg, p. 177, CCCCLXXVII, 4. In the Boston collection.

1931. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Inscription: SOCIETE ROYALE — D'HORTICULTURE DE MALINES

Reverse. Within vertebrated circle, the arms of the city. Below, upon a band: IN FIDE CONSTANS At sides: HART — FECIT Externally, a circle of stars.

Silver, bronze. 29. 46mm. Very rare. Kluyskens, I, p. 260, No. 4; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 10, No. 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 232, 2; Duisburg, p. 177, No. CCCCLXXVII, 5. In the Boston collection.

[To be continued.]

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR MEDALS.

Editors of the Journal: —

IN response to the request to send the *Journal* descriptions of Spanish-American War medals, I submit the following, which are in my collection, that they may be placed on record.

The planchets of the first two are irregular in outline, with seams intentionally cut in the dies, the object apparently being to give the effect of a thin sheet of metal folded over, to make a nearly circular disk. The obverse has two busts, the one on the left a sailor, the other, on the right, a soldier, both in the uniforms of their respective arms of the U. S. service, and both three-quarters facing to left. The sailor wears the flat-topped cap, and the soldier the "slouch hat" with two rifles crossed on its front; his collar has U. S. V and the rolled blanket shows on his left shoulder. No legend.

Reverse, The surface of the planchet seamed as on the obverse; an oblong tablet with indented corners on the centre of the field has, in three lines, EVANSTON | TO HER HEROIC | SONS Legend above, THEY ANSWERED HUMANITY'S CALL and below, completing the circle, ILLINOIS JULY 4TH 1899 Edge ring, bar, ribbon of the national colors and clasp, on which in two lines, the first curving, SPANISH AMERICAN WAR | 1899 1899 Copper, bronzed. Size 24.

Another has a planchet similar to the preceding, and the obverse is apparently from the same die. The reverse resembles the last, but the tablet has in three lines GRAND RAPIDS | TO HER | SOLDIER SONS an ornamental line below. Legend, above, THEY ANSWERED HUMANITY'S CALL and below, MICHIGAN Bar, ribbon and clasp as the preceding, but the latter has, in three lines, SPANISH-AMERICAN | WAR | APL — TO — SEPT. 1898 Copper, bronzed. Size 24. These medals were made by S. D. Childs & Co., of Chicago, Ill.

The next piece to be described is a medal recently struck by order of the city of Albany, N. Y., for presentation to the soldiers who enlisted from that city. The obverse has the arms of Albany, a shield divided fesswise; the chief, argent, contains a beaver gnawing at the trunk of a tree which he has just felled — a device alluding to the trade with the natives for peltry for which the city was noted in its early history; the base, gules or red, has two garbs, or sheaves of wheat; no color is indicated for

the charges. Crest, A sloop, under sail to dexter side. There are no supporters, but groups of cocoanut palm trees appear on each side of the shield. Motto, on a ribbon, ASSIDUITY Legend, PRESENTED BY THE CITY OF ALBANY NEW YORK ★ Outer circle of small dots. Reverse, Within an open wreath of palm branches, their stems separated at the bottom by a cluster of three arrows which are held together by an encircling rattlesnake, the inscription in eight lines, IN | RECOGNITION OF | HONORABLE SERVICE | RENDERED IN THE WAR | BETWEEN THE | UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | AND SPAIN | 1898 Outside the wreath, and near the point of the lowest arrow, c. s. in very small letters. Copper, bronzed. Size 24.

Spanish War Veterans have followed the example of the veterans of the Civil War, and are holding annual reunions in various parts of the country. For the third event of this kind, held at Detroit, Mich., early in the autumn of last year a medal was struck, which was made by the Schwaab Stamp and Seal Company, of Milwaukee, Wis. The obverse has, on a burnished field, a Greek cross; the upper arm is lettered CUBA; that on the left PHILIPPINE | ISLANDS; that on the right, PORTO RICO and U · S · A · on the lower one. A raised circle on the centre, lettered SPANISH · WAR · VETERANS · 1898-99 · surrounds a group, — on the left, a soldier facing, his rifle “port,” a kneeling female figure in the centre, with arms outstretched, and a third figure, probably meant for a sailor with cutlass (?), on the right; a battle ship in the distance. Legend, on a deadened circle, SPANISH WAR VETERANS, and a floral ornament at the bottom. Reverse, legend, THIRD ANNUAL REUNION — 1902 — separated by a circle from the inscription in four lines, the last curving, — AT — | DETROIT, | MICH. | — · — | SEPT. 22 · 25 Copper, bronzed. Size 22. The workmanship is only fair, the figures and the vessel on the obverse being out of drawing. Pierced for a ring; the national flag with thirteen stars forms the ribbon, and the bar is lettered DELEGATE. SPRINGFIELD.

April 30, 1902.

THE PHILIPPINE COINAGE.

THE Act of Congress providing for the coinage of money for the Philippine Islands went into operation on the second of March last, and the national Mints at Philadelphia and San Francisco at once began the work of striking the coins, although it has been proposed at no distant day to open a Mint in Manila. In twenty-five days the Philadelphia Mint coined two million five hundred thousand silver pesos, involving all the various operations of transmuting the refined bars of metal into glittering money; the average number of these pieces struck daily, in twenty-five working days, was thus one hundred thousand. During the same period upwards of nine million pieces of bronze (equivalent to cents), and over three and a half million nickels (five cent pieces), were also coined for the island currency, — upwards of six hundred thousand pieces in all, daily. We have not seen it stated how much was done in the Mint in San Francisco, but probably about the same, or possibly even a larger quantity, as the new coins were to be shipped from the Pacific coast, which would allow a little more time than was taken in Philadelphia. Superintendent Landis says that the amount of work which was accomplished in so short a period is remarkable, when the number of workmen at present employed is considered.

PINE ST.

MEDALS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

XIII.

AMONG the medals to be described in the present paper we shall include a few of kindred organizations, not strictly Grand Army Medals, but of those bodies whose membership had served as soldiers in the Civil war, without reference to the question whether or not they had formally connected themselves with the society of the "Grand Army of the Republic." The soldiers of the different armies, such as the army of the Potomac, the army of the Cumberland, and others, have formed associations among themselves for the purpose of preserving the memories of the campaigns in which they were engaged, limiting their membership to those who were at one time or another in the service of the Government in one of the armies. The frequent transfer of regiments from one part of the country to another, during the Civil War, under the necessities of the hour, or as a matter of military expediency, made it possible in many cases for troops to belong to more than one of these armies, and an individual soldier might therefore be entitled to receive or wear the medals of different societies. The distinguishing emblem on many of these army society medals, as will be seen, is frequently one of the principal Corps badges or a combination of those of the several Corps of which the army was composed, which gives them a certain historical value. Such badges would of course be out of place, and too restricted in their character to be used by the Grand Army itself, whose doors are open to all who fought for the Union, wherever engaged.

33. The 29th National Encampment of the Grand Army was held in Louisville, Ky. The medal struck for that assembly had upon the obverse the bust of Gen. Logan, in profile to the left, wearing citizen's dress. Legend, GEN. JOHN at the left, A. LOGAN at the right. Reverse, Arms of the State of Kentucky; two men standing facing each other and grasping each other's hands; eleven stars in a semicircle over them, and two more, to complete the "original thirteen" above, one in each corner of the shield, which is severely simple in form, the top and sides as well as those forming the angle at the bottom being straight lines. Motto, on a plicated ribbon, fitting closely within the sides and base of the shield, UNITED WE STAND • DIVIDED WE FALL. G • A • R over the shield. Legend, 29TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT. LOUISVILLE, KY. above; SEPT. 1895 below. Copper, bronzed. Size 21. Crimson ribbon, edge clasp and ring, and oblong bar, with ornate top; LOUISVILLE on the bar, 1895 above. Length of bar, 24.

34. The Department of Iowa, G. A. R., was apparently not formed until 1880; it held its fourteenth reunion in Cedar Rapids, in 1894. The medal is a shield in the form used for its badge by the 23d Corps. The obverse has, in a circle, of which the upper half has no outline, the State arms, or rather one of those landscape scenes mis-called an armorial blazon. It represents a soldier standing facing, in the foreground, and holding the National flag; at his right is a sheaf of wheat, a field of grain behind it; a plough behind the soldier, a cabin in the background on his left, and mountains and a river, on which is a steamboat, in the distance. With all these objects crowded into a circle about an inch in diameter, the execution is perhaps as good as could be expected, and the sickle and one or two other minor details which appear in the official device of the State, are necessarily omitted. Above the scene is a flying eagle holding in his beak a long floating ribbon. The motto of the State is "Our liberties we prize,

and our rights we will maintain." Knowing this fact, it is possible, with a glass, for one to see that the engraver attempted, though not altogether successfully, to cut these words upon the ribbon. The contrast between this elaborate affair and the simple and heraldic device of the little State of Rhode Island — an anchor with the motto Hope, — affords an object lesson that might be studied with profit by those who propose to establish the arms of a sovereign state. Legend, in a circular line, MEMBER OF THE FOURTEENTH ENCAMPMENT with CEDAR RAPIDS at the bottom completing the circle; a five-pointed star in each upper corner, and a conventional ornament in the base of the shield. Reverse, plain, edge ring, scarlet ribbon, and bar, IOWA on the oblong portion, DEPT. on a semi-circle above, and G. A. R. below. The ribbon has 1894 in gold, stamped upon it. Copper; height, 28; width, 23; length of bar, 25.

35. Obverse, The inscription in eight lines: 36TH ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | DEPARTMENT OF | ILLINOIS | • G • A • R • | ROCK ISLAND | MAY 20-22, | 1902. Reverse, Bust, in citizen's dress, nearly facing, the ribbon and star of the G. A. R. on his left breast, of (as we learn from the legend), N. B. THISTLEWOOD above, and DEPARTMENT COMMANDER below, on a deadened and slightly raised circle. Pierced for a ring, by which it is attached to a bar composed of a cannon on which is an anchor crossed by a sword and carbine; ribbon of the national colors; an ornate bar at the top, lettered REPRESENTATIVE. Copper, bronzed. Size 25; length of bar, 28.

36. The Department of Michigan, G. A. R., held its 23d Annual Encampment at Flint, and the medal struck for that occasion has on the obverse the inscription in seven lines, the first curving to the upper edge, 23RD ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT | DEPT. OF | MICHIGAN | ★ G. A. R. ★ | FLINT, MICH. | JUNE 12-13 | 1901. Reverse, Bust, facing slightly to the right, in citizen's dress. Legend, COMPLIMENTS OF THE CITIZENS OF FLINT and G. A. R. under the truncation. No name appears, to show whose portrait this may be, but we are informed that it is that of Capt. Ethel M. Allen, a Past Dept. Commander. It is greatly to be regretted that the name of a gallant soldier, well known no doubt to those who received this well-executed medal, should not have been placed upon it, so that others might also know whom it was designed to honor. Edge ring, crimson ribbon, and oblong bar on which is a bow and two arrows crossed, surmounted by 1901; to give the piece a local character, from the bottom of the bar hangs a metal representation of an Indian arrow-head, as if chipped from flint by the aborigines, which is finished in oxidized silver. Copper, bronzed. Size, 23; length of bar, 28.

37. The first of the Army Society Medals to be mentioned now is that of the Army of the Cumberland; the piece is that struck for the Twenty-seventh Reunion, which was held at Columbus, Ohio, in September, 1897. The obverse has the emblem of the Society, which is composed of the badges of the Fourteenth, Fourth, and Twentieth Army Corps, — an acorn on a triangle enclosed in a five-pointed star; the points of the latter are more obtuse than usual in this familiar star, and the field is covered with dots. The triangle is the badge of the Fourth, the acorn of the Fourteenth, and the star of the Twentieth Corps. No legend. Reverse, Inscription in six lines of ornate letters, the first and last curving to the edges of the medal, and the second somewhat curving, extends over a part of the third line: 27TH REUNION | COLUMBUS | OHIO | SEPTEMBER | • 1897 • | ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND The maker's name, J. K. DAVISON in the usual small letters near the lower edge. Edge ring, ribbon of the national colors, and scroll-like bar of very ornate form and irregular outline, having on a shield

on its centre one of the landscape devices called arms: they are those of Ohio, and show a sheaf of wheat on the right, and a sheaf of arrows, points upward, on the left (emblems of peace and war); trees, a river in the middle background, and the sun rising over hills in the distance. The flat boat that once floated on the river in these arms has disappeared, and some other changes from the originally adopted device have also been made. SEPT. | 1897 on the left and COLUMBUS on the right. Copper, bronzed. Size 20; length of bar, 24; breadth or height, 12.

38. The Army of the Potomac had a medal struck for its Twenty-eight Annual Reunion, which bears upon the obverse the device of the Society; this is a cross resembling in form that known as a Maltese cross, the terminals of the arms being indented, but it has six instead of four arms.¹ On each of these is a small Corps badge, as follows, beginning with the upper left arm:—A lozenge, trefoil, circle, anchor and cannon crossed on a shield, a cross patee, and a Greek cross. On the centre an ornate shield, with A P in monogram; over it a star and beneath it a crescent. All of these eight emblems were familiar at one time or another to the soldiers of the Army of the Potomac, though several of the Corps were not connected with it during the entire period of their service. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, SOCIETY OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC; two olive or laurel sprigs, joined at the ends of their stems, fill out the circle. Reverse, The device of the city of Troy, N. Y., where the reunion was held. This has nothing heraldic, but there are two barrels on the left, a sheaf of wheat and bale of merchandise on the right, and river vessels in the background; motto, beneath, in a line curving to the lower rim, ILIUM FUIT TROJA EST. (Ilium was, Troy is—Ilium being, it is needless to say, the name borne by the Troy of Homer.) Legend, as on the reverse, separated by a circle, and the ground deadened, TROY N. Y. AUG. 20 & 21. 1897 Two branches of olive or laurel tied with a bow of ribbon complete the circle. Edge ring, ribbon of the national colors and bar of ornate form, composed of two crossed cannon, surmounted by two crossed swords, the belt of one of these falling between the cannon. The bar is lettered 28 above on rays, ANNUAL on the left and REUNION on the right. Copper, bronzed. Size 18. Length of bar, 22.

39. Obverse, A star of five points, filled with blue enamel, on which are the figures 26 in copper; the star is slightly sunken, having raised outlines and figures, thus serving to hold the enamel. Legend, above, 40TH ANNIVERSARY and completing the circle, AUG. 16-17, 1902; on the left of the star, WIS. and on the right, VOL. Reverse, Arms of the State of Wisconsin; a shield on which is the escutcheon of the United States; E PLURIBUS UNUM on a ribbon above, and a plough in the chief: on the left of the national shield a right arm with a hammer, and on the right an anchor; beneath, there are two crossed branches of olive, under which a spade and a pick, also crossed. Crest, A badger to the left, on fascies, without the axe; motto above, FORWARD on a plicated ribbon. Supporters, on the left (dexter), a sailor, and on the right a miner; the point of the shield rests on the ground on which the supporters stand, and between them and the shield on each side is a cornucopia. No legend. Pierced for a ring. Ribbon of the national colors. The bar is the State crest (the back hollowed) as described. Copper, bronzed. Size 24. The star is the emblem of the

¹ The device has been explained thus: The cross with its six arms alludes to the six Corps which for a great part of the time were attached to this army; the emblems on the several arms, beginning with the lozenge, and proceeding as in the text, are those of the third, the

second, the first, the ninth (in which the anchor alludes to the co-operation of the navy, when the Corps was ordered to New Berne, N. C.), the seventh and the sixth. The star on the centre was the badge of the twelfth Corps, and the crescent of the thirteenth.

Twelfth Corps, to which we understand the regiment was attached. The medals were struck by the Schwaab Stamp and Coin Co., of Milwaukee. The "anniversary" is that of the organization of the regiment, which served for three years during the war.

40. Obverse, An acorn, point downward, the emblem of the Fourteenth Corps; this is finished in red enamel, denoting the first division of that Corps. Legend, above, 21ST WISCONSIN REGIMENT ASSOCIATION and beneath the point of the acorn, completing the circle, 1862-1865 (the term of the regiment's service). Reverse, The arms of the State of Wisconsin, as on the preceding (from the same die). No legend. Pierced for a ring and worn with a ribbon of the national colors, lettered in gold on the example under notice, 13TH ANNUAL | REUNION | APPLETON | JULY 18-19 | 1900 Bar, A badger on fasces, as described above (the State emblem and crest). Copper, bronzed. Size 24. The bar is also from the same die as that used for the bar of No. 39.

41. Obverse, Bust in military uniform, the face in profile, the body partly turned to the left. Legend, separated from the field by a circle and on a deadened ground, 12TH WISCONSIN VOLUNTEER INFANTRY. Beneath the bust, and completing the circle, COL. GEO. E. BRYANT. Reverse, An eagle, wings expanded, points downward, grasping in his talons an arrow, the badge of the Seventeenth Corps; on his breast is a cross within a circle, with a cartridge-box on the intersection of the arms, lettered 40 | ROUNDS; 1 on the left of the box and 3 on the right (the number indicating that the encircled cross was the badge of the Thirteenth Corps); the box was the badge of the Fifteenth Corps. The upper portion of a wreath of laurel extends upwards from the wings of the eagle, and the two branches meet above his head. No legend. The combination on this medal of the three badges of the several Corps to which the regiment was attached during its term of service, is very neatly conceived. Pierced for a ring and worn with a ribbon of the national colors, lettered in gold with the names of the principal campaigns in which the regiment was engaged — VICKSBURG | ATLANTA | SAVANNAH | CAROLINAS Oblong bar, on which appears the arrow of the Seventeenth Corps, which is enamelled white, denoting that it was a part of the second division of that corps. Copper, bronzed. Size 24; length of bar, 24 nearly. Made by the Schwaab Stamp and Coin Co.

42. Not strictly a Grand Army medal, but kindred to them, as are the Regimental pieces just described, is one struck from dies, for the "Old Guard." The planchet has the outline of a square surmounted by a second square, lozenge-wise; the corners of the first are cut diagonally inward to what would be the edge of the second square, producing the effect of a cross patee, with a small triangle on the top of each arm. Obverse, O G in monogram; the O has a cross patee on each of its sides; 1861 at the left, 1865 at the right. Legend, above, VETERAN SOLDIER and beneath, WASHINGTON D. C. both lines curving. Reverse, Inscription in ten lines, the ninth curving upward, MADE FROM | THE | PROPELLER | OF THE | U. S. F.(ag) s.(hip) HARTFORD. | ONLY 100 MADE OF | FARRAGUT METAL | DONATED BY COMRADE | JOS. H. LAWRENCE | NO. (the number incused). Worn with blue ribbon and bar, lettered OLD GUARD. Length of bar, 24. Edge ring. Yellow metal. Size 26. This body sometimes known as the "Order of the Old Guard," was organized at Washington, D. C., April 9, 1880; it was incorporated Aug. 13, 1883.

C. P. NICHOLS.

Springfield, Mass., May, 1903.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVII, page 91.]

MCXCIII. Obverse, A Roman cross, on the centre of which a Norman shield, on which another cross enamelled red, PALESTINE on the left, COMMANDERY on the right, K T above; floral sprigs from the ends of the shield extend outward into the arms; a helmet in profile to left on the top of the cross. Reverse, Plain. A ring from the helmet suspends the cross to a bar in the shape of a powder-horn entwined with a ribbon; on the horn, CHELSEA; on the ribbon, 26 TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE 1895 BOSTON Copper. Length of cross and helmet, 36; width, 18. Length of bar, 25.¹

MCXCIV. Oblong planchet. View of the house on Warren Street, Roxbury, said to have been the birth place of Gen. Joseph Warren. In ornate letters in the upper left corner, in three lines, BIRTHPLACE | OF | GEN. JOSEPH WARREN On the upper border of the planchet, TRIENNIAL and on the lower, BOSTON, 1895 Reverse, Incused. Suspended by edge rings from an ornate bar on which in two lines, JOSEPH WARREN | COMMANDERY K. T. Oxidized silver finish. Width, 27; height, 20. Length of bar, 26.



MCXCV. Obverse, A crown pierced with a Roman cross; the crown resembles a ducal coronet and the cross is roughened, with a raised border; legend, separated by a dotted circle, above 26TH TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE BOSTON, MASS. and completing the circle * AUGUST 26. — 30. 1895 * Reverse, View of a five-story building, showing two fronts and a tower with entrance on the corner; under it J. K. DAVISON PHILA. Legend above, MASONIC BUILDING and completing the circle + SPRINGFIELD, MASS. + Edge ring, with black and white ribbon attached to a bar in the form of a "Springfield rifle," the butt to left bears a cross patee; on the stock, SPRINGFIELD COMMANDERY K. T. Copper. Size 21. Length of rifle, 36.

MCXCVI. Obverse, A cross patee, with the "emblems of mortality" in high relief on the centre, LAKE ERIE above, N^Y on the left, 20 on the right, and K. T. | BUFFALO, N. Y. below, the letters incused. Serrated edge. Reverse, Plain. Loop ring at the top, attached to a bar on which BOSTON · 1895 · Copper silvered. Size 30 nearly. Length of bar, 32 nearly.

MCXCVII. Elliptical planchet. View of the city of Bath, Me., nearly concealed by a large ship under full sail to the left. On a raised border, DUNLAP COMMANDERY, K. T. above, and * BATH. MAINE * below. Reverse, Incused. On the bar 26TH TRIENNIAL | BOSTON, MASS. | 1895 the last curving. Composition, oxidized silver finish. Height, 30; width, 27. Length of bar, 28.

MCXCVIII. Obverse, Planchet in form of a fringed banner; the device is that of the banner of the Commandery by which it was issued. On the

¹ The allusion is to Powder-horn hill, one of the Commandery is located, and which was fortified prominent landmarks of Chelsea, Mass., where Pales- during the "Siege of Boston."

field a cross patee, with knight charging to left, a radiant cross over which IN HOC etc. above him; on a ribbon below, SAINT OMER COMMANDERY, beneath which SO. BOSTON. The top of the staff has a small patriarchal cross, beneath which on a circle a cross patee, surrounded by the motto, incused, REX REGUM DOMINUS DOMINORUM. On the valance a small shield with two crosses (device not clear) a wolf's head (?) for crest,  above and  beneath. Reverse, Plain. Bar, attached by chains, semi-circular, ornate top and crosses patee on the ends, and lettered in two lines, 26TH TRIENNIAL | BOSTON 1895 Gilt. Length of banner, 40; width, 19. Length of bar, 32.

The same medal has been used with a bar adapted to subsequent conclaves, and these are not separately numbered.

MCXCIX. Obverse, A pilgrim's scallop shell on which a large 5. Legend above, CRUSADE COMMANDERY and below, BATIMORE MD. Reverse, A radiant crown pierced by a cross; between the rays, each letter separated by a ray from the next, IN HOC etc. Legend on a roughened border, above, CRUSADE COMMANDERY NO. 5. M. K. T. and completing the circle, • INSTITUTED APRIL 26. 1869. • Pierced for a ring with red ribbon lettered in gold, BOSTON | 1895. Bar, with rope border, lettered CRUSADE White metal. Size 24. Length of bar, 22.

MCC. Elliptical planchet, on which are the arms of De Molay Commandery, Boston; these are a shield quarterly: 1, argent, a cross patee gules: 2, per fess, sable and argent (the Beauseant): 3, argent, a Roman cross gules: 4, sable, a cross patee argent; an inescutcheon gules, a lion, queue fourchee, rampant, or (tinctures not indicated); the shield is surmounted by a helmet facing, and is placed upon a patriarchal cross; two pennons fall, the Beauseant on the dexter, and one with a cross patee on the sinister side. A ribbon with IN HOC SIGNO VINCES beneath the shield on the lower arm of the cross. On the edge, separated by a line from the field, above 26TH TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE and beneath • BOSTON. 1895 • Floral ornaments separate the two parts of the legend. Reverse, Incused. Suspended from a bar on which DE MOLAY | COMMANDERY K. T. | BOSTON, curving, below. Maker's name on the reverse of the bar. Oxidized silver finish. Length of badge, 32; width, 22. Length of bar, 28.¹

MCCI. Obverse, A Roman cross pomelly, the lower arm piercing a small crown, with the square and compasses beneath; across the shorter bar, K OHIO T a semi-circle above joining the ends on which WOOSTER; 48 on the upper arm; an equilateral triangle behind the cross with its base in front of the intersection of the arms, on which COMMANDERY Reverse, Plain. Suspended by chains from an ornate, semi-circular bar, on which BOSTON 1895 Copper, bronzed. Height, 32; width, 24. Length of bar, 22.

¹ A copy of the Commandery device, in inexpensive style, struck for exchanges.

MCCII. Obverse, On a triangle, apex downward, a circle superimposed on a Roman cross, and lettered MARYLAND above and COMMANDERY below; 1790 in upper left, and 1871 in upper right corner; the link on the top is composed of two triangles.¹ Legend, below, on the left, STATIONED and on the right, AT BALTIMORE Reverse, Inscription in five lines on the field, TWENTY FOURTH | TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE | WASHINGTON D. C. | OCT. 8. | 1889. surrounded by a dotted circle. Legend on a raised and deadened circle, above, MARYLAND COMMANDERY NO. 1. M. K. T. and below, ' INCORPORATED 1790 ' Edge ring, scarlet ribbon lettered in gold with place of meeting and date. Bar with floral ornamentation. Copper. Size 24. Length of bar, 22.

MCCIII. Obverse, On the field, the badge of the Commandery as described above, except the dates; in the upper left corner, 1790 and in the upper right 1890; on the field and parallel with the left side, BALTIMORE and on the right, MAY 5-6. 1890 Legend, 100TH. ANNIVERSARY OF MARYLAND COMMANDERY. At the top of the badge are two small triangles, joined at their apices (as on the Commandery badge), showing the links by which it is suspended. Reverse, A Norman shield, divided per fess; the chief divided into three parts, and bearing, dexter, a Greek cross, in the centre a cross patee, and sinister, a cross fourchee; on the fess a radiant cross and crown; the base, divided per pale, has on dexter side the square and compasses, and on sinister, a star formed by two triangles. A helmet facing, rests on the top of the shield; two pennons, that on the left with a Roman cross, and that on the right with the Beauseant, but divided perpendicularly (not horizontally as usual) fall from staves at the upper corner of the shield. IN HOC etc, above. Bronze and white metal. Size 23.²

MCCIV. A cross patee; on its centre a radiant Roman cross with an earl's coronet on the junction of the arms; a double circle encloses the device with IN HOC SIGNO VINCES between the lines, above, and + 1871 + below; on the arms of the larger cross, TRINITY at the top, COMMANDERY at the base, HUDSON, on the left, and MASS. on the right. Reverse, Incused. Ornate bar, with a cross piercing a crown on its top, and 26TH TRIENNIAL | CONCLAVE 1895 Composition metal, oxidized.³ Size of cross, 27. Width of bar, 29.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

THE King's Bodyguard for Scotland have a goose medal as their most ancient prize in archery. In olden times a goose was buried alive in a turf butt, the head alone being visible, and the archer who hit the head and killed the goose was entitled to have it. This practice was abolished 150 years ago, and members of the Bodyguard now discharge their arrows at a small globe in the centre of a cardboard butt placed at a distance of 100 feet. The winner receives a gold medal.

¹ The triangle as described is the badge of the Commandery. See XXV. 1871, I understand, is the date of its adoption for that purpose, when the Grand Commandery met in Baltimore.

² The die of the white metal reverse is perfect; that of the bronze piece shows marks of alteration, as if

some other design had originally occupied the place of the cross and crown. The sinister cross in chief is perhaps meant for that of Malta.

³ Commandery badge, struck for use at the Boston conclave.

A PROPOSED BILLION DOLLAR POCKET-PIECE.

THE *New York World* says:—"A famous numismatist proposes the coining of a billion-dollar gold piece for exhibition at the St. Louis Fair. It is to contain \$1,000,000,000 worth of gold, according to his plan; will be forty feet in diameter, thirty inches thick and will weigh 4,480,000 pounds. Each milled edge will be six inches across the face, the milling being four and three-fourth inches deep. The 1904 date will be four and one-half feet high, and the other letters thirty inches in height, each star measuring three feet across. Were this giant pocket-piece of Uncle Sam's re-coined into \$1 gold pieces it would make a pile of gold dollars 700 miles high. The committee still has the unique plan under consideration," where it will doubtless remain.

OBITUARY.

WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON.

MR. WILLIAM SUMNER APPLETON died in Boston April 27, 1903, after a long illness; his funeral was held on Thursday, April 30, from his late home, 462 Beacon Street, the Rev. Howard N. Brown, minister of King's Chapel, Boston, officiating. Mr. Appleton was the son of Nathan and Harriot Coffin (Sumner) Appleton, and was born in Boston in 1840. Entering Harvard, he was graduated in the Class of 1860, receiving in course the degrees of M. A. and LL. B. He married, August 12, 1871, his kinswoman, Edith Stuart Appleton, of Baltimore, the ceremony taking place in Berne, Switzerland; she died in 1882. He was never engaged in active business, but his time was largely devoted to historical study, especially that of his native city, and to the kindred topics of genealogy, heraldry, and numismatics. Of his knowledge of the latter subject, the older readers of the *Journal* are well aware; from his early life he was a devoted coin student, and his cabinet of coins and medals, both ancient and modern, was in many respects one of the finest, if not the best, of those possessed by American collectors; the curious medieval crowns of German princes found in him one who thoroughly appreciated their quaint and mystical devices, and readily deciphered their meaning; while his familiarity with the best work of the ancient Greek engravers, and especially the Syracusan coins, gave great weight to his opinion on their authenticity. Nor was he less at home in the knowledge of Roman money, particularly the Imperial coinage.

In Americana—notably the European medals relating to this country, and the rare and early Colonial pieces, the Franco-American jetons, the Vernons, those of the wars between France and England over their American possessions, etc., as well as the various issues of the United States Mint from its foundation,—and in the medals of Washington, Franklin, and LaFayette, we know of no collection that now surpasses his; to its riches in several of the departments named, his descriptive lists, published in the *Journal*, give ample testimony. Mr. Appleton had been gathering these pieces since he was a youth, and thus acquired many choice examples at a time when the interest in coin study was far less general than at present. Such a collection ought never to be scattered, and it is to be hoped that it may find a resting-place in the Art Museum, or some similar institution, where its treasures may be revealed.

Mr. Appleton had a singular facility for rendering into excellent English the terse Latin legends on coins and medals, and there was often a neatness and point in his versions, which made them peculiarly happy. His fine scholarship, no less than his thorough knowledge of American medallic history, made his suggestions to the editors of Mr. Betts's work on American Colonial Medals, of special value. His familiarity with heraldry, which was unusually great, was often of much assistance in the study of coins, and was always at the service of those who sought his advice. In 1885 he established the arms and seal of Harvard, for which he received the formal thanks of the Corporation.

He was one of the editors of the *Heraldic Journal* during its too brief existence, and was on the Publishing Committee of the *Journal of Numismatics* from 1870 to 1891. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and an Honorary or Corresponding Member of the leading Numismatic Societies of America. He was also one of the founders of the Bostonian Society, one of the Record Commissioners of the city, and a member of several of the Boston Clubs.

W. T. R. M.

EDITORIAL.

THE FUNCTION OF ART CRITICISM.


MR. M. H. SPIELMAN, editor of the art section of the *Encyclopedia Britannica*, uttered words of wisdom, in a recent interview, when he said: "We have certain fine artists to satisfy the few who have fine taste, but the wide public demands an unfortunate standard . . . and what the public wants, the public will get." And this furnished the theme for some further remarks from a standpoint which the *Journal* has always occupied, and which we believe most, if not all, our readers will accept without question. He said:—

In music, the 'Flowers that bloom in the Spring, tra la,' and 'The Honeysuckle and the Bee' are light and tuneful. No critic has any business to rate the public for liking them, if they want to. But what he has to do is to fight with the public if they wish to set such music on a level with Beethoven or Wagner. There is a Best, and if the public do not like it, they must be made to admire it—at least, to applaud it and to appreciate the difference between Mr. Meredith and the popular Mr. Snooks.

Again, in reply to the question, "What is the public's taste in art?" (referring more especially to pictures), he answered:—

Their liking is for imitation of nature, for sentimentality, and for pictures that tell a story—in short, everything in a picture which is not art. For craftsmanship, for technique, they do not care a rap; it is nothing to them if the workmanship be cabinet-making or only carpentry, just as some smokers prefer black shag to a Corona Bouquet. . . . It 'knows what it likes,' and generally likes the less artistic things, from natural affinity, no doubt. Many people imagine that art criticism is a quarrel between the artist and the critic. I rather think that it is a contest between the critic and the public. The duty of the critic—for the well-being and glory of art—is to induce the public to admire only that which is admirable. He wants the public to beware of the spirit that names a study of the sea, 'Britannia's Realm' or 'Where Nelson Fought.' That sentiment is outside art. The French themselves are giving up the fiction of eternally calling pictures of the nude female figure 'La Source' or 'La Sieste.' It is time this country grew too big for nursery fancies.

A work of art to be a contribution to the achievement of the country must be fine in its treatment and in its technical handling. It is all very well to say that if it gives pleasure or happiness to the multitude it is beyond the reach of criticism. Beer does that. Art, like everything else that is fine—work, duty, religion—is for happiness—but ultimate mundane happiness. How many of the sentimental pictures that pleased a few years ago have lived, or are likely to live? Where is the pleasure? Where is



Contributions from those interested in the science will be cordially welcomed, and the largest possible liberty granted to correspondents; but the publication of such articles in the Journal cannot be held to be an endorsement by the Editors of the views expressed.

4601 I

Two Dollars a Year, in Advance. [Entered at Post Office, Boston, at Second Class Rates.] Single Copies, 50 Cts.

VOL. XXXVII.—No. 1.]

[WHOLE No. 178.

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

JULY, 1902.
(SEPTEMBER.)



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca

— *Hor., Sat. 1, i. 66.*

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN, A. M.,
OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

LYMAN H. LOW,
OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.
EDITORS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY
T. R. MARVIN & SON, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,
73 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
LYMAN H. LOW, 36 WEST 129TH STREET, NEW YORK.
S. H. & H. CHAPMAN,
1348 PINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
SPINK & SON, 2 GRACECHURCH STREET, E. C., LONDON.
ROLLIN & FEUARDENT, 4 RUE DE LOUVOIS, PARIS.
J. A. STARGARDT, 2 DESSAUERSTRASSE, BERLIN, S. W., GERMANY.
EGGER BROS., 1 OPERNRING, VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

All Communications to be addressed to W. T. R. MARVIN, 73 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.



CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
A Medallic Exposition	115	Liberty Heads and Caps	30
A Precious Trio	28	Mahdi, Coin of	114
American Indian Medals	98	Maria Theresa Thalers, and East In-	
An Adage on a Coin	26	dian Rupees	28
Ancient Greek Coins	33	Masonic Medals	21, 52, 86, 109
Appleton, William S., Portrait of .	89	Medallic Art	64
Battambang, Coins of	96	MEDALS :	
Bicentennial "Florida" Medal . .	9, 51	American Indian	98
Book Notice	60	Grand Army	18, 49, 90, 112
Cambodian Coins	95	Herder	103, 110
Canadian Unpublished Piece . . .	109	Masonic	21, 52, 86, 109
Centenarians, Medals of	1, 40	Medical	13, 44, 77, 104
Coin, Adage on	26	Mexican Artisans	28
Coin of the Mahdi	114	Spanish American War	11, 12
Coinage of Siam and its Dependencies	71, 93	Vatican	69
Counterstamps	61	Mexican Artisans' Medal	28
Dollars, Last of the	114	Mint Masters and Mint Marks . .	27
Early "Florida" Medal	9, 51	New French Coins	55
Early Heads of Liberty, and Her Cap	30	New Rosa Americana Twopence .	40
EDITORIAL :		NOTES AND QUERIES :	
Coins of Siam	61	"Conants"	60
Concerning Counterstamps	61	Smoke Farthings	30
Early Heads of Liberty and Her Cap	30	Notes on Roman Coins	65
Instruction in Medallic Art	32	Recoining Worn Silver Coins . . .	91
Recoining Worn-out Silver	91	Roman Coins, Notes on	65
Suggestion for a Medallic Exposition	115	Rosa Americana Twopence	42
The British Numismatic Society . .	63	Smoke Farthings	30
"Florida" Bicentennial	9, 51	Spanish American War Medals . .	11, 12
French Coins, New	55	Sutlers' Checks	23, 56, 82
French Medal on Spanish American		Siam, Coins of	61, 71, 93
War	12	Tenasserim, Coins of	96
Grand Army Medals	18, 49, 90, 112	The British Numismatic Society .	63
Greek Coins, Ancient	33	The Medals, Jetons and Tokens Illus-	
Herder, Centennial Medals of . . .	103, 110	trative of the Science of Medi-	
Indian Medals	98	cine	13, 44, 77, 104
Instruction in Medallic Art	32	Unpublished "Bust and Harp" Piece	109
Laos States, Coins of	94	Vatican Medals	69
Last of the Dollars	114		



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mīhi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.
—Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.

VOL. XXXVIII.

BOSTON, JULY, 1903.

No. I.

MEDALS OF CENTENARIANS.

BY F. PARKES WEBER, M.D., F.S.A.



IN two articles in the "Numismatic Chronicle" (third series, Vol. XV and Vol. XVII) I endeavored to give an account of all the known medals of centenarians. The present description is almost entirely derived from my former articles. Although the attainment of very old age is probably gradually becoming commoner, centenarians are still rare and those commemorated by medals rarer.¹ None of the best known recent instances of longevity in Great Britain, such as Mr. William Salmon (died in 1896, aged 106), Mr. John Ogilvy (died in 1894, aged 100), Surgeon-Major John Bowron (died in 1899, aged 100), Mrs. Macqueeney (aged 107 in 1902, when she was living in the Isle of Mull; she is a cousin of David Livingstone, the African explorer), Mrs. Elizabeth Hanbury (died in 1901, aged 108) and Mrs. Margaret Anne Neve (died in 1903, aged 110), have, as far as I know, been commemorated by medals. Yet, the list of centenarians of whom medals exist comprises some of the best known amongst them, namely, Sir Moses Montefiore, Professor Chevreul of Paris, and the Englishman Thomas Parr. I have likewise included the medals of the French poet Fontenelle, though he died before com-

¹ Of all persons commemorated by medals the great painter Titian (1477-1576) in length of life probably ranks next to those whose medals are here described. He died of the plague at Venice on the 27th August, 1576, in his ninety-ninth or one hundredth year. In addition to various later medals there exist two *cinque-*

cento Italian medals bearing Titian's portrait, one by Leoni Leoni (Armand, *Les Médailleurs Italiens*, Vol. I, p. 166, No. 21), and the other by Pastorino (Armand, *op. cit.*, Vol. I, p. 208, No. 122). A specimen of the latter is in the British Museum.

pleting his hundredth year. The centenarians in the following list are arranged in the chronological order of their births, and the following somewhat legendary person must therefore take precedence.

APOLLONIUS TYANEUS, the Pythagorean philosopher, is said to have been a centenarian. The story of his life, as given by Philostratus the Athenian, is fabulous, and his reputation depends chiefly on the miracles which he was reputed to have performed, and on a parallel which some authors have drawn between him and Jesus Christ. He is said to have been born at Tyana, in Cappadocia, about the year 4 B. C., and to have died at Ephesus about 97 A. D. The following Roman "contorniate medallion" bears his portrait:

Obverse. APOLLONIVS TFANEVS (*sic*). His bust clothed in paludamentum, with bearded laureate head to right.

Reverse. FLIANE. A victor in the chariot race, holding a whip and palm-branch, and standing in a quadriga facing; the four horses of the quadriga have their heads adorned with palm-branches. In the exergue, NICA.

Diameter: 1.6 inches; bronze contorniate medallion, figured by J. Sabatier, *Description générale des Médaillons Contorniates*, Paris, 1860, pl. VI, No. 1.

The so-called "contorniate medallions" are of poor execution, and probably made in the fourth and fifth centuries A. D., in the Western Empire. They are mostly cast and derive their name from the sunken border line which they often have inside a projecting rim, always forming an exact circle. The portrait of Apollonius of Tyana on one of these contorniate medallions is of some interest in considering their probable purpose. Pinkerton suggested that they were entrance tickets for the circus; Fr. Lenormant thought that some at least of them were made to be sold at the entrance of the circus, as having some magical power to bring good luck on the jockey or charioteer backed by the purchaser. More recently M. W. Froehner has endeavored to show that they were used as draughtsmen; in which case they would be analogous to the stamped medal-like wooden draughtsmen so much used in Germany in the seventeenth century. The existence of the above-described piece with the portrait of the miracle-working sage on the one side, and the victorious charioteer on the other, can be used in support of Fr. Lenormant's theory; it can, however, likewise be reconciled with M. Froehner's view.

THOMAS PARR, a Shropshire peasant, is said to have attained the fabulous age of 152. In 1635 he was brought to London by Lord Arundel and presented to King Charles I, but died the same year in Arundel House, Strand, and was buried in "Poets' Corner," Westminster Abbey. A *post-mortem* examination was made by the celebrated Dr. William Harvey, and in the account taken from Harvey's notes (*Philosophical Transactions*, Vol. III, p. 888) it is stated that Parr "was able even to the 130th year of his age to do any husbandman's work, even threshing of corn." The story of Old Parr became

widely known, owing in great part to the poetical version of his life by John Taylor, the "water poet," entitled *The Old, Old, Very Old Man: or, The Age and long Life of Thomas Par* [sic], *the Son of John Parr of Winnington*. (London, printed for Henry Gosson, 1635.) The evidence as to Parr's exact age is certainly not very good, but it may probably be safely allowed that he was over a hundred. His portrait, engraved by C. van Dalen, appears on a contemporary broadside, entitled *The Wonder of this Age* (London, printed for Benjamin Fisher, 1635), published whilst Parr was living in Arundel House; there are reprints and numerous copies of this engraving. A painting in the school of Honthorst, said to be a portrait of Parr, is in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. (See Art. by T. Seccombe in *Dict. of Nat. Biog.*) A painting by Rubens was believed, probably on insufficient grounds, to represent "Old Parr," and engravings after it have been published as portraits of him. There are likewise various engravings copied from a portrait by John Payne, a contemporary engraver, and of this portrait the mezzotint by George White is a variety. Parr is not so well represented by medals as by engravings; of the three following pieces the first is posthumous, the second is a seventeenth-century farthing token possibly not meant to represent Parr, and the third, as will be shown, certainly does not represent him at all.

1. *Obverse*. Bust facing, with head slightly inclined to left. The likeness is similar to that on the mezzotint by White; he is not bald, has beard and moustache, and wears a small ruff and doublet. On a scroll above is the legend, OLD THO PARR; on a similar scroll below, AGED 152, and within the ends of the scroll, R P (= Requiescat in Pace).

No reverse. Diameter: 1.2 inches; struck Æ (in the British Museum), Lead (in the British Museum). *Medallic Illustrations of the History of Great Britain*, etc., by Messrs. Hawkins, Franks, and Grueber, London, 1885, Vol. I, p. 277, No. 79.

The execution of this piece is very poor. One of the British Museum specimens is struck on a much-worn English copper halfpenny; a specimen in copper, recently in the possession of the Royal United Service Institution, is struck on a worn halfpenny, dated 169—; the last figure of the date cannot be made out. The piece was therefore issued long after Old Parr's death and may have been used as a cheque or ticket at some inn, possibly at the "Old Man Inn," formerly standing in Market Place, Westminster, of which the following seventeenth-century farthing token exists:—

2. *Obverse*. AT · THE · OLD · MAN · IN ★ A head supposed to be that of "Old Parr" in profile to left. It must be owned that the portrait need not represent Parr, and Mr. B. V. Head, of the British Museum, points out that it rather suggests a likeness of King Charles I.

Reverse. MARKET · PLA · WESTMIN ★ In the centre are the initials of the issuer of the token and his wife, ★ F ★ | W ★ I

Diameter: 0.6 inches; struck; Æ (British Museum). W. Boyne's *Trade Tokens issued in the Seventeenth Century*, 2nd edition, 1889, Vol. I, p. 723, No. 2532.

3. *Obverse.* Clothed bust to left. On the truncation are the letters A. S. Inscription engraved in incuse letters around the head: — THO = PARR = 34t = 152.

Reverse. Plain.

Diameter: 1.4 inches; chased; Æ (Historical Museum of Orleans).

I owe the description of this piece to the kindness of the Director of the Historical Museum at Orleans. I have myself a copperplate engraving of the identical specimen at Orleans or of a similar piece, and Mr. Grueber pointed out that the portrait is that of Sir Albert Joachim, Ambassador of the United Provinces at London in the reign of Charles I. The British Museum collection contains a specimen in silver of the portrait-medal of Sir Albert Joachim, made in 1646 by the admirable English medallist, Abraham Simon. (*Med. Illust.*, Vol. I, p. 324, No. 162. See also engraving in George Vertue's *Medals, Coins, Great Seals, &c., of T. Simon*, 1753, XXII, Fig. G.) The diameter of the Joachim medal is 1.45 inches and the inscription is on the reverse only; a comparison of this medal with my engraving leaves no room for doubt that the specimen in the Orleans Museum is not a Medal of Parr at all, but a cast of the obverse of Simon's medal of Joachim, which has been slightly altered by chasing, and on which Parr's name and age have been engraved around the head.

BERNARD LE BOVIER DE FONTENELLE, the French poet and philosopher, was born 11th Feb., 1657, and died 9th Jan., 1757. He was a nephew of the celebrated Corneille, and from 1691 was a member of the French Academy, of which he was the Secretary during nearly forty years; he was likewise a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Although he just missed (by only one month) completing his hundredth year, his medals may be fitly described with those of centenarians.

1. *Obverse.* BERRD FONTENELLE DOIEN DES 3. ACADE^{MIES}. Draped bust to right.

Reverse. LES GRACES APOLLON MINERVE L'ONT FORME. Group of Minerva, Apollo, and the three Graces. In the exergue is the date, MDCCXXX.

Diameter: 2.15 inches; cast; Æ.

This is one of the medals of Tillet's *Parnasse François* series. See *Le Parnasse François* by Tillet du Tillet, Paris, 1732, folio, pl. X.

2. *Obverse.* BERRD DE FONTENELLE. D^{EN} DE L'ACAD. FR. Draped bust to left. Signed below, S. CURE. F.

Reverse. LES GRACES APOLLON MINERVE L'ONT FORME. Group of Minerva, Apollo, and the Three Graces, similar to that on the reverse of No. 1, but the design is reversed. In the exergue is the date MDCCXXX, with the artist's signature SI. CURE. F.

Diameter: 2.15 inches; cast; Æ (in the writer's collection).

This is another of the medals of du Tillet's *Parnasse François* series, but is a variety of that engraved in his book (*loc. cit.*), and bears the artist's signature. Simon Curé, who died in 1734, was an engraver and jeweller; he executed this series of medals after models by the sculptor Louis Gardnier.

On a cast bronze portrait medallion of the poet, Voiture in my collection, modelled in similar style to that of the *Parnasse François* medals, the signature, L. GARDNIER. F., occurs on the truncation.

3. *Obverse.* P. CORNEILLE . FONTENELLE . N . POUSSIN. Busts jugate to right, of Corneille, Fontenelle, and Nicolas Poussin. Signed below, DEPAULIS . F.

Reverse. TRIA LIMINA PANDIT. A classical façade with four columns and three entrances. In exergue, SCIENT . LITT . ET ART . ACAD . REGIA ROTHOM . 1744.

Diameter: 1.3 inches; struck; Æ (in the writer's collection).

This is a jeton or medalet of the Royal Academy of the Sciences, Letters and Arts at Rouen, where both Corneille and Fontenelle were born. The painter Nicolas Poussin was likewise born in Normandy, though not at Rouen.

4. *Obverse.* B. LE BOUYER DE FONTENELLE. Draped bust to right. Signed on the truncation DONADIO F.

Reverse. Inscription: — NE A ROUEN EN M.DC.LVII. MORT EN M.DCC.LVII. In smaller letters: — GALERIE METALLIQUE DES GRANDS HOMMES FRANCAIS . 1819.

Diameter: 1.6 inches; struck; Æ (in the writer's collection).

5. *Obverse.* B. LE BOUVIER DE FONTENELLE. Clothed bust to right, the face and hair being exactly similar to that on medal No. 3. Signed below, DONADIO.

Reverse. Inscription: — NATUS ROTHOMAGI IN GALLIA AN. M.DC.LVII. OBIT AN. M.DCC.LVII. In smaller letters: — SERIES NUMISMATICA UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRIUM. M.DCCC.XXI. DURAND EDIDIT.

Diameter: 1.6 inches; struck; Æ (in the writer's collection). The word MONACHII is sometimes stamped on the edge, signifying, probably, when it occurs, that the medal was issued at Munich instead of at Paris.

PIETERTJE BREEDVELD, a Dutch lady, was born on the 25th Nov., 1678, and on 1st Sept., 1697, married Jan Puts, who died on the 29th Aug., 1724. She lived to be over one hundred years old, and died on 20th Feb., 1779. On her hundredth birthday she had twelve grand-children and seven great-grand-children living, and was said never to have been ill or to have been bled. To the end of her days she retained possession of her mental faculties. The following medal was struck on the occasion of her hundredth birthday, by Gysbert van Moelingen, a Dutch medallist and engraver.

Obverse. LAAT MIJ NU GAAN IN VREDE NAAR UW WOORD (Luke ii: 29). An old woman with a forget-me-not embroidered on her dress stands facing, and with her left hand holds a wedding-ring over an altar, on which the number 100 is engraved, signifying the number of years she has lived; at the base of the altar lies a broken wedding-ring. In her right hand she holds a Bible, and at her feet are a globe and flowers. In the background, to the left, is a distant hill crowned with a radiated city, marked SALEM.

Reverse. TEN HONDERDSTEN VERJAARDAG VAN PIETERT . JE BREEDVELD WED (uve) JAN PUTS. In the centre, in ten lines: — MIJN KROOST | ROEMT GIJ HET ALBELEID | DAT MIJ EEN EEUW IN T LICHT | WOU SPAAREN | ZOEK EEUWIG HEIL IN JONGE | JAAREN | EEN EEUW IS NIETS BIJ DE | EEUWIG HEID | DEN 25 NOV: | 1778. | Signed, GEYS . B . V . M . F . (= Geys Bertus Van Moelingen fecit).

Diameter: 1.9 inches ; struck. *Beschrijving van Nederlandsche Historie-Pennin-gen ten Vervolge op het Werk van Mr. Gerard Van Loon.* Pl. XLIX, No. 536.

CORNELIA BIERENS, Dutch centenarian, 1790.

Obverse. IK HEB EEN EEUW VOLBRACHT, EN WAGT DE ZALIGHEID. Her bust to right with a hood on her head. Signed I.G.H.F.

Reverse. A bracket bearing the date MDCCXC and ornamented with flowers, an antique lamp, and a winged hour-glass ; above, between branches of palm and olive, a radiated serpent with its tail in its mouth, forming the emblem of eternity and enclosing the letter c ; on a curtain hanging from the bracket, the inscription : — CORNELIA BIERENS Gebooren 29 Dec. MDCXC. Dogter van ANTHONY BIERENS en KUNIRA VAN HOOGMAADE.

Diameter: 1.75 inches ; struck ; Æ (in the writer's collection). By the medallist Johann Georg Holtzhey. Described in the above quoted supplement to Van Loon's work, part X, p. 409, pl. LXXVI, No. 795.

BARTHOLOMEW JOHNSON, of Scarborough. I am indebted to the kindness of Mr. J. E. T. Graham, Town Clerk of Scarborough, for the following note on this centenarian. He was born at Wykeham, near Scarborough, on 3d Oct., 1710. Mr. Graham supposes that he was apprenticed to a barber, but is not certain whether he continued in that business. He resided in Scarborough up to the time of his death, which took place on 7th Feb., 1814, in his one hundred and fourth year. A tombstone in the churchyard at Wykeham, where he was buried, bears a long inscription to his memory. Lord Mulgrave commissioned the artist, J. Jackson, R. A., to paint a portrait of Mr. Bartholomew Johnson, and presented it to the Corporation of Scarborough ; this portrait, which was painted from life, now hangs in the Council Chamber of the town. Mr. Johnson was an excellent player on the violoncello, and on 7th Oct., 1811, when he entered on his one hundred and second year, he was entertained at a dinner by the Freemasons, at the Freemasons' Lodge, Scarborough. On this occasion he took part in a quartette, playing on the violoncello the bass of a minuet he had composed some years before, the other instrumental parts of which were written for the occasion by the composer W. Shield. Mr. Graham was not aware that any medal of Johnson existed.

Obverse. MR. BARTHOLOMEW JOHNSON . AGED 103. His bust three-quarters facing to left. He wears small wig and ordinary clothes. Below, in smaller letters : — TO THE CORPORATION OF SCARBOROUGH.

Reverse. HE WAS A MAN, TAKE HIM FOR ALL IN ALL . WE SHALL NOT LOOK UPON HIS LIKE AGAIN. A group of musical instruments, with an open music-book and sprigs of laurel and oak.

Diameter: 1.65 inches ; struck ; Æ (in the writer's collection).

The British Museum likewise possesses an example, similar but in copper bronzed. These medals were probably struck, after his death in 1814, by one

of the better Birmingham medallists of the time. The piece is doubtless dedicated to the Corporation of Scarborough, because the portrait has been taken by the medallist from the painting belonging to the Corporation.

JAN CHRISTIAN HAMELMAN, Dutch centenarian, 1838.

Obverse. JAN CHRISTIAN HAMELMAN . GEBOREN 29 SEPTEMB . 1738 . OUD 100 JAREN. His clothed bust with head to left, wearing a cap ornamented by a tassel. Signed V D K ' F ' .

Reverse. Within open oak wreath : —

IK HEB EEN EEUW GEZOND GELEEFT,
DANK GOD DIE MIJ DIT VOORREGT GEEFT,
'K BEN THANS VERTROUWEND VOORBEREID,
VOOR 'T LEVEN GINDS IN D' EEUWIGHEID !
AMSTERDAM DEN 29 SEPTEMBER 1838.

Diameter: 1.7 inches ; struck ; *Æ* (in the writer's collection). By the medallist David Van der Kellen, the younger, of Utrecht. Figured by Jacob Dirks, *Atlas Ned. Penningen*, pl. LXVI, No. 537.

MRS. ISABELLA SMITH, of Glasgow, was born in 1755, and died in 1855, at the age of a hundred years and six months. There is a paste portrait medallion of her by Tassie, dated 1797. See "James and William Tassie," by J. M. Gray (published at Edinburgh, 1894, p. 146, No. 360) ; in this work similar medallions of her mother and her husband are mentioned. I am indebted to Dr. H. R. Storer for kindly drawing my attention to the existence of these medallions.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, Bart., F. R. S., the celebrated Jewish philanthropist, was born on 24th Oct., 1784, in the city of Leghorn, Italy, while his parents were there on a visit. His family had originally been resident in Italy, and his grandparents emigrated from Leghorn and settled in London in 1758. In 1812 he married Judith, daughter of Mr. L. B. Cohen, a sister-in-law of Nathan Maier Rothschild. In 1837 on his return from Syria, where he and his wife by their munificence had rendered assistance to the plague-stricken people, he was elected Sheriff of London and was knighted by Queen Victoria. In 1842 he opened a dispensary in Jerusalem, one of his many charitable acts towards that city. In 1846, on his return from Russia, he was made a baronet. During his long life Sir Moses Montefiore undertook numerous travels and spared no pains or expense to benefit the condition of Jews throughout the world. He died at East Cliff Lodge, near Ramsgate, 28th July, 1885, in his one hundred and first year. [*Vide* Lucien Wolf, *Sir Moses Montefiore*, London, 1884 ; the obituary notice in *The Times*, &c.] For the translation of the Hebrew inscriptions on the medals I am indebted to the Rev. Dr. H. Adler.

1. *Obverse.* Hebrew inscription from *Psalms* cxxii : v. 8, signifying : — "For my brethren and companions' sakes, I will now say, Peace be within thee" ; also the

words, "The Pride of Israel," and the date (*anno mundi*) 5601. In the centre the Arms of Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore. Signed GEBR. NATHAN HAMBURG.

Reverse. GEWIDMET VON IHREN GLAUBENSGENOSSEN IN HAMBURG • In centre : — SIR MOSES | MONTEFIORE | UND | LADY MONTEFIORE | NACH | IHRER RUCKKUNFT | AUS | AEGYPTEN | IM JAHRE | 1841.

Diameter: — 1.7 inches ; struck ; gold, silver, copper. An example in silver is in the writer's collection.

This medal is described and figured by O. C. Gaedechens in *Hamburgische Munzen und Medaillen*, Hamburg, 1850, Vol. I, p. 258. It was made by the Brothers Nathan, a Jewish firm of medallists at Hamburg, and a specimen was presented by the Jews of that city to Sir Moses and Lady Montefiore on their return from Egypt and the East in 1841.

2. *Obverse.* JUDITH, LADY MONTEFIORE. SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F. R. S. Their heads jugate to left. Signed below, CH. WIENER, 1864.

Reverse. Within a wreath of roses, thistles, shamrock, palm, oak, and olive, are Hebrew inscriptions signifying : — "And it came to pass in those days, when Moses was grown, that he went out unto his brethren, and looked on their burdens." [*Exodus*, ii : v. 11.] "And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament ; and they that turn many to righteousness, as the stars for ever and ever." (*Daniel*, xii : v. 3]. On the ribbon which binds the wreath are the following inscriptions in Hebrew letters : — Jerusalem, Damascus, 5600 [= A. D. 1840], Russia, 5606 [= A. D. 1846], Rome, 5618 [= A. D. 1858], and Morocco, 5624 [= A. D. 1864].

Diameter: 2.7 inches ; struck ; Æ (in the writer's collection). By the Belgian medallist Charles Wiener, who worked in London from 1862 to 1865.

The dates after the names of places on the reverse of this medal are those of the years when Sir Moses Montefiore visited them for his philanthropic purposes. The medal was struck after his return from Morocco in 1864.

The three medals next to be described commemorate the centennial celebration in 1884, of Sir Moses Montefiore's birthday.

3. *Obverse.* Hebrew inscription signifying : — "Blessed is everyone that feareth the Lord, that walketh in His ways." [*Psalms* cxxviii : v. 1] 5645 [*anno mundi*]. Clothed bust, with bare head in nearly complete profile to right. Signed on the truncation, A. D. LOEWENSTARK & SONS. LONDON.

Reverse. HOLY LAND. EGYPT, DAMASCUS, CONSTANTINOPLE, RUSSIA, POLAND, ROME, MOROCCO, ROUMANIA. In the centre : — A UNIVERSAL TRIBUTE OF RESPECT & ESTEEM TO SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE BART. PHILANTHROPIST FROM HIS ADMIRERS & FRIENDS. CENTENARY 27TH OCTOBER 1884.

Diameter: 1.6 inches ; struck ; issued in various metals by Messrs. A. D. Loewenstark & Sons, a Jewish firm in London. Examples in copper and white metal are in the writer's collection.

The apparent discrepancy in the date of the centenary on this medal arises from the fact that the birthday was on the Jewish 8th Heshvan, which in 1884 corresponded to the 27th October, whereas in the year of his birth it corresponded to an earlier day of October.

[To be concluded.]

AN EARLY "FLORIDA" MEDAL.

WE have lately received the Catalogue of the collection of Prof. Vilhelm Bergsøe, of Copenhagen, which is to be sold by the well known expert, J. Schulman, of Amsterdam, on 28 September—2 October next. This collection is unusually rich in scarce American coins and medals, many of which are illustrated by photogravures, and the Catalogue has frequent references to Betts and Fonrobert, which render identification an easy task. We notice particularly a medal which the compiler thinks has escaped the attention of collectors of American pieces, here or abroad, as it is not mentioned by either of the authorities named. No reference to this medal has fallen under our notice that we can recall, unless it be one of those alluded to in Betts, in the note on page 205, and again on page 310, to which we shall refer again below. Our knowledge of it is solely from the photogravure in Schulman's Catalogue, in which it is lot No. 134. Its extreme rarity leads us to give the description below,—which is somewhat imperfect, as several letters in the fourth and sixth lines of the engraving on which we base it, are illegible.¹

Obverse. An ornamental shield with rococo border; on the field a full-blown rose,—which may allude to the rose of England on M. Schulman's theory—but which we think is the family device of "Florida." At the sides are horns of plenty, filled with fruits and flowers. Above is a ducal coronet, which, it may be noted, differs entirely from the form of the crown which appears on Spanish coins of that period. Legend FORTUNANTE (*sic*) DEO above, and ADHUC DUM FLORIDA FLORET below. (Freely rendered, By the favor of God, Florida has flourished until now). 12 on the left and 53 on the right of the lower edge of the shield. *Reverse.* An inscription in nine lines, which we read, PRO | FELICIT. REIP. SECVRITATE | MERCATVRÆ INCREMENTO | SVÆ POSTERORVM (?) PROSPERITATE | VOTA NVNCVPANT | SENIOR ET | UNIVERSI PANNORVM (?) NEGOTIATT | ANNO IVBILEI | MDCCLXIII and a floral ornament at the base.² With the uncertainty as to the reading of portions of the inscription, it is little more than guesswork to attempt to translate the Latin, which is hardly Virgilian. If we follow the opinion expressed by M. Schulman, that it was struck in Florida under English rule,³ we might consider that the piece belongs to the class known as proclamation medals, so frequently issued in Spain and its colonies on the accession of a new King to the throne, and that it was struck by the Warden, or Master, and members of a guild of merchants, and was designed to welcome their new rulers, if issued after the assumption of power by the British. An example is the medal struck by the *Negotiatores* or merchant bankers in Havana (see Betts, 466), in honor of the accession of Charles III to the Spanish throne, some three years earlier

¹ The Editors will gladly publish a correct version of the reverse inscription, should this issue reach M. Schulman before the piece is sold, if he will kindly favor our subscribers by sending it to the *Journal*.

² There seems to be an o after the word we read with some doubt as POSTERORVM.

³ On the two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of St. Augustine. [See next page.]

than the piece under notice. As we know only the year, and not the exact time of its appearance, this is only conjecture. We are also at a loss to discover any reference to the city of St. Augustine in the inscription. It is therefore, with some doubt, that with our limited knowledge of the history of the medal and its inscription, we offer the following as a possible explanation on the basis of M. Schulman's assignment. "The Warden and all the merchant dealers in cloths (?) publicly offer their vows, (or pledge their support) for the happiness and security of the State, the increase of business, the prosperity of their children (?) : Centennial Anniversary (literally, in the year of jubilee'), 1763."

M. Schulman says the piece was struck for the two-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the city of Saint Augustine, which as American collectors know, is the oldest city in what is now the United States, having been settled nearly two generations before the "Plymouth Plantation" was begun. The peninsula of Florida, first seen by Cabot in 1496, was visited in 1512, by Ponce de Leon, in his search for "the fountain of youth," and later by various navigators down to its exploration by De Soto in 1539-42; it was settled by the French in 1562, who were destroyed by the Spaniards in 1564-6; the following year, 1565, the Colony at St. Augustine was settled by Spaniards. Sir Francis Drake captured and plundered its fort in 1586; but Spain soon regained possession. It is difficult to see just what bi-centennial is commemorated. In 1763 Spain ceded the peninsula to England, in exchange for Cuba²; it was during this year that the medal was struck, as its date shows. Twenty years afterward, Great Britain was forced to return Florida to Spain, but its later history does not now concern us. The attribution by M. Schulman, therefore, seems to depend in great measure on his reading of 12-63, which appears on the obverse below the shield, and which he considers an error for 1563.³ But it is somewhat singular that it should have been struck as an anniversary medal for a Spanish settlement in the very year that it ceased to be a Spanish possession, and came under British rule. If M. Schulman's assignment be accepted, we shall hope that some correspondent may be able to furnish more definite information as to the origin and history of the piece and the occasion which led to its emission.

In the meantime we cannot overlook the remarkable similarity in the general type of the obverse above described, and the reverse of Betts No. 454, a medal described in the *Journal*, IX: 93, at that time in Mr. H. W. Holland's collection, and struck only three years before the medal under notice. That piece, for a time supposed to relate to what is now the State of

¹ This "year of jubilee," with quite as much propriety, it seems to us, might be held to allude to the joy in Havana over the return of Spanish rule in 1763: the city had been taken by the British in August, 1762.

² For medals relating to the capture of the Moro Castle and "The Havanah," see the *Journal*, iv: 49, and Betts Nos. 441 and 443.

³ The Peace of Paris under which Spain recovered most of her American possessions, was signed in February, 1763. Several months must have elapsed before a new Viceroy could be welcomed to Havana, and if conjectures are in order, it is quite as probable that 12-63 refers to December, 1763, as that it is an error for 15-63.

Florida, was very soon found to belong to a prominent Spanish family; of whom we mention Jose Moñino, Count of Florida Blanca, born about 1728, who successfully arranged the alliance of Charles III with France against England, in 1777-8, under which the peninsula of Florida was recaptured by Spain. Others of the name were distinguished in Spanish history, and among them the Juan Estevan de Peña Florida, of Havana in 1760. We suspect that this medal belongs to the Island of Cuba rather than to Saint Augustine, and is closely related to Betts No. 454. Whether either of them belongs to an American colony remains to be proved.

M.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR MEDALS.

Editors of the Journal:—

I SEND, for the list of Spanish-American War medals which the *Journal* is collecting, the following additions. The pieces described were struck for troops who enlisted in the Volunteer regiments from New Jersey. The planchet of the first of these was originally a circle, but before striking four equi-distant segments were cut out, leaving it in the form of a cross of four arms with curved terminals, springing from a small central circle, which bears the arms of the State of New Jersey, with the horse's head crest, and the usual supporters, two female figures standing, — Liberty, with her staff and cap on the left, and Plenty, with her cornucopia on the right. On the arms, beginning at the left, SPANISH | AMERICAN | WAR | 1898 A wreath of laurel leaves, the branches joined and tied at the bottom and open at the top, separately struck and then fastened to the cross, surrounds the arms. *Reverse.* Plain, but the centre depressed to give the obverse a corresponding elevation. The upper arm has a projection which is pierced for the links of two chains that unite the cross to an ornamental bar. The bar has a ribbon lettered NEW JERSEY on the left and VOLUNTEER on the right of an ellipse, which contains the eagle of the United States standing on a shield, his wings pointing upward with thirteen stars between them, and his talons grasping the arrows and olive branch. Behind the ellipse is an anchor erect, — the stock showing above and the flukes below, — and a sword crossed with a rifle. Copper, bronzed. Size, 32. Length of the bar, 36.

The medal struck for the Third Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers was in the form of a cross of five arms, the ends indented, and the points terminating in small balls. Leaves of laurel appear in the spaces between the arms; a four-leaved clover in a ring is on the centre, and the American eagle with the national flag, is flying above. The upper arm on the left is lettered 3RD; that on the right, N. J.; VOLUNTEERS on the lower half of the ring. The reverse has, in five lines, the letters incused, and the first and last lines curving, PRESENTED | TO | space for name | BY THE | CITIZENS OF RAHWAY, N. J. Bronze chains from the points of the central upper arm attach the cross to an ornate bar, which has the arms of New Jersey as on the preceding, but in a circular tablet. On a scroll SPANISH at the left, AMERICAN above, and WAR at the right, 1898 beneath. The reverse of the bar has, in three lines, the stamp of the maker C. G. BRAXMAR | 10 MAIDEN LANE | NEW YORK Copper or gun metal, bronzed. Size, greatest width, 30. Length of bar, 28.

C. P. N.

FRENCH MEDAL ON THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Editors of the Journal:—

NOTWITHSTANDING the somewhat hostile feeling that occasionally manifested itself among certain classes in France, against the United States, during the Spanish-American war, there was one piece struck of which the obverse die bears the name of a French artist, professedly in honor of the exploits of the army and navy of the United States. Whether the piece was struck abroad is very doubtful, as it is evidently intended for general sale on our streets, like many others recently described, for the delectation of any who cared to purchase; but its subject may entitle it to a description for the record of the series which the *Journal* has proposed to preserve.

The obverse has on the right a kind of shield or tablet of conventional form, placed somewhat obliquely on the field; its outlines suggest an open scroll with irregular edges. On this, in five lines the following battles and date are named: MANILLA | PORTO RICO | SANTIAGO | 14TH JULY | 1898 (The spelling of these names suggests an American authorship, which is confirmed by the reverse.) From the lower left corner of the tablet there springs upward, near the edge of the piece, a laurel branch. Between this branch and the tablet is a field-piece pointed to the left, beyond which stands an infantry soldier facing, and holding the national flag on a staff in his left hand; his right hand rests upon his hip; leaning on the wheel of the gun, and nearer the tablet, stands a naval officer, also facing, a pike-staff (?) in his left hand. Fame with her trumpet held to her lips by her right hand, and a chain and shackles in her extended left, flies to the left above the heads of the figures. Near the upper edge is the legend TO THE GLORY OF THE U. S. A. In very small letters near the lower edge, A. DUSEAUX PARIS.

Reverse. In the foreground, seated in an awkward position on nothing visible is a draped female figure, whose belt, initialed U S A shows that she typifies the United States; her body is toward the observer, her limbs to the left, but her head, which is wreathed with olive, is turned in profile to the right. The legs are drawn in, and the left foot arched as if she were about to rise,—something in the distance having attracted her notice. At the extreme right the sun is rising over a distant island, and a small vessel can be distinguished near its shore; nearer the figure are some old-fashioned side-wheel men-of-war, with abundant masts and ropes, whose unexpected appearance perhaps accounts for her surprised, or rather, contemptuous aspect. She holds the palm branch of victory in her right hand; the star spangled banner on her left conceals the arm and hand which sustain it; the folds floating downward fall near a small globe inscribed ESPANA on which stands the American eagle, with wings expanded, and the shield of the United States on his breast; in the foreground at the left three cannon in a row point towards the edge of the piece, while two bodies of troops and a mounted officer in the background, and distant mountains, complete the scene. Over the head of the figure PRO PATRIA. At the bottom in extremely small letters, FRENCH TRADING CO. N. Y. Planchet ring and bars united with a ribbon of red, white and blue. The lower bar has two olive branches with crossed stems. The piece is struck in copper, silvered, and the size is 29 nearly. The execution is ordinary, and the fields too crowded with details—the peculiar fault of most of our medallic pieces to-day,—to produce a very satisfactory result.

August 1, 1903.

AGAWAM.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVII, page 117.]

THE following are to be added to the previous list.

V. THE UNITED STATES. F. 3. *Pharmacists.*

1932. *Obverse.* 5, with five stars on its upper bar. Inscription, between beaded lines above and below, and transversely across field: S. D. CHILDS & CO. | SAMPLE SODA CHECK.

Reverse. 5, as upon obverse.

Aluminum. 24. 38mm. Edges milled. In the collection of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

1933. *Obverse.* SCHULTZ & NEGLEY | DRUGGISTS | * | N. E. COR. | * | 5' & MAIN ST | * CIN'TI. O. *

Reverse. (seven stars) | 5 | CENTS

German silver. 12. 18mm. In the collection of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society.

VI. GREAT BRITAIN. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Edward Jenner (1749-1823), of Berkeley.

Besides Nos. 747-57, 880, 1014-17, and 1497, there is

1934. *Obverse.* As that of No. 756.

Reverse. As that of No. 755, save COM. CENT. DE VACC. DU DEP^T DU NORD. In field, engraved: A M^R CUISINIER (PIERRE) OFFICIER DE SANTE. 1871.

In the Government collection.

F. 3. *Pharmacists.*

Coleshill, Warwickshire.

1935. *Obverse.* The apothecaries' arms. RICHARD · IOHNSON · OF

Reverse. COLESHUL · APOTHECARY Within field: R. I | ½

Numismatic Chronicle, 1902, p. 384, No. 51 bis.

VII. HOLLAND. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Jan Swammerdam (1637-1680), of Amsterdam.

Besides No. 1590, there is the following, of which I have but now obtained the description.

(1773.) *Obverse.* As that of No. 1743 (Medico-Chirurgical Society of Amsterdam).

Reverse. Crossed laurel branches tied by ribbon. Inscription: NUMMUS IN MEMORIAM JOANNIS SWAMMERDAM Exergue, a star.

Gold. 36. 56mm. Casts are in the Boston collection, the gift of Mr. John W. Stephanik, of Amsterdam, Curator of the Royal Dutch Numismatic Society.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Amsterdam. Medico-Chirurgical Society.

Besides Nos. 1743 and 1744, see No. (1773) above.¹

The regular sequence is now resumed.

VIII. BELGIUM. A. *Personal.* (Continued.)

Dr. Rembert Dodoens (1518-1585), of Malines (continued).

1936. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: J. WURDEN Inscription: REMB. DODONEE, NE A MALINES EN 1518.

¹ This Society when founded in 1790, was called Chirurgical (Genootschap ter bevordering der Heelkunde). When extended at its semi-centennial in 1840, it became Medico-Chirurgical (Genees-en Heelkunde), and at its centennial in 1890 the Natural Sciences were added to its scope (von Natuur-, Genees- en Heelkunde). I owe this information to Mr. Stephanik.

Reverse. Within circle, upon raised tablet and cartouche, and between flowers and fruits, a watering pot, rake, and spade, bound by ivy. SOCIETE DODONEE D'UCCLE. | * QUI S'ARRETE RECULE. *

Bronze, silvered. 24. 38mm. In the Boston collection.

Dodoens' name also appears upon the medals of the Royal Horticultural Society of Belgium (Brussels), already described. See Lobel, Nos. 772-4, under Great Britain. His bust and name are also upon three medals and the seal of the Royal Academy of Medicine of Belgium, which will be hereafter described, under Medical Societies.

Dubois. See Havenith.

Barthelemy Charles Joseph Du Mortier (1797-1878), of . Comparative Anatomist.

1937. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath: CHARLES WIENER. No inscription.

Reverse. Within beaded circle, a branch of laurel. Beneath: VIRO DOCTISSIMO | B. C. DU MORTIER | DE RE BOTANICA | OPTIME MERITO | MDCCCLXXVIII Legend, in ornamental letters: FELIX QVI POTVIT RERV M COGNOSCERE CAVSAS +

Bronze. 32. 50mm. Edges beaded. Duisburg, LV Ia; Guioth, No. 268. In the Boston collection.

Corneille Erit (), of Alost. President des Hospices.

Bronze. 34. 55mm. 1862.

Dr. Jean Antoine Jacques Fierens (1798-1868), of Beirvelde.

1938. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Behind, the staff of Aesculapius. Beneath: F. DE HONDT F. Inscription: LE DOCTEUR JEAN ANT. JACQ. FIERENS. NE A ANVERS, 1798.

Reverse. Within oak branches, touching, not crossed, and tied by ribbon: A | L'AMI | DE L'HUMANITE | SOUFFRANTE. Inscription: LES AVEUGLES ET LES OPHTHALMISTES GRATUITEMENT GUERIS. Exergue: 1837.

Bronze. 35. 57mm. Guioth, Hist. num. revol. belge, p. 237, pl. 34, No. CCLI; Kluyskens, I, p. 305, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 27, No. XXIV; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 131, No. 231; Duisburg, p. 185, No. DIV, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 638; Lemaire, *Revue belge de num.*, Oct. 1894, p. 524. In the Government, Boston, and Brettauer collections.

1939. *Obverse.* L'ADMINISTRATION DES HOSPICES CIVILS DE COURTRAI A MONSIEUR FIERENS MEDECIN OCULISTE (engraved.)

Reverse. L'ECOLE DES ORPHELINS — OPHTHALMIE 1849-1850 (engraved.)

Silver, gilt. 34. 55mm. Kluyskens, I, p. 305, No. 2; Duisburg, p. 186, DIV, 2.

Rev. Hendrik Goethals (1717-1793), of Ghent. Founder of Hospital St. Jacques.

1940. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, with fur cap. Beneath shoulder: F. DE HONDT. Inscription: HENRICUS GOETHALS. — DOCTOR SOLEMNIS.

Reverse. Within circle, an angel, erect and with outstretched wings, upholds with right hand a shield bearing three busts, and with the left a scroll, upon which: IN ALS GOET. Inscription: NATUS GANDÆ MDCCXVII OBIIT XXIX JUNII MDCCXCIII

Bronze. 27. 43mm. Guioth, *loc. cit.*, No. 330. In the Boston collection.

Dr. Jean van Gorp (1518-1572), of Antwerp.

1941. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath, at right: SIMON F. Inscription: J · GOROPUS — BECANUS

Reverse. NATUS | AN . MDXVIII . | OBIIT | AN . MDLXXII .

Bronze. 28. 45mm. Rudolphi, p. 68, No. 286; Kluyskens, I, p. 370; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 101, No. 34; Duisburg, p. 177, CCCCLXXV; *Ibid.*, Cat., 1869, No. 613; Durand, p. 14; Piot, p. 234, No. 881. In the Boston collection.

Guerreiro. See under Hospitals, Liege.

Dr. Joseph Guislain (1797-1860), of Ghent.

1942. *Obverse.* Bust facing, in professor's robe, and with cross of the Order of Leopold.

Reverse. JOSEPH GUISLAIN | NE A | GAND | LE II FEVRIER | MDCCXCVII.

Gold. 24. 40mm. Dies by Ch. Onghena. Kluyskens, I, p. 399, No. 8, fig.; Storer, *The Medals of Guislain*, *Medico-Legal Journal*, Dec., 1887, p. 285, No. 8; *Ibid.*, *The Sanitarian*, No. 1094.

1943. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Also, with addition: Y MOURUT LE I AVRIL 1860.

Gold. 24. 40mm. Kluyskens, Num. méd. belge, p. 27; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 131, No. 250; Storer, *Medico-Legal Journal*, p. 286, No. 9; *Ibid.*, *The Sanitarian*, No. 1095.

Hauchamps, Pharmacist. See Van Bastelaer, No. 1875.

Dr. Dubois-Havenith (), of Brussels.

1944. *Obverse*. Within field arched above, a nude woman (Prostitution) facing, with arms raised and clasped, and with death's head, stands amid flowering poppies. At the right a young female (the International Prophylactic Conference) draped, with outstretched right hand forces her back, while with her left she withdraws a nude boy (representing youth) who looks at the woman with wonder. At left, below: F D in monogram (Fernand Dubois). Legend above, at right: PRINCIPIIS | OBSTA Exergue: CONFERENCE INTERNAT^{LE} DE BRUXELLES 1899 | LE D^R DUBOIS-HAVENITH SECRETAIRE GEN^{AL} | A SES COLLABORATEURS.

Reverse. Blank, with supporting brace.

Bronze, silvered. Quadrangular. 40. 55mm. 125 struck. Laloire, *Médailles historiques de Belgique*, p. 92, pl. XXII, No. 41.

Dr. Jan Baptiste Van Helmont (1578-1644), of Brussels.

1945. *Obverse*. Bust, three-quarters facing and to left. No inscription.

Reverse. JEAN-BAPTISTE | VAN HELMONT, | NE A | BRUXELLES | EN MDLXXVIII | Y MOURUT | LE XXX DEC. | MDCXXXIV. (Engraved.)

Silver. 24. 40mm. By Onghena. Kluyskens, II, p. 538, fig.; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 12, No. 4; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 234.

Van Helmont's name and bust also occur upon three medals and the seal of the Royal Belgian Academy of Medicine, to be subsequently described, and his name appears upon the medal of Dr. Georg Wolfgang Wedel, of Jena, to be given under Germany. See also Van Bastelaer, No. 1875.

Dr. Jean François Laurent van Hende (1738-1819), of Bruges.

1946. *Obverse*. Head, to left. Behind, the staff of Aesculapius. Beneath: F. DE HONDT. F. Inscription: VAN HENDE (without initials), M. D. NATUS THORALTI MDCCXXXVIII MORTUUS BRUGIS (Dirks has BRUG.) MDCCCXIX.

Reverse. Within two oak branches: PROFUIT | PROXIMO.

Silver, bronze. 24. 40mm. (1823.) Rudolphi, p. 72, No. 303; Kluyskens, II, p. 540; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 15, No. 9; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 239; Duisburg, p. 183, No. CCCXCIV; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 631; Guioth, *Revue belge de num.*, 1847, p. 100, No. 2; *Ibid.*, 1848, p. 100, No. 63; Dirks, *Nederlandsche Penningen*, 1889, I, p. 140, No. 152, pl. 20; Lemaire, *Revue belge de num.*, Oct., 1894, p. 589. In the Government and Boston collections.

Dr. Jacques Louis Kesteloot (1778-1852), of Ghent.

1947. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Behind, the staff of Aesculapius. Below: F. DE HONDT. F. Inscription: J. L. KESTELOOT NEOPORTANUS, MED. D.

Reverse. In ten lines: QUI MEDICINAE PROFESSOR IN ACAD. GAND. RUDI DONATUS DOCTORATUS SUI FESTUM POST X LUSTRA INTER SUOS XXXI OCT. 1850. CONCELEBRAVIT. (Kluyskens in his first publication and Duisburg have CONSECRAVIT.) Beneath: DELIGERE ET INVESTIGARE.

Bronze. 32. 50mm. Very rare. Kluyskens, II, p. 88; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 20, No. 16; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 245; Duisburg, p. 184, D; Rüppell, *loc. cit.*, 1876, p. 58; Lemaire, *Revue belge de num.*, Oct., 1894, p. 533; Guioth, II, pl. VIII, No. 41.

Dr. Joseph François Kluyskens (1771-1843), of Ghent.

1948. *Obverse*. Bust, facing, in professor's robe.

Reverse. JOSEPH FRANCOIS | KLUYSKENS. | NE A ALOST | LE IX SEPT. MDCCLXXI, | MOURUT | A GAND LE XXIV OCT. | MDCCCXLIII.

Gold. 23. 37mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 110, fig.; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 19, No. 2; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 942.

1949. *Obverse*. Bust, three-quarters facing. Beneath: LEMAIRE GAND. Inscription: JOSEPH. FRANCOIS KLUYSKENS | * NE A ALOST LE 9 SEPTEMBRE 1771 * MORT A GAND LE 24 OCTOBRE 1843 *

Reverse. IL RELEVA | LA CHIRURGIE | DE SON ETAT D'ABJECTION | ET CONTRIBUA | PAR SES LECONS CLINIQUES | A ETENDRE | LES PROGRES | DE CETTE SCIENCE | EN BELGIQUE. | — * —

Silver, bronze. 32. 50mm. Kluyskens, Num. méd. belge, p. 19, No. 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 244, and p. 206, No. 292; De Witte, Méd. hist. de Belgique, p. 39, No. 24, pl. XX; Rüppell, 1876, p. 58, 499a; *Revue belge de num.*, 1872, pl. XX, fig. 24; Storer, *loc. cit.*, March, 1889, No. 944. In the Boston collection.

See also under Medical Colleges.

Dr. Ferdinand Joseph Marie Lefebvre (1821-), of Louvain.

1950. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath shoulder: F. VERMEYLEN 1897 (incused.) No inscription.

Reverse. LE CERCLE MEDICAL DE LOUVAIN | A SON | PRESIDENT | D'HONNEUR | M^{re} LE P^{re} LEFEBVRE | (scroll) | (rosette) 1846-1896 (rosette)

White metal, bronze (seventy struck). 35. 55mm. Struck by Fisch et Cie. of Brussels. *Revue belge de num.*, Oct., 1897, p. 502; De Witte, Méd. Hist. de Belgique, p. 51, pl. XIII, No. 21. In the Boston collection.

Dr. René Levasseur (1747-), of Brussels.

1951. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath: DAVID 1831. Inscription: RENE LEVASSEUR DE LA SARTHE EXCONVENTIONAL NE LE 17 MAI 1747.

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 243.

Linnaeus (Horticultural Society of Borgerhout). See under Sweden.

Dr. Jean Baptiste Louis van Lokeren (1764-1841), of Ghent.

1952. *Obverse*. Bust, three-quarters facing and to left. No inscription.

Reverse. JEAN BAP^{te} LOUIS VAN LOKEREN, NE A GENDBRUGGE-LEZ-GAND LE 5 MAI 1764, MOURUT A GAND LE 16 X^{bre} 1841. (Engraved.) In Kluyskens' first publication, BAPTISTE is given in full.

Silver. 24. 40mm. By Onghena. Kluyskens, II, p. 541; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 18, No. XIV; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 244.

Louhienne. See Closen.

Lubin. See under Irregular Practitioners.

Dr. Alphonse de Marbaix (1825-), of Louvain. Veterinary Surgeon.

1953. *Obverse*. Head, to left. Beneath: F. VERMEYLEN.

Reverse. A | AL. DE MARBAIX | SES ELEVES ET SES AMIS | 3 MAI 1894

Bronze, lead. 32. 50mm. De Witte, *loc. cit.*, p. 26, No. 12, pl. VIII. In the Government and Boston collections.

1954. As preceding, but larger.

Gilt bronze. 124. 200mm. But six struck. *Ibid.*, p. 27.

Mayorbanck. See under Medical Colleges, Courtrai.

Jean Baptiste Ferdinand Antoine Van Mons (1765-1842), of Louvain. Pharmacist.

1955. *Obverse*. Bust, facing.

Reverse. JEAN BAPTISTE | VAN MONS, | NE A | BRUXELLES | LE XI NOV. MDCCLXV, | MORT A LOUVAIN | LE VI SEPTEMBRE | MDCCCXLII

Silver. 24. 40mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 545; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 128, No. 223.

See also Bastelaer, No. 1875.

Mooren. See Germany.

Mortier. See Du Mortier.

Dr. César de Paëpe (), of .

1956. *Obverse.* Bust, to right and facing. Beneath: CESAR DE PAEPE | —
1891— Upon lower edge: Boris Chatz — 1894

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. Cast. Rectangular. 110 x 70. 175 x 112mm. A drawing is in the Boston collection, from Dr. Brettauer, of Trieste.

Dr. Jean Palfyn (1650–1730), of Ghent.

1957. *Obverse.* Bust, three-quarters facing and to right. No inscription.

Reverse. JEAN PALFYN, | NE A | COURTRAI | LE | XXVIII NOV. MDCL. | MORT | A GAND LE XXI AVRIL | MDCCXXX. (Engraved.)

Silver. 24. 40mm. By Onghena. Kluyskens, II, p. 279, fig.; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 13, No. VII, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 237.

1958. *Obverse.* Statue, in robe, facing, with books in each hand. Upon base: P. FISCH Inscription: (rosette) 1650. JEAN—PALFYN. 1730 (rosette) Exergue: E. WULLEPUT

Reverse. Double (intermingled) branches of oak and laurel, crossed and tied by ribbon. Beneath (reversed): V & DE

Bronze. 32. 50mm. In the Boston collection.

1959. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. The arms of Courtrai; a shield supported by nearly nude men, with clubs and bearing a crown. Inscription: VILLE DE COURTRAI STAD KORTRIJK Exergue: * | WULLEPUT

Bronze. 32. 50mm. In the Boston collection.

Palfyn's bust also appears upon the three medals and seal of the Royal Belgian Academy of Medicine, and the medal of the Medical Society of Ghent, to be hereafter described.

Joseph Ignace Hubert Pypers (1812–1848), of Antwerp. Pharmacist.

See Van Bastelaer, No. 1875.

Lambert Adolphe Jacques Quetelet (1796–1874), of Brussels. Medical Statistician.

1960. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: DAVID. Inscription: A QUETELET. | PRODUIT PAR LA GALVAN^{re} UNIV^{re} DE GAND. 1843.

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze. 108. 172mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 332; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 128, No. 216, 3; Duisburg, p. 186, No. DV; Rüppell, p. 59; Jouin, *loc. cit.*, p. 247, No. 571.

1961. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: BRAEMT F. Inscription: ADOLPHUS QUETELET.

Reverse. ADOLPHO QUETELET VIRO DE ACADEMIA EGREGIE MERITO QUINQUE LUSTRA IN ACTUARIUM PERPETUI MUNERE FELICITER PERACTA CONGRATULANTES HUNC NUMUM PIETATIS ET REVERENTIAE TESTEM CUDENDUM CURAVERUNT ACADEMIAE REGIAE BELGICAE SOCII ANN. MDCCCLX.

Silver, bronze. 27. 44mm. Kluyskens, Cat., p. 128, No. 216, 1; Duisburg, Suppl. II, p. 14.

1962. There is a variety of the preceding.

Kluyskens, Cat., No. 216, 2.

[To be continued.]

MEDALS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

XIV.

43. THE Thirty-fourth National Encampment was held at Chicago, in 1900. The Citizens' Committee prepared for the visitors a badge, partly struck, but having on an enamelled circle, upon the centre, a photographic portrait of the late Gen. A. D. Shaw, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army,—his bust three-quarters facing to the left, the face nearly in profile; he wears a military uniform, the coat colored a dark blue; on his breast the golden star, bar, and ribbon of the Grand Army; and a shoulder-strap with four gold stars, indicating his rank in the Order. The medal is struck in gun-metal, and the obverse has a wreath of laurel leaves, bound by a ribbon at the base, the upper portion concealed by the letters G A R which are filled with enamel, red, white and blue. Legend, 34TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R. 1900 Reverse, The makers' name, stamped in a small shield, S. D. | CHILDS | & CO | MAKERS | CHICAGO | ILL. A space is cut in the upper edge to allow the insertion of a ribbon of the national colors, which is attached to a bar, lettered GENERAL and this in turn is linked to a second bar, semi-circular, and lettered CITIZENS COMMITTEE; on the top of this is a five-pointed star, with portions of the national flag on each side, showing the union, colored blue, and two stripes in red. Size of medal, 30; of central circle, 19. Length of lower bar, 28; of the upper, 32.

This combination of medal and picture, in which the medal is in low relief and poorly executed, is decidedly better, with all its faults, than some of the more elaborate and glittering arrangements which have been frequently used at these gatherings of the Order.

44. To welcome the Daughters of Veterans, a shield-shaped badge was struck of composition metal, having on the obverse a cypher of D in blue and V in red enamel, a sprig of olive in the V; two branches, olive on the right and laurel on the left, their stems crossed at the base, enclose the monogram; a star of five points between the tips, and a small conventional shield-shaped banner, with the arms of the United States at the upper right corner, and a similar banner with a Y-shaped figure on the upper left corner. The sides of the planchet are floreated, and the shield-point is formed by a double scroll, lettered DAUGHTERS on the left, OF in the central space between them, and VETERANS on the right. Reverse, The makers' stamp, as on the preceding. The ground of the shield is in rough finish, and the letters and portions of the wreath are burnished, which gives a glittering effect carefully avoided in that last described. Two edge rings at the top, with chains, attach the badge to an ornate bar, lettered CHICAGO 1900 Ribbon of the national colors. Height of shield, 26; greatest width, 24; length of bar, which is of irregular outline, 28.

45. The following description applies to the medal presented to the ladies whose relatives were in attendance at the Chicago National Encampment. Obverse, The star of the Grand Army, as already described, but the circle surrounding the central device is lettered L. OF G. A. R. on the upper half, and ★ 1861 . 1865 ★ on the lower. Legend, between the points of the star, in burnished letters on a dull field; on the left, in two lines, LADIES | OF THE; between the upper points, GRAND ARMY; on the right, in two lines, OF THE | REPUBLIC; on the right of the lower point, CHICAGO and on the left, 1900 Reverse, On a burnished field the arms and crest of the city of Chicago; these are the national shield with the chief filled with stars, and the field

filled with thirteen perpendicular stripes, a sheaf of wheat surmounting them; the crest, a child sleeping on (?) clouds. In the background, a lake with an Indian armed with bow and arrow standing on the shore at the left, and a ship under sail at the right. Motto, on a ribbon, *URBS IN HORTO* (a city in a garden). Below the ribbon, the makers' name in very small letters, *S. D. CHILDS & CO. CHICAGO*. The device is surrounded by a circle of dots, outside of which is a roughened circle. No legend. Copper, gilt; the star on the obverse left in its own color. Ring soldered to the edge; ribbon of the national colors, and an ornate bar with rococo edge, lettered 34TH on a shield-shaped central tablet; *NAT'L* on the left, *ENC'P'T* on the right. Size, 27; length of bar, 30.

46. Obverse, A wreath of olive, open at the top and tied with a broad bow of ribbon at the base, forms the edge of the medal and surrounds the inscription in five lines, the second curving: *S. OF V. | 34TH NATIONAL | ENCAMPMENT | G. A. R. | 1900*. The letters *s*, *v*, and *G A R* are ornate. Reverse, Plain. Two edge-rings at the top, near the ends of the wreath, and links, attach the piece to an ornamental bar, lettered *CHICAGO*. The field of the bar is tooled and darkened. Copper. Size, 25; length of bar, 27.

47. Obverse, Within a wreath of olive similar to those on the medals above described, and near the top of the field, are two national standards, the staves crossed in saltire, and the flag on the right partly covered by that on the left; above, in the space between the flags, a monogram of *G A R* in fanciful letters; below the flags, in two lines, the second curving to conform to the edge, *UNION | EX-PRISONERS OF WAR*. At the top, above the flags, two rifles crossed; the upper edge is surrounded by a cord which returns into the field near the butts of the rifles. Reverse, Plain. Pierced for a ring, and attached by a ribbon of the national colors to a bar having on its centre a circle, within which the star of the Grand Army; two sabres crossed behind, their hilts at the top; a ribbon scroll above and below the circle, resting on the arms of the bar; the upper scroll lettered 34TH NATIONAL and the lower, *ENCAMPMENT*. Gun metal, finished to represent oxidized silver; the field is dull and the letters and staves burnished. Size, 30; length of bar, 32.

48. Obverse, Arms of the State of New York, with crest, supporters, and motto on a ribbon. No legend. Reverse, Bust in citizen's dress, nearly in profile to the right, on a slightly depressed and burnished field. Legend, in ornamented letters, above, *PAST COMD.-IN-CHIEF* and below the bust, completing the circle, *A. D. SHAW*. Edge clasp and ring, with two bars. The upper bar is oblong, having a tablet and semi-circle over it; above, and falling on each side, is a ribbon lettered 19 CLEVELAND OI (date divided); on the semi-circle, *OHIO*. On the tablet, in two lines, 35TH NATNL. ENCAMP. | *NEW YORK*. On the lower bar, in two lines, *DEPT. OF. NEW YORK | G. A. R.* Crimson ribbon. Bronze. Size 24. Length of upper bar, 28; of lower, 24. These medals were the distinguishing badges of the New York Veterans of the Grand Army, including members of the various Posts, and also such residents of Ohio, as served in New York regiments, who attended the Cleveland gathering.

49. Obverse, Arms of the State of New York, as on the preceding, but they are on a smaller scale. Legend, *COMPLIMENTS OF THE CITIZENS OF ROCHESTER N. Y. ★*. At the bottom, over the star, 1901. Reverse, The star of the Grand Army, with its usual central group and emblems; between the upper points a horizontal bar with two stars [? a Major General's shoulder strap]. Legend, above, *GRAND ARMY OF THE RE-*

PUBLIC and completing the circle, ★ DEPT. N. Y. ★ Edge clasp, ring and two bars united by a crimson ribbon; the upper bar has, in three lines, G. A. R. | 35TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT | ROCHESTER, N. Y.; the lower one variously lettered for those in attendance; that in my collection has DELEGATE | 1901 Copper, bronzed. Size 22. Length of upper bar, 26; of lower bar, 24. This was struck for presentation to the members of the various organizations connected with the Grand Army, as appears by the legend on the reverse.

50. Obverse, On the field, the group from the centre of the Grand Army star—soldier, sailor, etc.—within a narrow circle, lettered as on the star, GRAND ARMY etc., as described in previous papers. Legend, WITH COMPLIMENTS OF THE CITIZENS OF UTICA, N. Y. ★ Reverse, Clothed bust (citizen's dress) nearly facing, but very slightly turned to observer's left, on a burnished field surrounded by a raised circle, on which is the legend, above, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER and • JOSEPH W. KAY • completing the circle. Edge clasp and two bars with crimson ribbon, as the preceding, differing only in the change of date and place, the lower bar having 1900 and the upper, 34TH and UTICA. Copper, bronzed. Size 22; bars, 26 and 24.

51. Obverse, Bust, three-quarters facing to left, in citizen's dress, but with the army "slouch hat" and tassels (generally used as the uniform of the Order). Legend, above, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER and below, under the truncation, CHARLES A. ORR. Reverse, The monument commemorating the "Saratoga Victory" during the Revolution. Legend, 36TH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK G A R The ground and base of the monument are between the first and last words of the legend. Edge ring, crimson ribbon lettered in gold, CONVENTION | HALL | SARATOGA SPRINGS | JUNE 1902 the first and third lines curving. Ornate bar, having in its centre, within a border, a fountain playing; on the left, in two lines, curving, SARATOGA | SPRINGS and on the right, in two similar lines, JUNE | 1902 Copper, bronzed. Size 22. Length of bar, 24. The back of the bar has the incused circular stamp of the maker, J. K. DAVIDSON, PHILA in very small letters.

52. Even in Alaska the soldiers of the Grand Army have their organization, though at the time of the Civil War the territory was not a part of the United States. The Department of Washington and Alaska was founded in 1882, and its nineteenth Reunion was held in 1901. The badge consists of a star, in general form resembling that of the Order, but the points are somewhat more acute and longer; each has the usual symbol, crossed sabres, rifles, etc., and a trefoil terminal on which a small star of five points is incused; on the centre, the device of the Grand Army within a lettered circle, G A R, the bodies of the letters filled with enamels of red, white and blue, between the upper points. Reverse, Plain, the central circle depressed. The top of the A has an edge ring, with crimson ribbon attached to a scroll-shaped bar, which has Houdin's bust of Washington in profile to left on its centre, and ALASKA near the decollation; on the left of the bust, in three lines, 19TH ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | DEPT. OF [the lettered head supplying its name], and on the right, TACOMA. | JUNE, | 1901. Bronze or gun-metal (?). Size from point to point, 30. Length of bar, 30; height, 17. The ribbon is lettered DELEGATE etc., in gold, with differences as required for the members of kindred organizations.

C. P. NICHOLS.

Springfield, Mass., July 20, 1903.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVII, page 125.]

MCCV. Obverse, Mary Magdalene kneeling at the feet of the Saviour, the open sepulchre at the left, the city in the distance at the right. Legend above, MARY COMMANDERY NO. 36, K. T. and in exergue, curving to the edge, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Reverse, Within an open wreath of twisted thorn branches on the left and of rose branches with leaves and flowers on the right, tied with a double bow at the base, a trefoil; on its upper lobe a cross; on that at the left, MARY and on the other TRINITY. Legend, PILGRIMAGE TO ERIE AND BRADFORD; completing the circle at the lower left edge MAY and at the right 1884 Copper, bronzed. Size 22.

MCCVI. Obverse, A star of nineteen points, on each point a date of a year from 1870 onward, some being repeated, in which the body made PILGRIMAGES which word, a letter between each point, appears amid the lower points. On the centre a circle lettered IN HOC SIGNO VINCES • surrounds a Roman cross. Legend, MARY COMMANDERY NO. 36 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR and completing the circle, PHILADELPHIA, PA. Reverse, A cross patee; on its centre a hemisphere with parallels and meridian lines, and North America (only) crossed by a ribbon lettered MARY. On the left arm CONSTITUTED; on the right INSTITUTED; on the upper arm, 1869 and on the lower 48,686 MILES (denoting the distance travelled on its "pilgrimages" to date). Legend, PILGRIMAGE TO ST. LOUIS & YELLOWSTONE and completing the circle, SEPTEMBER 21, 1886. Copper, bronzed. Size 22.

MCCVII. Shield-shaped planchet. Obverse, Arms of the Commandery; quarterly, 1: azure, a circle inscribed about a triangle on which is an open book; 2: argent, a Roman cross piercing a crown; 3: argent, an oak; 4: the radiant sun, water in the foreground and a hill on either side. Crest, a sunburst. A branch of oak at the left of the shield and one of olive on the right; two swords crossed in saltire behind the shield, their hilts in base over a ribbon lettered NO. 11, OAKLAND K. T. Motto above the crest, DEO ET VERITATE (With God and truth). Reverse, A large oak tree; over it, TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE and beneath on a ribbon the date 1889 incused. Copper, bronzed. Height, 32; width, 28. Large edge ring and a bear (emblem of California) walking to left, for the bar.

MCCVIII. Obverse, A cross patee with a circle enclosing a cross piercing a crown, in its centre; the arms lettered IN HOC SIGNO VINCES a word on each. No legend. Reverse, A tablet lettered SOUVENIR on the centre of the field; inscription in seven lines, the first and last curving to the edge, the second and fifth bent; KNIGHTS TEMPLAR'S | SAN FRANCISCO | CAL. [tablet] 20TH TO 25TH | AUGUST | 1883 | TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE. Copper (?) gilt. Size 18.²

¹ This number has since been largely increased.² Struck for sale at the Conclave.

MCCIX. Obverse, A Knight Templar in armor lying on the ground and resting on a shield bearing argent, a cross gules; his sword in the foreground; he lifts his right hand to his head raised slightly, as if awaking, and looks toward a radiant Roman cross over mountains and palm trees in the distance. Legend, PILGRIMAGE OF THE ST. LOUIS CLUB ★ TO TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE ST. LOUIS 1886 . ✱ . Reverse, A cross patee with raised border and centre, on which is a cross piercing a crown; on the upper arm an eye; on that at the right, skull and crossed bones; the lower one has a triangle, and the left a star of two triangles; IN HOC etc., a word over each emblem beginning with the eye. The cross is surmounted by a helmet facing, with two ribbons floating to right and left; two swords in saltire, hilts at the bottom, appear in the spaces between the arms. Legend, PHILADELPHIA . KADOSH . ST. ALBAN . CORINTHIAN . & KENSINGTON COMMANDERIES PHILA., PA. . Bronze. Size 22.

MCCX. Obverse, A knight in full armor, on horse-back, riding to left, the cross of St. Andrew on his breastplate, and a Greek cross on his shield. Legend, above TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE MASONIC KNIGHTS TEMPLAR and beneath, completing the circle ST. LOUIS, MO. 1886. Reverse, A Templar in uniform, standing facing slightly to left, and saluting with uplifted sword; above, a radiant Roman cross with IN HOC SIGNO VINCES beneath and curving upward; behind him are four pennons, the staves in saltire form a cross of St. Andrew behind him; they have patriarchal crosses at the tops, and on the upper pennon at the left is ST. LOUIS NO. 1; on that at the right, IVANHOE NO. 8; on the lower left pennon ASCALON NO. 16; and on the lower right, ST. ALDEMAR NO. 47; between the staves below, WELCOME on the left and FRATER on the right. Copper, bronzed. Size 24.

MCCXI. Obverse, Clothed bust facing slightly to right; on its left ‡ CHARLES ROOME and on its right, GRAND MASTER Legend, 24TH TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE GRAND ENCAMPMENT K. T. U. S. . Reverse, Inscription in the field in three lines, GENERAL | JAMES A. BEAVER | CHIEF MARSHAL | — . — Field below, blank, and both obverse and reverse "frosted." Legend, above, INAUGURAL CEREMONIES MARCH 4. 1889. and completing the circle . HARRISON & MORTON. Edge ring and bar, on which two Templar swords crossed, hilts at top, with crosses patee terminating the cross bar of the hilt and two others in the angles beneath the hilt. Brass, silvered. Size 24.¹

MCCXII. Obverse, A sword horizontally, hilt to right from its blade passing through the upper part of a crown which rests on the top of a cross patee, having IN HOC on the left arm, SIGNO on the upper, VINCES on the right and K. T on the lower arm; between the arms are two swords in saltire, the hilts in base; on the centre a skull and bones, irradiated, in a circle, which is

¹ This is a curious combination of Masonic and political medal dies, both of which were cut in 1889 for events six months or more apart. It may be an accidental issue; it would seem to have been made for a

trial of the obverse die, using with it, as a reverse, one struck for the Inaugural procession. It certainly could not have been a regular issue. I have seen but a single impression.

inscribed FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH with a six-pointed star at the bottom. Legend, TWENTY FIFTH TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR and completing the circle, 5892 Reverse, View of a large square building; MASONIC TEMPLE beneath it. Legend, above, DENVER · COLORADO and at the lower edge curving, in the exergue, AUGUST 6-13, 1892 (date of the assemblage). Aluminum. Size 24.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

SUTLERS' CHECKS

USED IN THE FEDERAL ARMY DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

BY C. O. TROWBRIDGE AND HOWLAND WOOD.

THE collecting of Store Cards has been almost wholly neglected during the past twenty years, although recently there appears to be a slight revival in this interesting branch of numismatics. The cards of the various Sutlers of the War of '61 seem to be well-nigh forgotten. An index of this is their almost total absence from the sale catalogues of the past decade, while in the 'seventies and 'eighties nearly every large collection offered contained a goodly list. About the only complete catalogue of Sutlers' Checks was published by Frossard in *Numisma*, in the years 1879-80. The following list adds a few more specimens.

The interest in these cards is entirely historical, for beauty or good execution enters into them not at all. They fall into the same class as the Necessity or Siege pieces of Europe. Their use seems to have been confined almost exclusively to the armies of the West, where they served the purpose of small change, as the so-called "copperheads" did in our Northern cities. It is noticeable however that there were no one-cent pieces issued; the denominations ranged from 5 cents to 100 cents,—a purely fictitious value for the metal employed, for the most part brass, which prevented their use at any distance from the issuing sutler. The majority of these pieces were struck by John Stanton of Cincinnati, on a thin planchet, and were uniface or virtually so, the maker's imprint in low relief being the only design on the reverse. Murdock & Spencer, and Koehler also manufactured these checks. Those made by the latter, and the thick ones (which were similar in appearance to the "copperheads") had dies for both obverse and reverse. The American scale of sixteenths of an inch is used to designate the sizes. The pieces described are thin unless otherwise stated. As the majority of the reverses fall into three classifications, these will now be given and will be referred to in the subsequent descriptions as Rev. *a*, *b*, and *c*.

Rev. a. JOHN STANTON STAMP & BRAND CUTTER, CINCINNATI within a circle of elongated dots; diameter $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Rev. b. JOHN STANTON, DIE SINKER CINCINNATI in a similar circle of elongated dots; diameter $\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Rev. c. MURDOCK & SPENCER, 139 5 ST., CIN. O. within a circle of commas; diameter $\frac{5}{8}$ inch.

1 — *Alexander, J. K.* J. H. ALEXANDER SUTLER 33' IND REG. 25 CTS IN GOODS. Rev.

a. Copper, 14.

Same, except 5 CTS. IN GOODS. Rev. *a.* Copper, 12.

- 2 — *Asher, H.* H. ASHER SUTLER 9TH VIR. REG. 25 CENTS. Rev. *a.* Brass, 14.
 Same, except 5 CENTS and 9' VIR. Rev. *a.* Brass, 11.
 H. ASHER (incused) 5 stamped in. Rev. Plain; thick. Lead, 10.
- 3 — *A. & K.* [Asher & Kahn]. 10TH VA. 25 A & K (incused). Rev. Plain; thick.
 Lead, 15.
 Same, except 5. Rev. Plain; thick. Lead, 10.
- 4 — *August, I.* I. AUGUST 84' REG ILLI'S VOL. 50 CENTS IN GOODS. Rev. *a.* Brass, 16.
 Same, except 25 for 50. Rev. *a.* Brass, 14.
 Same, except 5. Rev. *a.* Brass, 11.
- 5 — *Bangs, C. W.* C. W. BANGS 6TH ME BATTERY. Rev. GOOD FOR 10 CENTS KOEHLER.
 Brass, 13. Rare.
- 6 — *Bare & Rauch.* BARE & RAUCH SUTLERS 11' W. VA. REG. 25 CENTS IN GOODS
 Rev. Plain. Brass, 16. Rare.
 Same, except 10 CENTS Rev. Plain. Brass, 14.
 Same, except 5 CENTS Rev. Plain. Brass, 12.
- 7 — *Beall, S. W.* S. W. BEALL 50 CTS SUTLER Liberty head; in exergue, 1866. Rev.
 GOOD FOR 50 CTS IN SUTLERS GOODS. Thick. Brass, 16. Rare.
 Same, except 25 CTS Eagle. Rev. Same, except GOOD FOR 25 CTS IN GOODS
 Thick. Brass, 14. Rare.
 Same, except 5 CTS Rev. Same, except GOOD FOR 25 CTS IN GOODS. Thick.
 Brass, 10.
- 8 — *Beecher, H. H. & Co.* H. H. BEECHER & CO 40TH ILL REG. 25 CENTS Rev. *a.*
 Copper, 14.
 Same, except 10 CENTS Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
 Same, except 5 CENTS Rev. *a.* Copper, 10.
- 9 — *Benedict, G. H.* There is a token for 5 cents of this man (brass, size 12), that
 is oftentimes included among the Sutlers' Checks.
- 10 — *Benson, J. J.* J. J. BENSON. GOOD FOR 50 CENTS. SUTLER 1ST MTD. RIFLES. Rev.
 50 in a circle of eight stars and eight flags; milled, thick. White
 metal, 17.
 Same, except 25 in place of 50. Rev. 25 in wreath; milled, thick. Copper,
 15.
 Same, except 10. Rev. 10 in wreath; milled, thick. Brass, 13, and white
 metal, 13.
 Same, except 5. Rev. 5 in wreath; milled rim, thick. Copper and lead, 12.
- 11 — *Benton, J. C.* FORTY FIRST REG'T ILL. V. J. C. BENTON Eagle with expanded
 wings, stars above. Rev. GOOD FOR TWENTY FIVE CENTS IN GOODS AT
 SUTLER'S STORE. Thick. Lead, 12.
 Obv. Same. Rev. TEN in place of TWENTY FIVE. Thick. Copper, 12.
 Obv. Same. Rev. FIVE instead of TEN. Thick. Brass and lead, 12; the latter
 very rare.
- 12 — *Brown, A. Vance.* A. VANCE BROWN SUTLER 39TH ILL. VET. KOEHLER Rev.
 GOOD FOR 5 CENTS KOEHLER Brass, 13.
 Obv. Same. Rev. GOOD FOR 50 CENTS. KOEHLER. Brass.
- 13 — *Brown, S.* S. BROWN 51' O. REG. 25 CENTS IN GOODS. Rev. *b.* Brass, 14. Rare.
 Same, except 10 CENTS Rev. *b.* Brass, 12.
 Same, except 5 CENTS Rev. *b.* Brass, 10.

- 14 — *Burke, T. E.* T. E. BURKE 10' REG O. V. I. 25 CENTS Rev. *a.* Brass, 14. Rare.
 Same, except 10 CENTS Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
 Same, except 5 CENTS. Without apostrophe after the 10 in REG. Rev. *a.*
 Brass, 10.
- 15 — *Burke, W. N.* O. V. I. 117' REG'T W. N. BURKE, GOOD FOR 25 CTS. IN GOODS.
 Rev. *a.* Brass, 14.
 Same, except 10 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
- 16 — *Case, J. S.* 46' REG. IND VOL 25 CENTS IN GOODS, J. S. CASE Rev. *b.* Brass, 14.
 Same, except 10 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b.* Brass, 12.
- 17 — *Christy, John W.* JOHN W. CHRISTY 37 IND VOL 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b.*
 Brass, 14.
 Same, except 5 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b.* Brass, 10.
- 18 — *Church, D. J.* GOOD FOR 25 CENTS IN GOODS AT D. J. CHURCH'S SUTLER 105' REG.
 O. V. I. Rev. *a.* Brass, 14.
 Same, except 10 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
 Same, except 5 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *a.* Brass and copper, 10.
- 19 — *Cooper, J. L.* J. L. COOPER 2ND REG. OHIO CAVALRY 25 CENTS Rev. *a.* Copper, 14.
 Same, except 5 CENTS Rev. *a.* Copper, 12.
- 20 — *Cruikshank, J. W.* J. W. CRUIKSHANK 25 CENTS 81 REG. O. V. I. Rev. Eagle on
 shield to right; thick. Copper and brass, 12.
 Same, except 10 CENTS Rev. Mug in wreath; thick. Copper and brass, 12.
 Same, except 5 CENTS Rev. Griffin to left, stars above, 1863 below; thick.
 Copper and brass, 12.
- 21 — *C. & S.* SUTLER 25 28' REG.: P. V. C. & S. Rev. Plain; thick. Brass, 16.
 Same, except 10. Rev. Plain; thick. Brass, 11.
- 22 — *Davidson, G.* G. DAVIDSON 36' IND. VOL. 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b.* Brass, 14.
 Same, except 5 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b.* Brass, 12, and also on smaller (size
 10) planchet.
- 23 — *Davis, A. H.* GOOD FOR 10 CTS. IN GOODS AT SUTLER'S STORE A. H. DAVIS.
 W. L. M. REG 45 ILL. V. Rev. Liberty, head to left. CHILDS MANUFAC-
 Turer CHICAGO Thick, raised rims. Brass, 14.
 AT SUTLERS STORE A. H. DAVIS W. L. M. REG 45 ILL. V. Rev. GOOD FOR 5 CENTS
 IN GOODS. Brass, 10. Rare.
- 24 — *Donahoe, J. W.* J. W. DONAHOE SUTLER 5 (incuse) 5 REG U. S. CAVALRY Rev.
 Border composed of six arches. Centre blank, raised rims; thick. Brass, 14.
- 25 — *Drennan, Wm. W.* WM. W. DRENNAN 64 REG O. V. 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b.*
 Brass, 14.
 Same, except 10 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b.* Brass, 12.
 Same, except 5 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b.* Brass, 10.
- 26 — *Eddy, T. W.* T. W. EDDY. SUTLER WIS. VOL. 25 (incuse). Rev. Eagle with ex-
 panded wings, stars above; thick. Lead, 12. Very rare.
- 27 — *Ezekiel, M.* M. EZEKIEL 3RD VIRGINIA REG'T. GOOD FOR 5 CENTS IN GOODS Rev.
 Plain. Brass, 14.
- 28 — *Farr, W. A.* W. A. FARR 14 N. H. VOLS Rev. GOOD FOR 25 CENTS KOEHLER.
 Brass, 14.
 Obv. Same. Rev. GOOD FOR 10 CENTS KOEHLER Brass, 14.
 Obv. Same. Rev. GOOD FOR 5 CENTS KOEHLER. Copper, 14.

- 29 — *Ferguson*. 10TH REG. O. V. FERGUSON, 50 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
- 30 — *Forbes, G. W.* G. W. FORBES SUTLER 25 CENTS. 23^P O. U. S. A. Rev. Liberty,
head to right, thirteen stars above, 1863 below ; thick. Copper, 12.
Same, except 10 CENTS. Rev. Mug in wreath, above six-pointed star. Thick.
Copper, 12.
Same, except 5 CENTS Rev. Eagle to left, thirteen stars above, 1863 below ;
thick. Copper, 12.
- 31 — *Frank's*. Liberty, head to left, six stars. AT FRANK'S Rev. GOOD FOR 10 SUT-
LERS GOODS (the 10 in a circle) ; thick. Brass, 13. Rare.
- 32 — *F. (G. C.)* G. C. F. 5 1864 SUTLER (all incused). Rev. Plain ; thick. Lead, 16.
Same, except 50 in place of 5. Rev. Plain. Lead. Very rare.
- 33 — *Garman, J. A.* J. A. GARMAN SUTLER. 54 PA VOLS Rev. Eagle with outstretched
wings in a circle of thirteen stars ; thick. Brass, 12.
- 34 — *Gilpin, C.* C. GILPIN SUTLER CUMBERLAND Rev. MARYLAND 2 RT. I. H. B. —
CENTS IN GOODS Thick. Brass, 12. Very rare.
- 35 — *Hall, R. B. & Co.* R. B. HALL & CO. KY. CAVALRY. 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b*.
Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 CENTS Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 CENTS. Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.
- 36 — *Hamlin, E. W.* 4TH REG. O. V. C., GOOD FOR 25 CENTS IN GOODS. E. W. HAMLIN
SUT. Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 CENTS Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 CENTS Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.

[To be continued.]

AN ADAGE ON A COIN.

Editors of the Journal:—

"POOR RICHARD'S" wise though homely saying, "A penny saved is a penny earned," translated into the more dignified though not quite so emphatic phrase, "Economy is wealth," appears on the copper coinage of the Republic of Chili as *Economia es riqueza*. We have various expressive legends on the coins of the older nations of Europe,—some significant of historical events or personal experiences, patriotic mottoes, and occasionally boastful adaptations of Scripture texts to flatter a monarch, like the "*Gloriam regni*" legend on the coins of Louis XIV ("They shall talk of the glory of thy kingdom," from Psalm cxlv—prophetic words that applied to the promised reign of the Messiah), but this is the first instance that I recall of using practical advice to the plain people on coins.

The Chilians have been generally considered one of the shrewdest and most progressive peoples of the southern continent ; and if they heed the counsel, so widely distributed among them, by some wise philosopher among their rulers, they will develop a very different State from the others founded by the Spanish adventurers in the new world. Indeed, they already lead their kindred nations in many respects. In the last eight years millions of these little tracts in metal have been circulating their good advice among people of all classes and conditions, and there will surely be a valuable return in time.

J. R. T.

MINT-MASTERS AND MINT-MARKS.

THE NETHERLANDS.

THE Mint in Utrecht has been, for nearly or quite a century, the only place in Holland where coins are struck, and since 1815 its coinage has borne as a mint-mark a small caduceus, or serpent-twined staff, surmounted by the winged cap of Mercury. In the period from 1805 to 1815 the coins bore, in addition to this, the device of the mint-master, Marchie Servaas, which, under the French, from 1805 to 1810, or during the reign of Louis Napoleon, was the bee of the Bonapartes; when the Kingdom of Holland was incorporated into the Empire, the coins of 1812 and 1813, struck under the same officer, bore a mast (*un mât*); in 1814, after the expulsion of the French and the recall of the Prince of Orange, the arms of the city, in very minute form, were used. The devices are usually placed near and at each side of the base of the armorial shield, the caduceus on the right, and the mint-master's token on the left.

In May, 1815, Holland and Belgium were united to form the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and Y. D. C. Suermondt became mint-master; he continued to use the arms of the city, with a clover-leaf as a difference, until 1817, when a "new-born infant" was used; this was dropped in 1818, and a flambeau, or blazing torch, was used until the end of his term of service. From 1838 to 1845, P. C. G. Poelman was the mint-master; he used a fleur-de-lis. He was succeeded in the latter year by H. A. van den Wall Bake, who, for the remainder of that year and during the next, retained the same device, slightly modified. He then adopted a sword of antique style, which he used until 1874; this emblem was used for a part of the latter year by his successor, P. H. Taddel, who in 1875 took a battle-axe for his mark. He, too, passed out of office before the close of the year 1887, and H. L. A. van den Wall Bake, on assuming the position, made only a slight modification, and retained it until the new year, when he adopted a halberd, which has since been used as his emblem.

GERMANY.

On German coins the mint-masters' symbols have ceased to appear, and only the letters denoting the place of coinage are used. These letters run in alphabetical sequence, and are as follows: For money struck in Berlin, the letter A; on coins of Hanover, B; Frankfort-on-the-Main, C; Munich, D; Dresden (the mint being at Muldner-Hütte, near the city), E; Stuttgart, F; Karlsruhe, G; Darmstadt, H; and Hamburg, J. It will be seen that the mints of the principal cities of the kingdoms which are now united under the German Empire were retained at the reform of the coinage in 1873. The order in which the letters were assigned was governed by the rank the kingdom or city, in which was the Mint, held in the constitution of the Empire. All the German coins now bear the imperial eagle, but the constituent States of the Empire are allowed to continue the display of their arms, or to place upon them a portrait of their ruler, with an appropriate legend.

The position of the mint-mark is a matter of regulation. On the gold, and the larger pieces of silver and copper struck since 1877, which have a wreath of oak surrounding the eagle, only one mint letter is permitted; this may be placed under the effigy of the Prince, under the arms of the Free Cities, or under the wreath, as the die-cutter may fancy; on the small silver, nickel and copper coins, it may be repeated, a letter being placed one on each side of the eagle's tail. All other mint-marks are forbidden.

MEXICAN ARTISANS' MEDAL.

Editors of the Journal:—

A PRETTY little badge medal, struck in Mexico, has recently been shown me, which as it bears certain Masonic emblems, was mistaken for one of the medals of that series, though it has no connection with them. It may be of sufficient interest to the collectors of those pieces as a caution if nothing more, against being misled, to justify its description in the *Journal*, and I therefore communicate it. It probably belongs to a society formed by a union of workers in different branches of leather manufacture; it is presumed in the City of Mexico.

The obverse represents a wreath of laurel leaves, the stems of the branches which compose it being fastened with a triangular bow of ribbon, and the tips of the branches touching at the top. Within this wreath are three rings, interlacing each other; the upper one has the word TALABARTEROS. (belt-makers); the one at the left Y M. D. SOMBRERETOS. (and hat-makers), and the third at the right, ZAPATEROS. (shoe-makers); at the central interlacing, 18 DE on the first, JULIO on the second, and 1875. on the third ring — the date (18 July, 1875) when the societies united, as shown by the lettering on a little tablet at the top SOCIEDADES | UNIDAS. DE On the top of this bar stand the compasses erect, the arms extended, and between them a crescent-shaped knife, such as is used by leather workers. The appearance of these emblems — and why the compasses are used is not clear — is so much like one of the Masonic jewels worn by Lodge officers, as to be very deceptive. There is nothing on the reverse. The size is an inch and a quarter (20).

RECAUDADOR.

MARIA THERESA THALERS AND EAST INDIA RUPEES.

THE Austrian coins known as the Maria Theresa Thalers, bearing the date of 1780, continue, as we are informed, to be struck in increasing numbers. That they have been coined without a change of date for a century and a quarter is well known to coin-students, — but the fact that the coinage has again begun to increase is not so generally understood, nor the causes therefor. The last issue of the *Revue Numismatique* (Paris) notes that the banks of Trieste send them to India and Africa, where they are used to pay those employed in the pearl fisheries, and date-growers. It is stated that speculators are using them as a means to get silver into Hindustan, where, under the form of bars, it can legally be coined. Thus the metal obtained from England or Germany does duty for a time as Maria Theresa Thalers, and is then converted into Rupees. The expense of striking the latter is so small that the transaction becomes lucrative.

The coinage of rupees, which amounted in value to 127 millions in 1892-3, fell to 48 millions in 1893-4, under the law suspending free coinage for individuals, which took effect June 26, 1893, and for the year 1894-5 the amount struck was less than a million; the following year it began to recover, and upwards of ten millions were coined; it just about doubled each succeeding year (except 1898-9 when it was stationary), until in 1900-1 it was nearly 200 millions, the largest amount for the eighteen years of which we have a record. A large but varying proportion of this coinage takes the form of "British Dollars" which, except in 1901, ranged from one-half to two-thirds of the total value: curiously in that year, out of a total value of 194,137,000 rupees

only 21,500,000 were in the form of British dollars. By virtue of agreements with certain banks, the Indian mints accept silver for coinage into such dollars; as one of these agreements was dated April 10, 1900, this probably explains the enormous increase for that year noted above. The returns from India show that the coinage for native authorities consumed in the last decade, an average of over five million ounces of silver. It would be interesting to know what proportion of these had once been thalers.

In forming an opinion on this point we notice that in the six years — 1896–1902 — about 96 millions of worn rupees were melted up and recoinced, but 45 millions, or nearly one-half of the whole amount, were so disposed of in the single year 1900–1, while in the year following less than 20 millions were recoinced; the value of silver imported into the Indian empire in 1900–1, exceeded the amount exported by 95 millions, and of these imports 119 millions came into the country in the form of ingots. No silver is mined in India. It appears that the coinage of Maria Theresa pieces increased in 1896 from 2,300,000 pieces (a little below the average for the previous five years) to six and a half million pieces; in 1896 it fell off to 188,000, which doubled in 1899. The exports of Austrian silver also fell off in 1898 from eight million crowns to two and a quarter million. The average amount exported in the three years following has been something over five millions, and is now increasing. A comparison of the reports of the Austrian mint seems to indicate that the thalers form the chief constituent of the exports, for five million crowns would nearly equal in value the number of thalers struck in 1901. As the largest amount of silver coined in India comes in bullion from England and Australia, the amount of these thalers introduced by speculators into Hindustan does not appear to have made itself felt as yet to any great extent.

E. A.

A PRECIOUS TRIO.

Editors of the Journal: —

It is amusing to read the tales which the ingenuity of the manufacturers of newspaper items regarding coins produce for the delectation of their readers, and it is hardly less wonderful to find with what ready and unquestioning faith the public accepts them all as veracious. The thousands who are on the watch for a Dollar of 1804 will soon be multiplied by those who will “save their pieces” of 1894 Dollars, if they find them. Like the shipwrecked companions of Aeneas, there are three of these precious coins “*Rari nantes in gurgite vasto*,” and only three — at least so we are told — in the hands of some one or more persons who do not appreciate their value!

A few days ago I saw a letter of inquiry from the cashier of a bank in a distant Western State, asking for the valuation of an 1894 Dollar, concerning which he wrote: — “I have a report that each one entitles the holder to a trip to the World’s Fair at St. Louis; that there are only three genuine dollars of that year, and that they are worth \$500 each.” The only reason for doubting the honesty of the inquirer arose from the fact that he did not send a stamp for reply.

Now one would suppose that when such a tale is told, the incredulous hearer would compare it with those which are floating through the press about the Dollars of 1804. Of these the “Truthful Jameses” tell the “Doubting Thomases” there were fifteen or twenty coined, each of which is worth a thousand dollars (or more if you can

get it — this last statement being indisputably true, at any rate), while one of these enticing three is worth but a paltry \$500. Individual specimens, if they have a “realizing sense” of their own value, must feel like Coleridge's solitary traveller,

“ That on a lonesome road,
Must walk in fear and dread.”

We are not informed where the lucky finder of one of this precious trio of pieces is to apply for his gratuitous passage to St. Louis; but the ticket, when obtained, would no doubt compare favorably with those so generously distributed to the constituents of certain city officials, giving the bearer free admission to Boston Common at any gate, on holidays only. In the meantime the eager hunter for these premium-bearers may be interested to know that his chance for finding one is very encouraging, for the Mint Reports show that 3,093,072 dollars were struck in 1894, most of which must still be in circulation; but whether three of these bear an eagle with an extra tail-feather, does not appear.

AQUILA.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

SMOKE FARTHING.

SMOKE Farthings were offerings paid in olden days in England at Whitsuntide to the priest, according to the number of chimneys in the parish. Sometimes these dues were demanded by the bishop of the diocese, as an old manuscript records: “The bishop of Elie hath out of everie parish in Cambridgeshire a certain tribute called smoke farthings, which the church wardens do levie according to the number of chimneys that be in a parish.” Peter's pence or smoke money was still paid at the end of the sixteenth century in many English parishes.

Similar to this was a chimney tax levied from time to time to raise funds. This was most obnoxious to the people, and Pepys in his Diary notes: “Much clamor against chimney money, and the people say they will not pay it without force.” It was abolished in the reign of William and Mary.

EDITORIAL.

EARLY HEADS OF LIBERTY AND HER CAP ON OUR COINAGE.

THE criticism incidentally made in the Editorial in the April issue of the *Journal*, on the adherence by the designers of our national coinage to an almost changeless type, has been met by the suggestion that while it is true, as was said, that “Liberty is not bound,” and that her features might be made as charming on our coins as the lovely heads on the famous silver pieces of Syracuse, yet there is another side to the discussion. Liberty and the eagle, however they may be treated, are devices required not merely by the precedents of a century, but virtually by the law of the land, which limits the designs which may be used. This has suggested a brief study of the subject from a somewhat different point of view, — the propriety of the use of the cap as an accessory to the symbolic head of Liberty.

Looking back to the closing years of the eighteenth century, and taking up a Dollar of 1794, we find upon it, as on the Cents of the previous year, a spirited head of the goddess of Liberty, with her locks loose and flowing, after the design by Dupré on the beautiful medal known as the “*Libertas Americana*” — an ideal which has never been surpassed on later coins. If with the meagre appliances and limited opportunities then at his command, the workman of

that period was able to accomplish results so creditable, what might not be done with the machinery of the Mint as it is now equipped, and the skill of its employés, using Dupré's head for a motive.

The youthful, uplifted head — its very attitude denoting Independence — tossing its floating tresses to the wind, gave way in 1807 on the silver to a more matronly face, one that might pass for the buxom milkmaid of some prosperous farmer, if only the accessories of pail and milking stool had been included; her head has the *bonnet rouge* of the early gold, but slightly modified by the circlet over her brow, inscribed LIBERTY. It may be remarked that this device was brought into general use on all the coins during the administration of Jefferson, when the Republican authorities of France, to which he had shown so much favor in earlier years, had lost their power; the name *République* lingered on their coins, but they were struck by an imperial ruler; and their emblems were about to give way to the laureated head of Napoleon. It would be interesting to know how far the well known sympathies of the President influenced the designer of this head.

On the Cents, the cap alone has never been used; and the cap and pole, only on those of 1793-5. Its worst form was on the dies cut near the close of Jefferson's administration and shortly after, as seen on the silver and gold struck from 1807 onward. In 1834 the fillet displaced it on the gold. Between 1837 and 1839 it gradually disappeared from the silver, as the head on these coins gave way to the seated figure — Gobrecht's modification of the seated Britannia, modeled after "the fair Stuart" of Charles the Second's time — who holds in her left hand the cap and pole in place of the spear on the British coins. The new type of Liberty continued to be used until 1878 on all the silver, in which year the large head, so severely criticized on its appearance, took its place on the dollar. The seated figure was entirely displaced on the silver by the present type in 1892, when the influence of French art appears; this not merely in the return of the Phrygian cap, — abandoned so properly as a head-dress for more than half a century, — now associated with an olive wreath and a band inscribed LIBERTY, but more especially in the whole style of its execution; its similarity of treatment to the head of the Republic by Oudine on the coins of France being very apparent. That however has no Liberty cap.

As we look backward to those earliest days of our Mint, it would seem that the first and gravest error of our authorities occurred in the selection of the devices which were to appear for more than a century on the coinage, when they took the *bonnet rouge* as Liberty's peculiar emblem. Even its earlier forms, the "free hat of the Netherlands on a staff," and the better known Liberty pole and cap, were never suitable for our coins. These really represented the *rudis et pileus*, the rod and cap, which were the badge of the Roman *libertinus* or freedman, a slave who had been willingly relieved from his servitude by his master. Their use was a tacit confession that the American colonists had been graciously released by their former ruler from bondage to the crown. But this is precisely the contrary to what the leaders claimed, from the first; they were not the serfs of Great Britain, but free-born citizens, entitled to all the rights of Englishmen; these they were determined to maintain, and at the outset loyalty to the king involved no surrender of personal rights. It was only when those rights were denied, and an attempt was made to enforce the will of the Ministry regardless of the wishes of the colonies, that independence followed. On the part of the "Provincials" there was no acceptance of the gift of freedom from a former master, which the cap and pole implied; but from the beginning it was their undying determination to maintain their birthright as freemen that accomplished their independence and won the Liberty personified on the nation's coinage.

French ideals undoubtedly controlled in producing those early coins; the memories of the alliance were not forgotten, even in the very year that the Revolutionists had beheaded the monarch who had befriended the cause of the colonies, and the Reign of Terror had already begun. We see the evidence of this in the Phrygian cap, — the "*bonnet rouge*" of the rabble whose watchword was no longer "Liberty," but "License," — which appears on the very earli-

est gold coins, the eagles of 1795, and perhaps also in the cap and pole added to the head on the Cents, in the year following their first appearance. The cap alone was the badge of the Revolutionists; the cap and pole had a somewhat different meaning; the combined emblem had been used on the copper coins of the several States (New York, New Jersey and others), while they were as yet only united in a Confederacy, and some years before the French Revolution.

It is somewhat singular that the cap was chosen. Except in the instances already mentioned, and the modified form on some of the coins and medals of the Netherlands, we do not now recall its use on any coins but those of France after its Revolution. The earliest use of the cap and pole on American pieces, was, we believe on the Annapolis Tuesday Club's token, struck in 1746. (Betts 383.) On the Franco-American jeton of 1751 (*Sub omni sidere*), a French artist had already suggested a tasteful as well as characteristic head-dress — the panache or crown of feathers, to typify her American colonies. This head-dress was also used by Holtzhey and Calker, on the *Libera soror* and the Frisian medal of 1782, and other instances may be readily found. This plumed coronet might well have been adopted to grace the symbolic head of the new comer into the sisterhood of nations, but it was not until 1854 on the Dollar and Three Dollar gold coins, and 1858 on the Cents, that it was used.

Why this device failed to be chosen is one of those mysteries which will never be explained. Its peculiar propriety however seems self-evident. When we remember that from the first settlements in America — by the English on the eastern coast and by the French in Canada — the two nations were constantly embroiled in quarrels; that the English colonies were ever in danger from the savage foes over whom France, by her Jesuit missionaries, had acquired that wonderful influence which England was never able to win; that until the close of the "French and Indian war" completed the conquest of Canada, the pioneers on the border-lines between the two countries never slept in safety; and finally, that this enmity was increased by the differing faith of the two peoples, we may find a partial explanation. The French alliance during the Revolution, inspired on their side by hatred for England rather than by any love for her struggling provinces, dissipated for a time the Colonial rancor of earlier years; that it was not destroyed was clearly evident before the close of the century, when "Citizen Genet" made himself so obnoxious. This was in 1793, the very year that our national coinage was begun. The Anti-Federal party were opposed to the establishment of the Mint, and their sympathies were with France; and thus we have on these very first coins, the evidence of the success of Federal ideas on the one hand, evinced by the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA — a phrase hateful beyond measure to John Randolph, — and of the power of the theories of Jefferson and his "Republican" followers on the other, in the French head of Liberty on those same coins, and the cap of the Revolutionists on the gold of 1796. The "X. Y. Z. dispatches," four or five years later, aroused Federalists and Republicans alike against the pretensions of Talleyrand and his associates, but the French *bonnet rouge* clung to Liberty's head through it all.

It would be foreign to the purpose of this paper to discuss other types of "Liberty" on our coinage, as exemplified in the Trade Dollars and some of the pattern pieces, nor can we now refer to the various attempts to give a satisfactory treatment to the eagle emblem. A comparison of the eagles and of the heads typical of the French Republic, on their recent issues, with those on our coinage, would be interesting, but must be deferred for the present.

INSTRUCTION IN MEDALLIC ART.

WE are informed that the work of the New York School for Instruction in Medallie Art, under the joint direction of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society and the Academy of Design, will probably be continued the coming autumn on much the same lines as last winter and the previous year. In the next issue we hope to be able to give an outline of the plans of the committee who have the work in charge.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7



8



9



ANCIENT GREEK SILVER COINS
FROM THE BENSON COLLECTION.

AMER. JOUR. NUMISMATICS.

PLATE XII.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mīhi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.

— *Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.*

VOL. XXXVIII.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1903.

No. 2.

ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

XII. SICILY, 2.

BY FRANK SHERMAN BENSON.



ELA owed her origin to the enterprise of a combined expedition, which sailing from the islands of Crete and Rhodes, established in 688 B. C., the earliest Greek settlement on the south coast of Sicily. First called Lindioi, the city soon changed this name for one naturally arising from her situation on the banks of the river Gelas, and known thenceforth as Gela, continued to increase rapidly in power and territory. Indeed she might perhaps have become the first of Sikeliot towns had it not been for a strange fatality which seemed ever to transform her very excess of well-being into a cause of misfortune and decline. Thus abounding prosperity prompted and justified her foundation of Akragas at the beginning of the sixth century; while toward its end Gela's brilliant ruler Hippokrates, first of Sikeliot tyrants to aim at extending his dominion beyond the usual narrow boundaries of a Greek city, pursued this policy of aggression with such success as to acquire by force, or control by diplomacy, the greater part of eastern Sicily; Syracuse being almost alone in her continued independence.

Meanwhile Akragas, the daughter, had speedily surpassed the mother-city, and another severe blow was struck at Gela's prominence after the death of Hippokrates in 491. His successor Gelon (No. 60) who had treacherously

seized the tyranny while guardian of his dead commander's sons, at once proceeded to strengthen and increase his own power, and incidentally that of his city. But although it was in the name of Gela that he restored, when entreated, the exiled Syracusan landowners to their homes; no sooner had he made himself master of Syracuse than amid general surprise and consternation he transferred thither the seat of government as well as one-half of his former fellow citizens.

The successive reigns of Gelon and his brother Hieron (Nos. 61-77) made Syracuse so powerful and magnificent that neglected Gela sank gradually into the position of a mere dependency, from which state not even the returning adherents of Thrasyboulos, when this last of the Geloan dynasty was driven from Syracuse by a popular outbreak, could succeed in raising her. With however enough reserve power to colonize afresh her ruined neighbor Kamarina, Gela continued during the fifth century to enjoy a certain amount of tranquil prosperity, as shown by some copious coin issues. But the crushing destruction at Carthaginian hands in 405 B. C., abruptly terminated all civic life until the general revival under Timoleon, although even then the local coinage was never systematically resumed.

Such briefly is the story of Gela, but what gives the city its touch of highest interest for us of to-day is that here befell the death of Aeschylus. Driven from Athens by professional envies and political dissensions, this great tragedian had been warmly welcomed at the court of Syracusan Hieron, where indeed several of the later masterpieces were first produced. Another sojourn at Athens ended in a second flight, this time under the charge of impiety, and Aeschylus again appeared in Sicily, hoping doubtless for a renewal of tranquil days at his beloved Gela. The well-known story goes that as he was walking on the seashore, an eagle, mistaking the poet's bald head for a smooth rock, dropped thereon a captured tortoise whose shell he wished to crush. Thus in the minds of the superstitious ancients was fulfilled a well-known prophecy that to Aeschylus death should come by a blow from heaven.

GELA.

131. Tetradrachm, wt. 263 grs. Before 466 B. C. (Pl. XII: 1.) Obv. $\Sigma\text{AAE}\Gamma$ Forepart of man-headed bull, swimming to right. Rev. Quadriga to right, horses walking and crowned by flying Nike.

132. Didrachm, wt. 135 grs. Before 466 B. C. (Pl. XII: 2.) Obv. $\Gamma\text{EAA}\Sigma$ Similar to last. Rev. Horseman, wearing only conical helmet, darting spear to right: border of dots.

This obverse type, so unvaryingly displayed by Gela during her less than a century of coinage, was, we may be sure, symbolic of the rushing river whose name had supplanted that earlier title derived from the mother-island. For a deep veneration towards the less powerful deities characterized Sicilian

Greeks even more than Hellenes, and the river god Gelas was doubtless here worshiped with shrine and frequent sacrifice as a peculiarly benign and sympathetic divinity. Professor Percy Gardner would call our attention to the rough uncouthness of this half-animal, "its coarse features, short stubble-like hair, and the horn and ear of a beast," as compared with the refinement and dignity of the same mythical figure on the earlier coin of Laos, No. 8; where indeed these purer characteristics were so marked as to justify our attribution to the god Dionysos.

The great victories of Hippokrates came too early for immortality on coins, but Gelon's first successes, which were shortly to work such injury to his native city, may perhaps here be commemorated by the victory-crowned quadriga and the horseman in swift career. It is more likely, however, that these types point simply to agonistic triumphs; not indeed in any of the great Hellenic religious festivals, where a Gelan victory is unrecorded, but rather in some of those local games which were so general among the cities of the Greek world.

133. Tetradrachm, wt. 257 grs. B. C. 466-415. (Pl. XII: 3.) Obv. $\Sigma\Lambda\Lambda\epsilon\Gamma$ Forepart of man-headed bull swimming to right; above, grain of barley. Rev. Quadriga to right, horses walking; above, olive-wreath; in exergue, crane.

134. Tetradrachm, wt. 264 grs. B. C. 415-405. (Pl. XII: 4.) Obv. $\Sigma\Lambda\Lambda\epsilon\Gamma$ Similar to last. Rev. $\Gamma\epsilon\Lambda\Omega\iota\Omega\Nu$ Quadriga to left, horses galloping; above, eagle flying to left; in exergue, ear of barley.

(From the Bunbury sale.)

Sicilian coins at the end of the fifth century epitomize in miniature the power, luxury and refinement of their respective cities, and Gelan issues form no exception to this rule. These two examples, the latter at least struck probably within a decade of the Carthaginian overwhelming, show the wonderful advance made by coin art in both technique and composition.

The head on the former coin is a majestic, dignified conception; while the vigor and dash of the second quadriga show a similar mastery of his subject by the engraver. Here the bird of Zeus performs the office of our usual Nike in signifying a victory, — one well-deserved it would seem to him who twenty-three centuries later is carried along by the tumultuous rush of the spirited horses, — while on the earlier more conventional example we find a wreath of olive with the same symbolic meaning. The grain and ear of barley must recall the renowned fertility of that rich and well-watered plain between the protecting mountains and the sea, that "wheat-producing Gela" immortalized in Aeschylus' brief epitaph.

HIMERA, the first Greek settlement on the north coast, appears in 648 B. C., as an offshoot of Zankle, that still older town which from the century

before had guarded for Sicily the narrow waters of her dividing strait. Presenting merely the usual political vicissitudes of a Greek city in alternate democracy and tyranny, her history demands our attention only at two decisive epochs—the years 480 and 409—one so glorious, the other so humiliating to Sikeliot arms.

To attempt to predict the changed course of history, had such or such a decisive event resulted otherwise than it did, if sometimes a tempting, is always a futile task. But we cannot forbear trying to picture to ourselves how different would be our present world if, on that fateful summer's day in 480 B. C., the Carthaginians had been victorious at Himera, and the ponderous galleys of Xerxes had overwhelmed the light Athenian triremes at Salamis.

With Greece a Persian satrapy, with all her freedom, energy and enterprise crushed beneath an Oriental despotism, the "Golden Age" of the fifth century, the struggles and achievements of the fourth, could never have been; nor could Greece have produced those noble ideals of civil government and private life, those grand masterpieces of architecture, art and literature, which have had so potent an influence on all subsequent ages. Alexander would not have become the Great, nor would his richest bequest to mankind, that extension of the Greek tongue and civilization throughout the sluggish Asiatic world, have been, even remotely, a possibility.

With Sicily a province of Carthage, and thus always, for her Punic armies, a strong base of supply and attack against Rome in their almost equal struggle for universal rule, the Latin republic must surely have been crushed by her great African rival, and Italy, Spain and Gaul would have cowered beneath the rod of shophets from the city of Dido.

Nor can we refrain from a glance at the possible effect of such altered conditions upon religious beliefs. The noble truths of Christianity would not have found ready for their expression and diffusion the subtle, refined, scholarly, dignified Greek tongue, received throughout the known world as the language both of culture, and of commercial life. While in the extinction of that vast Roman empire which welded together the whole civilized world with its strong, uniform government, its equitable scheme of laws, and its systematic connection of cities and provinces by safe, accepted routes of travel, the spread of the Gospel must have been slow and uncertain.

The overwhelming defeat in 480 had made Himera an object of peculiar hatred to the Carthaginians, and after the destruction of Selinous by the next Punic expedition, that of 409, the hosts of Hannibal advanced across the island and laid siege to the city which had witnessed that ancient humiliation. Their opportunity had indeed at last come, and long-repressed schemes of vengeance were wrought out with a merciless, cold-blooded perfection of cruelty, possible only for barbaric conquerors. The town was captured after

a fierce struggle, all her men were offered up, with cruel torture and mutilation, as an atoning sacrifice to the shades of the general's defeated grandsire, old Hamilkar; the women and children were sold into slavery, and her walls, temples, palaces and dwellings were so utterly swept away that Himera ceased to exist.

HIMERA.

135. Drachm, wt. 89 grs. Before 482 B. C. (Pl. XII: 5.) Obv. Cock advancing to right: border of large dots. Rev. Shallow incuse square of mill-sail pattern.

136. Drachm, wt. 88.5 grs. Before 482 B. C. (Pl. XII: 6.) Rev. Hen standing to right in incuse square.

137. Didrachm, wt. 130 grs. B. C. 482-472. (Pl. XII: 7.) Obv. HIMEPA Cock standing to left. Rev. Crab.

Although probably of Sikan origin, the name Himera in the minds of those light-hearted Greeks speedily became associated with the word 'Ημέρα, of similar sound in their own tongue; and it was most appropriate that the "city of the day" should assume for its coin type the familiar bird whose joyous chant proclaims so loudly and persistently the approach of dawn. Gabrici, however, the authority on these issues, in his exhaustive *Numismatica dell' Antica Imera*, gives the preference to the following interpretation, which would connect the cock with a local worship of Herakles.

We have already (No. 100) touched the legend of that tenth Herakleian labor which consisted in driving to King Eurystheus at Mykenai the fire-breathing oxen of Geryones from their home beneath the setting sun. In the course of this arduous expedition the hero had arrived in lower Italy, when one of his vicious charges escaping and swimming the strait, proceeded to take its way along the north Sicilian coast.

The indefatigable Herakles pursued, and at last finding the unruly animal concealed in the herd of a certain giant king, Eryx by name, promptly challenged him to a wrestling match. Eryx was slain, and as the demi-god reposed wearily after this victory he found grateful refreshment in some hot baths which the nymphs of the place, at Athene's command, most opportunely sent bubbling forth. Thus these same healing springs, which for twenty-five centuries have given celebrity to Himera and its successors, ancient Thermai and modern Termini, were by the first inhabitants reverently dedicated to Herakles as the peculiar divinity of the spot.

This cock then would symbolize the worship of Herakles the Cleanser, and can have no reference to Asklepios the god of healing, although it is as his emblem that the bird usually appears, and that its presence here has been by some writers explained. Gardner illustrates our figure in proof of "the thesis that Greek art learned to represent animals with spirit and with truth long before it could fairly deal with the human frame." And surely the rude vigor here displayed could hardly be surpassed.

The first reverse shows us what may be called the second step in the development of coinage. As will appear most clearly in certain civic issues of Asia and Hellas, the earliest reverses were rude squares or "punch marks," of which the only example yet examined is shown in No. 14, Elea. A slight improvement in treatment gives us the present mill-sail pattern, while the next step was figured in No. 60, Syracuse, where a central head relieves the severity of the design. The final change of course presents a fully developed type on the reverse side as well as on the obverse.

Gabrici deduces from the simple form of incuse here used, found elsewhere in Sicily only at Selinous, that a Himeraian coin-issue of this character was among the first in the island, and should be dated towards the end of the sixth century. The hen which supplanted the earlier geometric pattern, while showing artistic progress, seems to have no significance beyond a certain appropriateness as the consort of the haughty obverse type.

Theron of Akragas having, about 482, expelled the tyrant Terillos from Himera and taken possession of the city, by this extension of the Akragantine territory from sea to sea opposed a constant barrier to the further advance of the Carthaginians, and the great Hellenic victory two years later established still more firmly his broad dominion. This subjection of Himera to Akragas for ten years — until Theron's death in 472 — is commemorated on our third reverse (No. 137), by an association of the recognized Akragantine type with the badge of Himera. In this connection it is interesting to observe the change in weight standards, for the heavy drachm of Aiginetic weight is now supplanted in Theron's issue by an Attic didrachm, — the Attic drachm representing 67.5 grains. This system, having been from the first adopted in Akragas and the other Sikeliot settlements of Doric origin, shortly after became general throughout Sicily.

But the house of Theron was not destined to retain the supreme power, for Thrasydaïos' display of more than the usual folly and vicious oppression characteristic of a tyrant's son, soon gave both Himera and Akragas their wished-for freedom, which was preserved until the Carthaginian destruction of these cities.

138. Tetradrachm, wt. 265 grs. B. C. 472-415. (Pl. XII: 8.) Obv. Nymph Himera standing to left, sacrificing at altar; behind, small Seilenos to right washing in stream of water which flows from lion's head fountain; above, wheel of four spokes. Rev. IMEPAION (in exergue). Quadriga to left, horses walking; charioteer crowned by flying Nike: border of dots.

(From the Bunbury sale.)

139. Tetradrachm, wt. 266 grs. B. C. 415-409. (Pl. XII: 9.) Obv. Similar to last, but freer, more finished style, and above, grain of barley. Rev. IMEPAION (in exergue). Similar to last, but to right.

We have here another and fuller reference to the celebrated baths of Himera ; a comprehensive summary in fact, of their ancient legendary origin, and of their salubrious qualities. The local nymph is reverently and gratefully sacrificing to the demi-god Herakles, while a small Seilenos bathes with a ludicrous contentment in the healing stream. Gabrici recalls to us that the Greeks had two ways of considering and representing rivers ; one by personifying them, the other by imagining a likeness to certain fierce and ungovernable animals. So here the bronze lion's head from which the waters issue, represents the spring or source ; a form of symbolism — varied at times by the head of a bull or wild boar — frequent on ancient bas-reliefs and coins, as for example, on No. 23 of Plate IV, Terina.

Seilenos in his early form was a sylvan deity presiding over streams and springs, so that he may here be considered in this character, before his lapse into that chronic state of drunken dissipation, which sad to say is commonly associated with his venerable appearance.

Turning to the first reverse we find again the victorious quadriga, and investigation shows us that the Himeraians were fully justified in assuming this type. For in 472 B. C., at the very beginning of a long and prosperous career of self-government there was sung in their temple of Tyche, before an enthusiastic and exultant concourse, the twelfth Olympic ode of Pindar, composed in honor of the hero whose athletic prowess had just conferred undying glory upon "potent Himera," his adopted city. "But now, O Ergoteles, having won the wreath in Olympia and twice having carried it off from Pytho, and twice on the Isthmus, thou dost exalt the nymph's warm baths." To this list of the athlete's triumphs Pausanias adds two later victories, won at Nemea. Such a glorious record, immortalized, as was the custom, by a statue placed among the victors at Olympia, surely deserved as well local recognition on this new coinage of the city which shared his renown ; and the triumphant quadriga was the conventional method of representing not merely a chariot victory, but any success in the religious games. An early date is shown by the rigid uncouthness of these figures, both obverse and reverse, which are, however, especially those of the former, fine examples of the opening years of the transitional period.

Comparing with this our final example we recognize at once the wide artistic chasm which separates the two styles. Although the older coin is by a far more skillful artist, its almost archaic stiffness affords a strong contrast to the grace and mastery shown in the figure and pose of the later nymph and the modelling of the horses. The exaggerated folds of the Ionic dress, with its long-sleeved chiton and heavy himation, are now exchanged for a lightly draped robe which follows and defines the lines of the swaying figure.

[To be continued.]

MEDALS OF CENTENARIANS.

BY F. PARKES WEBER, M.D., F.S.A.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, page 8.]

MEDALS OF SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.

4. *Obverse*. Hebrew inscription signifying: "My servant Moses is faithful in all mine house." [*Numbers* xii : 7.] Clothed bust of Sir Moses to left.

Reverse. Inscription in seven lines:—A MOSE MONTEFIORE SINEESI PERFETTA DEL GUIDAISMO NEL SVO CENTENARIO VIII KESVAN 5645 (*i. e.* the 8th day of the month Kesvan, Heshvan, or Cheshvan, *anno mundi* 5645).

Diameter: 1.7 inches; struck; Æ (in the writer's collection).

This medal, which is not signed by the medallist, was struck at Turin, according to Dr. Brettauer, or at Corfu, according to the *Catalogue of the Anglo-Jewish Historical Exhibition* in London, 1887.

5. *Obverse*. In the centre, clothed bust of Sir Moses Montefiore to left, wearing cap. Hebrew inscription signifying: "Moses Montefiore. VIII [day of the month Heshvan] 5645 [*anno mundi*]."

Reverse. In the centre an ornamental device of the Hebrew letters of the word Jerusalem. Hebrew inscription signifying: "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning. [*Psalms* cxxxvii : 5] Chesvan [*i. e.* the month, as on the medal, No. 3] 5645 [*anno mundi*]."

Diameter: 1.4 inches, in form of a star of six points.

A silver specimen is in the collection of Dr. J. Brettauer, of Trieste, to whom I am indebted for the description.

Apparently another medal was designed with the same reverse as No. 1, but with a different obverse.

6. *Obverse*. Sir Moses Montefiore and Monsieur Adelphe Crémieux presenting their credentials and petition to Mehemet Ali, in 1840. In the exergue is the legend MOS. MONTEFIORE U(nd) AD. CREMIEUX IN DAMASCUS, with the date (1840) and the corresponding Hebrew date (5600) in Hebrew characters.

I only know of this design through the illustration kindly furnished by Mr. W. T. R. Marvin. Montefiore and Crémieux did not visit Damascus in 1840, but petitioned Mehemet Ali at Alexandria and from him obtained the release of the Jews in Damascus, who had been falsely accused of murdering a Capuchin friar (the old story of "ritual murder"). Possibly owing to the inaccuracy of the device a proof medal only was struck, or perhaps the design was never actually carried out at all.

MICHEL EUGENE CHEVREUL, the celebrated French chemist, was born at Angers, 31st August, 1786, and died at Paris, 9th April, 1889. He was Professor of Applied Chemistry at Paris, *Membre de l'Académie des Sciences*, and a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. As late as 1885 he published a scientific memoir, and in the next year his hundredth birthday was publicly

celebrated at Paris. The following medal by the well-known French medallist, O. Roty, was struck for the occasion; on it Prof. Chevreul is styled "doyen des étudiants," in graceful allusion to his scientific work of the preceding year.

1. *Obverse.* MICHEL EVGENE CHEVREUL MEMBRE DE L'ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES. Clothed bust to right. Signed "O. Roty."

Reverse. LA JEUNESSE FRANÇAISE AU DOYEN DES ETUDIANTS (and in inner circle) 31 AOÛT 1786. 31 AOÛT 1886. Prof. Chevreul is seated in an arm-chair to left, holding pen in hand and with writing paper on his knee; below are books and a manuscript; before him a young female figure in classical drapery, with book under arm, stands to right, offering him a wreath; behind is a table with chemical instruments on it. Signed, in the right of the exergue, "O Roty."

Diameter: 2.75 inches; struck; Æ (in the writer's collection). In the South Kensington Museum is exhibited a larger cast medal (*diam.*, 3.9 inches) similar to the struck medal except in the artist's signature. In the cast medal this appears on the reverse only, and in the left, instead of the right, of the exergue.

Of the previous year I have a large bronze portrait medallion by D. Ringel d'Illzach, an Alsatian sculptor and medallist, living at Paris.

2. *Obverse.* Head of Chevreul to left with clothed neck. On a raised band below, MICHEL · EVGENE · CHEVREUL. Below this is the date of his birth, ANGERS · XXXI · AOÛT · MDCCLXXXVI. On the upper part of the medallion are the titles of some of his works:—CONTRASTES · SIMULTANES · DES · COULEURS ·, CERCLES CHROMATIQUES · &c. Signed in front of the neck, RINGEL D'ILLZACH MDCCCLXXXV.

No reverse. *Diameter:* 7 inches; cast; Æ (in the writer's collection).

This medallion forms one of a series of portrait medallions, by the same artist, of well-known modern Frenchmen. They were published by J. Rouam at the "Librairie de l'Art," Paris.

The following two medals represent Professor Chevreul at earlier periods of his life.

3. *Obverse.* M · E · CHEVREUL MEMBRE DE L'ACADEMIE DES SCIENCES. His head to left. Signed, ALPHEE DUBOIS.

Reverse. Inscription in seven lines:—OFFERT LE 31 AOÛT 1872 A L'ILLUSTRE DOYEN DES CHIMISTES PAR SES CONFRERES PAR SES AMIS ET PAR SES ADMIRATEURS.

Diameter: 2.0 inches; struck; Æ (in the writer's collection). By the medallist Alphonse Dubois, of Paris.

Of very much earlier date is the following large portrait medallion by the famous French sculptor David d'Angers.

4. *Obverse.* Chevreul's head to left, with his name and the artist's signature, "David 1834."

No reverse. *Diameter:* 6.5 inches; cast; Æ (in the writer's collection).

LOUIS VICTOR BAILLOT, the last French survivor of the battle of Waterloo. He was born at Percey, in the Department of Yonne, on 9th April, 1793. As a young man he is said to have appeared almost too delicate for a soldier's life, but owing to the need for more soldiers, he was enrolled for military service,

at eighteen years of age, 25th November, 1812 (105th regiment of the line). After Waterloo, he was kept for a short time prisoner at Plymouth, and when he came back received his discharge on account of (supposed) phthisis of the second degree (discharge signed at Auxerre, 5th November, 1816). He died on 3d February, 1898, at Carisey, a small town not far from his birthplace, and likewise in the Department of Yonne. Like other veterans, he obtained the St. Helena medal when it was issued by Napoleon III (in 1858), and on 29th February, 1896, when nearly 103 years of age, was decorated by the President of the French Republic with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. The following medal is by M. Paul Béville, a pupil of the sculptor Chapu.

Obverse. VICTOR . BAILLOT . NE . A . PERCEY . YONNE . LE . 9 . AVRIL . 1793. Profile head with clothed neck, to-right. Behind the neck is represented the St. Helena medal. Signed on the truncation, PAUL BEVILLE.

Reverse. Engraved inscription:— "VICTOR BAILLOT dernier survivant de Waterloo, décoré de la Légion d'Honneur le 29 Fevrier 1896. — PARIS 5 OCTOBRE 1896, PAUL BEVILLE."

Diameter: 3.05 inches; cast: Æ (in the writer's collection).

A NEW ROSA AMERICANA TWO-PENCE.

Editors of the Journal:—

SINCE the distribution of the collection of Mr. Parmelee's Rosa Americanas, I am not aware that any other has been formed, in this country, so nearly exhaustive or complete. Mr. Parmelee was the owner of many choice examples, gathered at the dispersion of several noted cabinets, prominent among which I recall those of Seavey, Brevoort, Bushnell and Crosby. These collections were the accumulations of numismatic students well known as careful observers. Gleaning from these the most desirable specimens, and with his personal additions from various sources, during many years, a large assortment was gathered in a single cabinet, which it is not reasonable to expect will ever again be equalled in this country.

Mr. Crosby was familiar with most of the choicer examples before they came into the possession of Mr. Parmelee, and was himself the owner of many of the rare and desirable specimens, among which may be noted the full-blown, stemmed Rosa Two-pence of 1733, originally brought to this country with the Clay collection. Fortunately for numismatists of the present day and for future collectors, Mr. Crosby recorded the result of his observations in his "Early Coins"; otherwise we should be groping in the dark, if we desired to study this series at this later period.

The English authorities to which my attention has been directed proving unsatisfactory, I trust it may be of interest to collectors of this series to learn of a specimen of a Rosa Two-pence of 1723, in my cabinet, which is not mentioned by Mr. Crosby, nor was it found in Mr. Parmelee's collection. As far as I have been able to ascertain, it has never before been described or illustrated. I cannot give any history of the previous ownership of this coin; it came into my own possession from the executor of the estate of its former owner, with no accompanying notes, — simply figures, which

ROSA AMERICANA SERIES.
From originals in Dr. Hall's Cabinet.



Obv.



Rev.

AN UNDESCRIBED TWO-PENCE,
1723.



Obv.



Rev.

THE PENNY OF 1724,
CROSBY 2.

MEDALS OF CENTENARIANS.



Obv.



Rev.

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.
No. 6.

probably represented the cost price, and its selling price or the value at which it was held by its owner, in any event exceedingly high. I have searched the older coin catalogues, to which I have had access, without finding any record. Certainly the piece has not been described in any of the catalogues of the prominent sales of well-known cabinets, where, had it been found, its distinguishing characteristics could hardly have escaped the watchful eyes of their compilers. It might be easier, however, to call the specimen unique, than to prove it so, for many Colonials, supposed to be unique at the time of the issue of Mr. Crosby's work, have since been found in duplicate. The publication of that volume doubtless directed attention to the variety of pieces then deemed "unique," and proved an incentive to the search for and recognition of other specimens which were thus brought to light.

The description is as follows: *Obverse*, Laureated head of George I, in profile and facing observer's right; the wreath without berries. The same head used for other dies of the 1723 Two-pennies. Legend: GEORGIUS · D · G · MAG · BRI · FRA · ET · HIB · REX · (Crosby, No. 3, period after REX.) *Differs from all other Two-penny dies I have observed in the size of the letters, which are smaller than those found in the other Two-penny pieces.* The reduced size of the letters makes the somewhat wide separation of the points of the colons more noticeable than would otherwise be the case — the upper period being in line or minutely above the tops of the others. The letters produced by the punch used for impressing the dies are of the same dimension as those found upon the Rosa Pennies and Wood tokens, but are not identical.

Reverse, A double heraldic rose, crowned.

Legend, ROSA + AME RICANA : 1723 · UTILE · DULCI · (the last two words within a label). The cross upon the crown divides E and R of AMERICANA in the same manner as shown upon the 1724 Pennies. Letters small.

This reverse presents the following marked characteristics not mentioned in Mr. Crosby's work as found on any he describes: — The cross upon the crown divides the word AMERICANA as shown upon the 1724 Pennies, upon all of which that I have noticed the 4 is cut over a 3. This might indicate that the Rosa Two-penny under description might have been cut contemporaneously with the 1724 Penny, in the year 1723. The letters of the legend are smaller than those found upon the other Two-penny Rosas, corresponding to those found upon the obverse. The character between ROSA and AMERICANA, which are widely spaced, is a cross composed of five points *and is not shown upon any other Rosa of any denomination*, thus forming a distinguishing feature of the legend. (See plate.)

The obverse presents no marked peculiarities, except in the size of the letters, as noted above, and which, as they are identical with those found on the reverse, can be readily compared with our illustration. We also give one of a Penny of 1724 (Crosby No. 2), to enable the reader more readily to comprehend the remarks in this communication concerning the Penny.

The following comments upon the above mentioned Rosa Penny 1724, will serve to illustrate hasty judgment, or the following in the footsteps of their predecessors without investigation, by cataloguers of the past.

A few years ago Mr. Crosby called my attention to the fact that the 1724 Rosa Penny, here illustrated, as well as a crowned Rosa Farthing 1723, in my collection, were catalogued as struck upon a *silver* planchet, whereas the planchet contained *no* silver, but was composed of the alloy known as *German* silver. The 1724 Rosa Penny

referred to, can be traced with certainty through the following sales, *always* described in silver, viz.:—Mickley (Woodward, cataloguer); Bushnell (Chapman Bros., cataloguers); Parmelee (Smith & Proskey, cataloguers); and thence to its present ownership. That Wood did strike upon the "Simon-pure" article is evidenced by a Wood Farthing upon a pure silver planchet in the cabinet of the writer.

THOMAS HALL.

Boston, Oct. 16, 1903.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, p. 17.]

VIII. BELGIUM. A. *Personal.* (Continued.)

Dr. Samuel Quicchelberg (1529–1568), of Antwerp. Physician to Duke Albert V, of Bavaria.

1963. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Inscription: SAM: QVICCHELBERGVVS · BELGA · ÆTA · SVÆ · | XXXIII (reversed) 1562.

Reverse. Within a wreath of laurel leaves: SYMB. INTACTA VIRTVS | FLORVIT | INGOLSTADII | MEDICVS | BAVARIÆ DVCIS

Silver, lead, bronzed. 22. 38mm. Moehsen, I, p. 65, fig.; *Ibid.*, Bildnisse, p. 109; Beierlein, I, p. 26, pl. 2, fig. 12; Rudolphi, p. 129, No. 535; Durand, p. 165; Kluyskens, II, p. 334; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 12, No. III, *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 233; Duisburg, p. 103, No. CCLXXVII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 30, No. 372; De Witte, *Revue Suisse de num.*, 1893, p. 81, fig. In the Brettauer collection.

1964. *Obverse.* As preceding, but dress somewhat different. Upon shoulder: 1503 (doubtless intended for 1563). The lettering smaller and neater.

Reverse. Blank.

Tin, lead. 22. 38mm. Rudolphi, p. 129, note; Duisburg, p. 103, note; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 30, No. 373.

1965. As preceding, but without date.

Bronze. 20. 34mm. In the Boston collection.

Dr. Henri Joseph Rega (1690–1754), of Louvain.

1966. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, three-quarters facing. No inscription.

Reverse. HENRI JOSEPH | REGA, | NE A LOUVAIN | LE XXVI AVRIL MDCXC. | Y MOVRUT | LE XXII JUILLET | MDCCLIV. (Engraved.)

Silver. 24. 40mm. By Onghena. Kluyskens, II, p. 354, fig.; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 14, No. VIII.

His bust and name also appear upon the three medals and seal of the Royal Belgian Academy of Medicine. In 1741, Rega was presented with a gold medal, surmounted by jewelled crown and palm leaves, from the then regent of the Netherlands, sister of the Emperor Karl VI. This is now in the collection of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium. Though I do not number it, it is as follows:

Obverse. Bust, to right. Beneath: κ(rafft) Inscription: MARIA ELISABETHA ARCHID · AVS · ET GVBERNATRIX BELGY *

Reverse. Crowned cartouche, overlying palms. Legend: PIETATE ET CHARITATE.

Van Even, *Revue belge de num.*, XIII, 1886, p. 310, pl. XI; *Bulletin de num. et arch.*, I, p. 96. An engraving, from Mr. A. De Witte, of Brussels, is in the Boston collection.

Rénard. See under Medical Societies.

1967. Charles François Roels (), of Lokeren. Member of the Hospices Civils.

Bronze. 35. 55mm. By Ch. Baetes.

Charles Latour Rogier (1800–1885), of Liege. Hygienist.

1968. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Upon shoulder, incused: JOUVENEL Inscip-
tion: CHARLES ROGIER — MINISTRE DE L'INTERIEUR Exergue: 1851

Reverse. In eighteen lines: CREATION | - - - - | HYGIENE PUBLIQUE. | —

Bronze. 32. 50mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 384; Guioth, *Rév. belge*, II, No. 74. In the Boston collection. See also under Medical Societies.

There are other medals of Rogier, unconnected with Hygiene. Guioth, pp. 34, 53, 61, pl. 28, 51, 56, 57.

Rumpf. See under Sweden.

André Dominique Sassenius (1672–1756), of Antwerp. Pharmacist. See Van Bastelaer, No. 1875.

Dr. Martin Schoenfeld (1796–), of Brussels. See Cunier, No. 1923.

Baron Dr. Louis Joseph Seutin (1793–1862), of Brussels.

1969. *Obverse*. Head, to left. Beneath: LEOPOLD WIENER | F. Inscription: LOUIS JOSEPH SEUTIN — NE A NIVELLES LE 18 OCT. 1793

Reverse. Laurel branches tied by ribbon. At their junction above, a patera and drinking serpent. Below: A L'AUTEUR | DE LA METHODE | AMOVO-INAMOVIBLE, | LA MEDECINE | ET L'HUMANITE | 1852

Silver, bronze. 39. 62mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 446, fig.; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 24, No. XXI, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 249; Duisburg, p. 185, DI, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 635; Schulman, *Arnhem Cat.*, 1899, p. 103, No. 61; Guioth, II, No. 91. In the Boston collection.

1970. As preceding, save that F is omitted on obverse.

Bronze. 39. 62mm. Kluyskens, Num. méd. belge, p. 24, No. XXI, 2. In the Government and Boston collections.

1971. *Obverse*. As the last.

Reverse. Inscription as in field of preceding, with the date in brackets. In field, within branches of oak and laurel intertwined and crossed: PROPAGEE PAR LUI | A | PARIS, LONDRES, | DUBLIN, EDINBOURG, | BERLIN, VIENNE, MOSCOU, | ST. PETERSBOURG, | TIFLIS, CONSTANTINOPLE, | NAPLES, ROME, | TURIN, LYON.

Bronze. 39. 62mm. Edge of reverse beaded. Duisburg, Suppl. I, p. 10, No. DI, 2. In the Government and Boston collections.

1972. As preceding, but the second o in moscou partly altered into a.

Bronze. 39. 62mm. In the Brettauer collection.

1973. As preceding, but MOSCAU upon reverse.

Bronze. 39. 62mm. In the Government collection.

Ernest Solvay (), of Brussels. Founder of the Physiological Department of the University.

1974. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Upon arm: FERNAND DUBOIS (incused.) Inscip-
tion: LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES RECONNAISSANTE A ERNEST SOLVAY

Reverse. Science, semi-nude, to right, seated, instructs a nude youth sitting at her side and writing. Behind, emblematic apparatus. Legend: OMNIA — IN MENSURA At right: FERNAND DUBOIS Exergue: FONDATION DES INSTITVTS | VNIVERSITAIRES | 4 JVILLET 1892 (incused.)

Gold, silver, bronze. 41. 65mm. De Witte, *Méd. historiques*, p. 19, pl. V, No. 7. In the Boston collection.

1975. *Obverse*. Within crossed laurel and palm branches, St. Michael and the demon. At junction, a label. Below it: FERNAND DUBOIS (incused.)

Reverse. As that of preceding.

Upon the establishment of the biological laboratory at the Institute Solvay. In the collection of the Royal Numismatic Society of Belgium.

1976. *Obverse.* Two busts, to left. Upon shoulder of the outer one: P. DUBOIS SC. Inscription: A ERNEST ET ALFRED — SOLVAY

Reverse. At right, a palm leaf, with ribbon attached. AUX | FONDATEURS | DE L'INDUSTRIE | DE LA SOUDE A L'AMMONIAQUE | CREATEURS DU PROCEDE | SOLVAY | LE PERSONNEL DE LA SOCIETE | SOLVAY ET C^{IE} | ET DES USINES | ASSOCIEES | 1863-1868

Silver, bronze. 37. 60mm. De Witte, *loc. cit.*, I, p. 203, pl. LXXIX, No. 98. See also under Medical Colleges.

Dr. Adrien van der Spiegel (1578-1625), of Brussels and Padua.

1977. *Obverse.* Bust, three-quarters facing. No inscription.

Reverse. ADRIEN VAN DER SPIEGEL, NE A BRUXELLES EN MDLXXVIII, MORT A PADOUE LE VII AVRIL MDCXXV (engraved.)

Silver. 24. 40mm. By Onghena. Kluyskens, II, p. 465; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 12, No. V; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 235.

His bust and name also appear upon the three medals and seal of the Royal Belgian Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Jean Servais Stas (1813-1891), of Louvain.

1978. *Obverse.* The hotel-de-ville. Inscription: VILLE DE-LOUVAIN

Reverse. A M^R | J. S: STAS | HONORE DE LA | MEDAILLE DAVY | A LONDRES | 1885 Gold (unique). *Obverse* by J. Wiener; *reverse* by Ch. Wurden. De Witte, *Méd. hist.*, p. 181, pl. LXXIII, fig. 89.

1979. *Obverse.* Within circular field: JAN. SERV. STAS | MONETÆ. BRUXELLENSI | PRÆFECTO | DIE. VII. ANTE. KAL. IVLII | MDCCCLXVIII | VLTRAIECTINAM. VISITANTI | III. VIRI. A. A. A. F. F. | HOC DECVS | DECREVERVNT Inscription: OB. HVMANITATEM. LIBERALITATEM. SVIQVE. STVDIVM Exergue, a caduceus.

Reverse. Within chased circle: QVÆ. NOVIT | DOCVIT | SVPERIORA | PETIT Inscription: SERVATI. STAS. ET. VSQVE. MEMORIA. STABIS Exergue, a rosette between two leaves.

Bronze. 35. 55mm. By D. van der Kellen. Tijdschrift, etc., 1895, p. 41 and 1900, p. 351, No. 109. In the Boston collection.

1980. *Obverse.* Head, to left, in high relief. Beneath: A. MICHAUX. D'APRES L. W(iener). No inscription.

Reverse. Within beaded circle: A | JEAN-SERVAIS STAS | NE A LOUVAIN LE 21 AOUT 1813, | ELU MEMBRE | DE LA CLASSE DES SCIENCES | EN 1841. | — | SOUVENIR JUBILAIRE | (5 MAI 1891). Inscription: ACADEMIE ROYALE DES SCIENCES, DES LETTRES ET DES BEAUX-ARTS DE BELGIQUE. | *

Gold, silver, bronze. 32. 50mm. Edge of obverse beaded. De Witte, *loc. cit.*, II, p. 12, pl. III, fig. 3; Cat. of medals of Royal Society of London, 1892, No. 90; *Ibid.*, 1897, No. 99; Alvin, *Revue belge de num.*, Jan., 1893, p. 95, No. 215. In the Boston and Brettauer collections.

Stoffels. Pharmacist. See Van Bastelaer, No. 1875.

Sue. See under France.

Thiry. See Cholera, Monceau.

Dr. François Egide Verbeeck (1779-1848), of Ghent.

1981. *Obverse.* Bust, facing. No inscription.

Reverse. FRANÇOIS EGIDE VERBEECK, NE A MALINES EN MDCCCLXXIX MOURUT A GAND LE XIV NOV^R MDCCCXLVIII (engraved.)

Silver. 24. 40mm. By Onghena. Kluyskens, II, p. 564; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 21, No. XVII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 246.

Verbert. Pharmacist. See Van Bastelaer, No. 1875.

Dr. Philippe Verheyen (1648–1710), of Louvain.

1982. *Obverse*. Bust, three-quarters facing. No inscription.

Reverse. PHILIPPE | VERHEYEN, | NE A | WERBROECK, | DANS LE PAYS DE WAES | EN MDCXLVIII, | MOURUT A LOUVAIN | LE XXVIII JANVIER | MDCCX (engraved.)

Silver. 24. 40mm. By Onghena. Kluyskens, II, p. 567; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 13, No. VI; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 236.

His bust and name are also upon the three medals and seal of the Royal Belgian Academy of Medicine.

Dr. Jean Baptiste Vervier (1750–1817), of Ghent.

1983. *Obverse*. Bust, three-quarters facing. No inscription.

Reverse. JEAN BAPTISTE VERVIER NE A GAND LE VIII MARS MDCCCL Y MOURUT LE XV X^{MR} MDCCCXVII (engraved.)

Silver. 24. 40mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 571; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 17, No. XII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 242.

Dr. André Vésale (1514–1564), of Brussels and Paris. Physician to Carl VI, and Philip II.

1984. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath, to right: MERLEN F. Inscription: ANDREAS VESALIUS ANATOMICUS

Reverse. Within oak branches, not tied by ribbon; SOCIETE | DE | MEDECINE | DE BRUXELLES | — | MESSIDOR | AN XII (1804.)

Silver, bronze. 18. 28mm. Edges and rim milled. Very rare. Kluyskens, II, p. 577, No. 7; *Ibid.*, *Revue belge de num.*, XXX, 1874, p. 389; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. II, 1; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 2, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 231, 2; Duisburg, p. 176, CCCCLXXIV, 9; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 611; Trésor de numismatique, Empire Français, XVI, p. 3, pl. 1, No. 12; Coster, *Jetons historiques*, p. 224, No. 969; Vanden Broeck, *Revue belge de num.*, Oct., 1900, p. 408, fig., and reprint. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

1985. *Obverse*. As preceding, save bust facing, partially to left, and engraver's name beneath in centre.

Reverse. The oak branches tied by ribbon, and a dot after BRUXELLES

Silver, lead. 18. 28mm. Edges and rim milled. Kluyskens, II, p. 577, No. 8; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 2, No. 2; *Ibid.*, Cat. p. 129, No. 231, 1; Duisburg, p. 176, CCCCLXXIV, 10; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 612; Trésor de num., Emp. Fr., XVI, p. 3, pl. 1, No. 10; Coster, *loc. cit.*, p. 224, No. 970; Vanden Broeck, *loc. cit.*, p. 430, fig. In the Government and Boston collections.

1986. *Obverse*. Under trees, Vesalius dissecting a cadaver. Legend: SEXCENTOS EXSECVIT VT NATVRAM SCRVTARETVR Exergue: T · M(ercandetti) · I ·

Reverse. The Hospital of Santo Spirito at Rome. Upon base: T MERCANDETTI — FECIT ROMA Inscription: NOSOCOMIVM Exergue, a crowned armorial shield over crossed laurel branches. At sides of the crown: PRAEMIA — STUDIOR(UM).

Silver, bronze, lead. 32. 50mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 577, No. 9; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. I, 3; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 2, No. 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 231, 3; Duisburg, p. 176, CCCCLXXIV, 11. Struck by Pius VII, as a prize for students at the hospital. In the Government, Boston, Brettauer, S. P. Avery, and University of Pa. collections.

1987. *Obverse*. Bust, to right. Beneath: W. BINFIELD F. Inscription: ANDREAS — VESALIUS

Reverse. NATUS | BRUXELLIS | IN BELGICA | AN. M. D. XIV · | OBIIT | AN. M. D. LXIV. | — | SERIES NUMISMATICA | UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM | — | M.DCCC.XX. | DURAND EDIDIT

Bronze, brass. 26. 40mm. Rudolphi, p. 163, No. 674; Kluyskens, II, p. 576, No. 12; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. 6; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 3, No. 4; Duisburg, p. 175, CCCCLXXIV, 1; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 603. In the Boston and J. H. Hunt collections.

1988. As preceding, but beneath bust: LEFEVRE

Bronze. 26. 40mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 576, No. 3; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. 5; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 3, No. 5; Duisburg, p. 175, CCCCLXXIV, 2; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 604. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

1989. As preceding, but beneath bust: LE BOULONNOIS F.

Bronze. 27. 43mm. Kluyskens, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. 7; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 3, No. 6; Duisburg, p. 175, CCCCLXXIV, 3; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 605. In the Boston collection.

1990. *Obverse*. Head, to left. Beneath: SIMON F. Inscription as in the three preceding.

Reverse. NATUS | BRUXELLIS | IN BELGICA | AN. M. D. XIV. | OBIIT | AN. M. D. LXIV. | *

Bronze, silvered, tin. 28. 45mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 576, No. 1; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. 1, 4; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 3, No. 7; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 231, 4; Duisburg, p. 175, CCCCLXXIV, 4; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 606; Piot, Cat. des coins, etc., p. 250, No. 964; Schulman, Arnhem Cat., p. 104, No. 71. In the Government and Boston collections.

1991. *Obverse*. Bust, to left. Beneath: JOUVENEL Inscription: ANDRE VESALE NE — EN 1514 MORT EN 1564

Reverse. Above, a shelf with books, the middle one reading thus: DE COR-PORIS | HUM. FA-BRICA | LIB. VII. BASIL. | 1543. Below: VESALE QUE BRUXELLES A VU NAITRE | FUT LE PERE DE L'ANATOMIE. | 1537, APRES AVOIR ETUDIE ET AVOIR | OBTENU LES PLUS BEAUX SUCCES A | MONTPELLIER, A PARIS, A LOUVAIN, A | PADOUE ET A VENISE, FUT CHARGE DE | PROFESSER L'ANATOMIE ET LA CHIRURGIE | A L'UNIVERSITE DE PADOUE, ET CE FUT L'A | QU'IL COMPOSA SON MAGNIFIQUE | OUVRAGE, SUR L'ANATOMIE DU CORPS | HUMAIN, PLUS TARD AYANT QUITTE | LA COUR DE MADRID QUI LUI | ETAIT DEVENUE INSUPPORTABLE, | IL ALLA MOURIR A ZANTE | OU LES VENTS CONTRAIRES | L'AVAIENT JETE.

Bronze. 30. 47mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 576, No. 4, fig.: *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 8, No. 1, 8; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 3, No. 8; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 231, 6; Duisburg, p. 175, CCCCLXXIV, 5; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 607; Piot, *loc. cit.*, p. 361, No. 1245. In the Government and Boston collections.

1992. *Obverse*. As preceding, save break in inscription is after EN, instead of before it.

Reverse. IL FUT | LE PERE DE | L'ANATOMIE. 1537, APRES | AVOIR ETUDIE ET AVOIR | OBTENU LES PLUS BEAUX | SUCCES A MONTPELLIER, | A PARIS, A LOUVAIN, A PADOUE | ET A VENISE, | IL PROFESSA | L'ANATOMIE ET LA CHIRURGIE | A L'UNIVERSITE DE PADOUE. | IL Y COMPOSA SON MAGNIFIQUE | OUVRAGE SUR L'ANATOMIE DU | CORPS HUMAIN. AYANT QUITTE | LA COUR DE MADRID OU IL | NE SE PLAISAIT POINT IL | MOURUT A ZANTE OU | LES VENTS CONTRAIRES | L'AVAIENT | JETE.

Silver, bronze, gilt. 22. 34mm. Edges milled. Kluyskens, II, p. 577, No. 5; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 9, No. 1, 9; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 4, No. 9; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 231, 7; Duisburg, p. 176, CCCCLXXIV, 8; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 610; Piot, *loc. cit.*, p. 365, No. 1255. In the Government and Boston collections.

1993. *Obverse*. Statue of Vesalius. At sides of base: L. WIENER — D'AP(RES). J. GEEFS. Inscription: STATUE D'ANDRE VESALE — INAUGUREE LE 31 DEC : 1847

Reverse. SOUS LE REGNE | DE LEOPOLD I | ROI DES BELGES. | — | LE GOUVERNEMENT | LA PROVINCE DE BRABANT | LA VILLE DE BRUXELLES | ET | LE CORPS MEDICAL | BELGE.

Silver, bronze. 19. 30mm. Guioth, Hist. num. belge, p. 211, pl. XXXVI, No. 147; Coster, Jetons hist., p. 252, No. 1138; Kluyskens, II, p. 578, No. 10; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 9, No. 11; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 4, No. 10; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 231, 9; Duisburg, p. 175, CCCCLXXIV, 6; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 608; Bouhy, *Revue belge de num.*, XXXIX, 1883, p. 118, No. 182. In the Government and Boston collections.

1994. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. The arms of Brussels; a crowned shield, upon which St. Michael slaying the dragon. Beneath: S. P. Q. B. (Senatus Populus Que Bruxellenses.) Inscription: JETON DE — PRESENCE.

Silver, gilt, bronze. 19. 30mm. Guioth, *loc. cit.*, p. 204, pl. XXV, No. 144; Coster, *loc. cit.*, p. 252, No. 1139; Kluyskens, Num. méd. belge, p. 9, No. 12; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 5, No. 12; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 129, No. 231, 8; Duisburg, p. 176, CCCCLXXIV, 7; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 609; Bouhy, *loc. cit.*, XXXIX, 1883, p. 142, No. 231. Like the preceding, struck at the erection of the statue of Vesalius at Brussels. In the Boston collection.

[To be continued.]

MEDALS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

XV.

53. Another medallic badge used by the Department of Washington and Alaska, for their twentieth annual Encampment, was a return to the glittering style. This is composed of a disk of silver-plated metal set in the centre of a gilt planchet. Obverse, On the disk a cipher of G A R, the letters filled with red, white and blue enamel, surrounded by a beaded circle. The outer or gilt portion is a wreath of olive branches, the stems concealed behind a miniature star of the Order; the wreath is open at the top, and between the tips is an eagle with expanded wings, seated on crossed cannon; at each side of the disk is an elliptical tablet, that on the right having a camp-kettle suspended over a fire; the other has a stack of three muskets. Legend, on a circle surrounding the disk, WASHINGTON & ALASKA above, 20. DEPT. ENCAMP'T below. The outer edges are cut to the design. Reverse, On the centre the maker's name, curving to a beaded circle; at the top, SCHWAAB S. & S. CO. and at the bottom, MILWAUKEE Edge ring, crimson ribbon, and ornate bar, having at the top a naked bust of Washington in profile to right within an olive wreath; a ribbon extends to left and right, lettered JUNE 24-27; the ends rest on another ribbon scroll, on which EVERETT, WASH.; in the space at the left of the head, a train of cars, and in that at the right, a view of the city from the harbor; 1902 in an ellipse beneath. It would have been difficult to crowd anything more upon this badge. Width, 27; height, 32; length of bar, 30.

54. Obverse, Bust facing three-quarters to right, the head nearly in profile and in citizen's dress; above, MUSKEGONS BENEFACTOR and below, CHARLES H. HACKLEY Reverse, Inscription in eight lines, the first and last curving to the edge, PRESENTED TO THE MEMBERS | OF THE | 25TH | ANNUAL ENCPT. | BY THE | CITIZENS OF | MUSKEGON | DEPT. OF MICHIGAN, G. A. R. Edge ring, crimson ribbon, ornate oblong bar lettered JUNE 10-11 | MUSKEGON | 1903 Suspended below is a diamond-shaped planchet (badge of the First Army Corps) with profile bust in uniform of Gen. Kearny. On the left, PHIL. KEARNY; on the right, POST N^o. 7 and below, G A R Copper, bronzed. Size 24. Length of bar, 28; of diamond, 20.

55. Planchet, nearly square, in the form of a cartridge-box flap, U. S. on an ellipse on the centre; above in three lines, the last curving downward, MEMBER | OF THE | 16TH ENCAMPMENT and below, in two lines, the first curving upward, DEPT. IOWA | DES MOINES Reverse, Plain. Worn with a scarlet ribbon and bar, on which IOWA, semi-circular tablets above and below; the upper lettered DEPT; the lower G A R. A

small circular medalet with the device and legend of the Order on the obverse, reverse plain, hangs beneath the bar. Bronze. Size of medal, 24. Length of bar, 22. Size of medalet, 10. Struck for a member's badge at the annual gathering of the Department in 1866, at Des Moines, Iowa. It is perhaps needless to say that the "Departments" of the Grand Army are the intermediate governing bodies in the several States — between the Grand Encampment on the one side and the local Posts on the other.

56. Obverse, Bust of Pres. Harrison in citizen's dress, nearly facing, but slightly turned to the left. Legend, above, 23RD ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT and completing the circle, ★ DEPT. OF IND. G. A. R. 1902 ★ Reverse, View of a monument. Legend, above, INDIANA SOLDIERS' & SAILORS' MONUMENT and completing the circle, ★ INDIANAPOLIS ★ Edge ring, crimson ribbon, and oblong bar lettered INDIANAPOLIS; medalet with the device of the Grand Army suspended below, as on No. 55. Copper, bronzed. Size 24 nearly. Length of bar, 24.

57. Obverse, Device of the State of California. At the left a seated figure facing to the right, draped and wearing a helmet; her right hand holds a long spear, her left rests upon a circular shield, mostly concealed by a bear walking to the left; a sheaf of wheat behind her, and a miner working at the left; the bay of San Francisco in the background, on which a ship is sailing to the left, mountains on either side (the Golden Gate), with the sun setting between them in the distance; a semi-circle of twenty-six five-pointed stars, above, extending from one mountain peak to the other. Legend, at the top in two semi-circular lines, small letters, TWENTIETH ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R. | SAN FRANCISCO, CAL In exergue, curving to the lower edge, AUG. 3, 1886. Reverse, The Star of the Grand Army, the usual device on its centre and military emblems on the points; FRATERNITY CHARITY LOYALTY in semi-circular lines, a word between each of the upper points, and small branches of laurel between the two lower ones, the whole giving the effect of a cinque-foil surrounding the star. No legend. Copper, bronzed. Size 24. Edge ring, ribbon of the national colors and an oblong bar with semi-circular top, lettered 1886; on the bar, SAN FRANCISCO Length of bar, 24. Apparently designed for sale as a souvenir of the meeting; the dies are not particularly well engraved.

58. Obverse, An ornate shield bearing the device of the State of Kansas, fancifully called its "arms," but with nothing heraldic to deserve the title. In the chief are three rows of stars over mountains, and a landscape with a solitary cabin, and in the foreground a man plowing. Above is a ribbon with the motto AD ASTRA PER ASPERA (Freely, Through trials to triumph), and beneath, on a scroll, KANSAS Legend, separated from the field by a circle, on a slightly raised and deadened border, 22ND. ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT DEPT. OF KANSAS and at the bottom, completing the circle • G. A. R. • Reverse, Bust in citizen's dress, three-quarters facing to the left. Legend, above, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER and below, • HENRY C. LOOMIS • Edge ring, scarlet ribbon lettered in gold M^CPERSON | KAN | MAY 20, 1903. Ornate bar, having on its centre a sunflower, M^CPERSON on the left, KANSAS on the right, and a ribbon below, lettered MAY 20 1903. Copper, bronzed. Size 24 nearly. Length of bar, 24. A well executed medal, chiefly interesting for the portrait bust it bears, for the die-cutter can not be held responsible for the design of the arms.

59. Obverse, View of a square two-story building, with cupola, and enclosed in a fence; within the latter a tree and shrubbery; beneath it in two lines, the second

curving, OHIO'S | FIRST STATE HOUSE Legend, PRESENTED BY THE CITIZENS OF CHILLICOTHE, JUNE 15-17, 1897 ★ Reverse, A profile bust, clothed, to left, in citizen's dress; beneath it, in three lines, EDWARD TIFFIN | FIRST GOVERNOR | OF OHIO Legend, 31ST ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT DEPT. OF OHIO G. A. R. and at the bottom, completing the circle, DELEGATE BADGE Clasp and ring, scarlet ribbon and bar, on which is the American eagle, wings expanded, and holding the arrows and olive branch in his talons; seven stars on the left, and six on the right. Copper, bronzed. Size 24. Length of bar, 24. This, like many of the more recent Grand Army medals, has a more than local interest for it gives a picture of the historic building which served as the first State house of Ohio.

60. Obverse, Portrait bust of Col. Andrews, facing, in uniform and cap as worn in the Civil War. On the left, COL. LORIN; on the right, ANDREWS and beneath OF KNOX COUNTY Legend, above, DULCE ET DECORUM EST PRO PATRIA MORI (It is sweet and glorious to die for one's country), and completing the circle, in two lines, OHIO'S | ★ FIRST VOLUNTEER SOLDIER ★ Reverse, The soldier's monument at Mt. Vernon on the field. Legend, 32ND ANNUAL ENCAMPMENT DEPT. OF OHIO G. A. R. MT VERNON, O. and completing the circle, ★ JUNE 14-16, 1898 ★ Clasp and edge ring, scarlet ribbon, and bar as on No. 59. Copper, bronzed. Size 24. Length of bar, 24.

C. P. NICHOLS.

[To be continued.]

THE "FLORIDA BI-CENTENNIAL" MEDAL.

IN the last number of the *Journal* reference was made to a so-called "Florida Medal," said to have been struck on the two hundredth anniversary of the founding of St. Augustine, which was catalogued (No. 134) in the Bergsoe collection, sold on the 28 September-2 October last, of which we gave a description from the photogravure in the Catalogue.

In response to a request from the Editors, M. Schulmann, who conducted the sale, has very kindly sent us a corrected version of the reverse inscription. The differences are, in the fourth line, SVA POSTERORVMQ (instead of SUAE and no enclitic, as printed). This requires a slightly different translation, "for their own prosperity and that of their children:" otherwise the description was correct.

The attribution of this piece as a bi-centennial anniversary medal, M. Schulmann writes us, he took from a note by Prof. Bergsoe, in his copy of the Fonrobert Catalogue, which however did not mention the authority on which it was based. M. Schulmann further remarks that a comparison of the Bergsoe piece with that described and illustrated in the Fonrobert Catalogue, No. 1510, shows great differences in the forms of the roses on the two pieces; he knows nothing in support of the theory that the medal has any reference to the city of St. Augustine, or the State of Florida, save the note which came with the piece from its former owner. The statement of the catalogue at lot 134, must therefore be dismissed as without foundation; we have no doubt that it is a family piece, as suggested in our July issue.

M.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, page 23.]

MCCXIII. Obverse, Clothed bust, facing slightly to the left. Legend, above, GRAND MASTER and beneath, (fac-simile of autograph), J. P. S. GOBIN. Reverse, Inscription in eleven lines, the first and last curving to the edge, 25TH TRIENNIAL CONCLAVE | GRAND | ENCAMPMENT | KNIGHTS TEMPLAR | U. S. | DENVER AUGUST 1892 | ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY N° 4 | PHILADELPHIA | PERSONAL ESCORT | TO | GRAND MASTER. Edge ring, with black and white ribbon from an ornate bar, on which is a Norman shield surmounted by a closed helmet in profile to left; two swords, hilts above, crossed in saltire on a wreath behind the shield, which has quarterly, 1. a horse on which two knights are mounted: 2. a Greek cross: 3. the square and compasses: 4. a six-pointed star: in the middle chief 4; on the intersection of the quartering lines a Roman cross entwined with a serpent; no tinctures indicated. A ribbon scroll falls from the sword hilts below the shield, on which ST. JOHN'S COMMANDERY PHILADELPHIA. Copper. Size 24; width of bar, 26; height, 16.

MCCXIV. Obverse, View of the Masonic Temple. Legend, in a sunken circle, above, THE MASONIC · TEMPLE SAGINAW · MICHIGAN and completing the circle, · 5893-1893 · In exergue, in very small letters, S. D. CHILDS & CO. Reverse, A wreath of laurel branches, open at the top, and crossed and fastened at the base, enclosing the inscription in three lines, the first and last curving, JANUARY | 24-25-26 | 1893. Legend, on a dead-finished circle, GRAND LODGE OF MICHIGAN. F. & A. M. and at the bottom · SAGINAW. · Pierced for a ring. Aluminum. Size 25.

MCCXV. Obverse, The front and side of the Masonic Temple, Chicago. Legend, MASONIC FRATERNITY TEMPLE and in exergue, CHICAGO. Reverse, Legend, HIGHEST COMMERCIAL BUILDING IN THE WORLD · · · and a circle enclosing the inscription in nine lines, 308 FEET HIGH. | 20 STORIES AND | PROMENADE DECK. | 16 ELEVATORS. | CARRYING CAPACITY | 50,000 | PERSONS PER DAY. | ESTIMATED VALUE | \$4,500,000. | —·— Aluminum. Size 32.

MCCXVI. Obverse, As the preceding, but on a much smaller scale. Reverse, A perpetual calendar, the days of the week on the outside of a curving line which encloses the figures 1 to 31, in seven columns. Aluminum. Size 24.

MCCXVII. Obverse, Arms of the "Ancient" Freemasons, as already described, with cherubim as supporters and the ark of the covenant above; the quarters show the tinctures. The shield rests on a tablet which has three small circles; in the central one, a mitre and breast-plate; in that at the left, a crown, and in the other a turban; beneath a bar, spade and pick; all the emblems very small. Legend, above, LA FAYETTE CHAPTER NO. 2. R. A. M. and completing the circle, CHICAGO. Reverse, A small keystone with lettered cir-

cle, and ornaments on the stone; a mallet at the right and chisel at the left. Legend, above, CONSTITUTED JULY 12. A. D. 1844. and completing the circle, ONE PENNY Copper. Size 18.

MCCXVIII. Obverse, A Roman cross, the edges raised, the surface roughened; 1852 across the shorter bar; IN HOC etc., a word in each angle, conforming to a circle which separates from the field the legend, LA FAYETTE N° 3 K. T. above, and ÷ LA FAYETTE, IND. below ÷ Reverse, A Maltese cross of eight points, having on its centre the national eagle, displayed, E PLURIBUS UNUM and thirteen stars above in three lines curving. The relief of the devices of this medal is unusually low. Aluminum. Size 24.

MCCXIX. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to left, over which, curving to a circle dividing the field from the legend, in small letters, SAM'L STEVENSON KILVINGTON, M. D. and under truncation, in a similar curving line, PRO DEO ET PATRIA. (For God and country.) Legend, above, CROWNED HON.' INSP.' GENL.' and below, completing the circle, NOV. 21ST 1895. Reverse, The double-headed eagle of the Scottish rite, having a radiant crown touching the heads, and in his talons a naked sword from which falls a ribbon inscribed DEUS MEUMQUE JUS (God and my right.) Legend, separated by a circle, SUPREME COUNCIL 33° S. J. U. S. and completing the circle, ★ 1801—1895 ★ Copper. Size 24.¹

MCCXX. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to right, but no indication is given of its original. Legend on a raised and deadened circle, WISCONSIN COMMANDERY N° 1, K. T. MILWAUKEE, WIS. and in smaller letters completing the circle, ORGANIZED OCTOBER 28, 1850 Reverse, View of the Masonic Temple (?) in Milwaukee. Legend, separated from the field by a circle, COMMEMORATING THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY and below completing the circle, • OCTOBER 30TH 1900 • Bronze. Size 24.²

MCCXXI. Obverse, A view, intended probably to represent the city of Fitchburg, Mass., on a hill in the background; a bale of cotton in the left foreground, with a cog wheel, rake, plough, part of a steam engine and lathe grouped near it, and in the middle distance a train of cars moving to left. This incongruous collection may denote the industries of the city. Legend, separated by a circle, JERUSALEM COMMANDERY FITCHBURG and completing the circle — INST. 1865 — Reverse, Plain, but stamped in three lines MAKER | C. F. IRONS | PROVIDENCE R I Copper. Size 20.

MCCXXII. Obverse, Two branches of palm, tied with a knot at the base, enclose a Norman shield on which a Roman cross pierces a small crown; a ribbon inscribed IN HOC SIGNO VINCES placed diagonally from left to right

¹ The year is that of foundation; the medal is of recent date.

² The legend explains the medal, which was struck by the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the U. S., A. and A. Rite. Dr. Kilvington is a resident of Minneapolis, Minn.

³ A good example of the necessity of naming portraits on medals of more than merely local interest. Doubtless the gentleman whose likeness is here given is well known to the members of the Commandery, but there is nothing to tell others who he is, nor to indicate what building is represented.

upon the cross above the crown; the shield is surmounted by a helmet with visor closed, on each side of which appears a spear head and the hilt and part of the blade of a sword. No legend. Reverse, A close wreath of oak leaves, with a ribbon scroll across the centre of the field, its ends turned over the wreath, inscribed KNIGHTS; beneath it is a Roman cross which partly covers P of TEMPLAR; a helmet rests on the scroll, and two swords crossed in saltire, their hilts on either side of the helmet and their points beneath the scroll near the top of the cross. Legend, separated from the wreath by a circle, TRIENNIAL ENCAMPMENT WASHINGTON, D. C. OCT. 7. 8. 9 and . 1889 . completing the circle. Struck for general sale at the time. Copper, bronzed. Size 20.

MCCXXIII. Obverse, Clothed bust of Walworth, facing slightly to right. Legend, above, FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY and completing the circle • CHANCELLOR WALWORTH □ 271 F. & A. M. • Over the head 1852—1902 Reverse, On the field a cipher of C W the compasses forming part of the W; the square resting on a small tablet containing the number of the Lodge, 271; G in the interior angle of the square; two branches of oak crossed and tied at the bottom with a bow of ribbon beneath the cipher, and a ribbon scroll at the top, incused with the name of the member; F. A. M. a letter over the top of each arm of the W and the head of the compasses. Silver, 550 struck for the members, by the C. G. Braxmar Co., of Maiden Lane, N. Y. Size 20, the edge irregularly indented. Loop and ring at top.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

MEDALS OF THE SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

Editors of the Journal:—

I HEREWITH contribute descriptions of two medals pertaining to the Spanish-American War, for preservation in the record you desire of that group of pieces.

The first is of bronze, size 24, and the legends show its history. The obverse has a view of the Soldiers' Memorial Building, in Utica, N. Y. This shows the front and one side of the structure, which has on the corner nearest the observer a tall round tower, from the top of which flies the national flag. This building, on the corner of Rutger Street, is used as an armory for two companies of the National Guard. Legend, PRESENTED BY THE ONEIDA COUNTY WAR COMMITTEE ★ Reverse, A wreath of laurel, open at the top, the branches crossed and tied with a double bow of ribbon at the base, encloses the inscription in nine lines—a space for engraving the name of the recipient between the fifth and sixth: IN | RECOGNITION | OF | PATRIOTIC SERVICE | DURING THE | | WAR BETWEEN THE | UNITED STATES | AND SPAIN | 1898

The second medal I have to notice was struck for presentation to soldiers by the city of Detroit, Mich. The obverse has an open wreath formed by two branches of laurel, which spring from a ribbon scroll held in the talons of an eagle with expanded wings, in the lower part of the field; the left part of the scroll has 1898 and the right, 1900 Legend, over the wreath, THE CITY OF DETROIT; between the tips of the

branches to and just above the eagle FOR SERVICE | IN THE; outside the lower part of the wreath, · SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR ·. The greater part of the field within the wreath is left blank for engraving the soldier's name. Reverse. On the field, two draped female figures, standing, facing: the one on the left is weeping, her right hand covering her face, and in the back-ground at the left a town in flames; the figure on the right points to the town behind her, rebuilt; above, SPERAMUS-MELIORA and beneath, RESURGET-CINERIBUS [We hope for better things; it will rise again from its ashes.] In the place of a legend there are thirteen six-pointed stars above, and as many below, the two groups separated by 1701 on the left, and 1901 on the right. Bronze. Size 24. This probably will be a scarce medal, as the reverse die shows signs of weakness. The burning houses on this piece allude to the total destruction of the town by fire, June 11, 1805. To what the date 1701 particularly alludes I have not learned; the present site of the city was occupied by the French as early as 1670.

Springfield, Mass., Nov. 2, 1903.

C. P. NICHOLS.

NEW FRENCH COINS.

WE learn that the French Mint is about to strike a new coin for the Guadeloupe colony. It is to be of nickel, and is designed to replace the small paper currency. The authorities have intrusted the preparation of the dies to M. Patey, the eminent medallist, who will no doubt give an artistic coin to the American colony. The obverse will bear a profile bust of a Carib chief, with a panache of feathers; about his neck is a collar or necklace, and large rings hang from his ears. Legend, REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE. GUADELOUPE ET DEPENDANCES. On the reverse is to be shown the value of the piece above a leafy branch, which partly envelopes the date. The legend is CONTREVALEUR DEPOSEE AU TRESOR (Equivalent value deposited in the Treasury.)

A correspondent of *Revue Belge* says that the "branch" is to be a shoot of the sugar cane; while the arched nose and prominent lips of the Carib chief, — a representative of the aboriginal inhabitants, — and which will give a local coloring to the issue, were inspired by types in the ethnographic collections of the Museum of Natural History.

As these new coins are to take the place of the certificates or Treasury notes heretofore in circulation, as noted above, they have no intrinsic but merely a representative value. They are of two denominations, jetons of 50 centimes and eighteen-sided pieces representing francs; 600,000 of the former and 700,000 of the latter are to be struck, having in all the nominal value of a million francs, which it is thought will suffice for the present needs of the colony.

M. Patey also designed the new 25 centime coin just put into circulation in France. As might have been expected, this piece has not met with popular approval because of the trouble it is causing in bringing a new unit of value into accounts, and the consequent danger of confusion with those at present existing. The coin lacks the central hole, which marks the recent Belgian minor coins; it has the smooth edge which was adopted some years ago, but was later given up. Another distinctive mark of the new piece is the placing of the figures showing value (25) within a square. The future will decide whether this new coin will finally win public favor, but the French numismatists do not regard it as altogether a success.

SUTLERS' CHECKS

USED IN THE FEDERAL ARMY DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

BY C. O. TROWBRIDGE AND HOWLAND WOOD.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, p. 26.]

- 37 — *Hasson, James.* JAMES HASSON SUTLER 10 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 CENTS Rev. *a.* Brass, 10.
- 38 — *Hasson (James ?)* HASSON 25 SUTLER. Rev. *c.* Thick. Copper and brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *c.* Thick. Copper, brass and white metal, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *c.* Rim milled. Thick. Copper and brass, 14.
Same, struck over a Lincoln medalet. Brass, 10.
- 39 — *Hatch, S.* S. HATCH 7TH REG O. V. M. 25 CENTS Rev. Plain. Brass, 16.
Same. Rev. *a.* Brass, 16.
Same, except 10 Rev. Plain. Brass, 12. Very rare.
Same, except 5 Rev. Plain. Brass, 14.
- 40 — *Hinc, R. C.* R. C. HINE, 63^D REG. O. V. 5 CENTS. Rev. Plain. Brass, 12.
- 41 — *Hirsch, A.* O. V. M. 47' REG'T. A. HIRSCH, GOOD FOR 5 CENTS IN GOODS. Rev. Plain. Brass, 14.
- 42 — *Hoddy, P. & Co.* P. HODDY & CO. FIRST NEBRASKA REG. 25 CENTS IN GOODS. Rev. *a.* Copper, 14.
Same, except 5. Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
- 43 — *Hofer & Jones.* HOFER & JONES 25 CENTS IN GOODS 86' REG O. V. I. Rev. *a.* Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *a.* Brass, 12. Rare.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a.* Brass, 10.
Same, but no value expressed. Rev. *a.* Brass, 11.
- 44 — *Holmes, J.* 5' IND. CAVALRY, GOOD FOR 25 CTS IN GOODS J. HOLMES SUT. Rev. *a.* Copper, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a.* Brass, 10.
- 45 — *Hosford, T. J. & Co.* T. J. HOSFORD & CO SUTLERS 84' R. IND VOL 25 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a.* Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
- 46 — *Hosmer & Crowther.* HOSMER & CROWTHER SUTLERS CHECK ONE DOLLAR 62 REG. O. V. M. Rev. *b.* Brass, 16.
Same, except 25 CENTS Rev. *b.* Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *b.* Brass, 12.
Same as preceding. Rev. Incused. Brass, 12. Rare.
Same, except 5 Rev. *b.* Brass, 10.
- 47 — *Howell, B.* B. HOWELL, 25 CENTS IN GOODS 46 REG. O V U S A Rev. *a.* Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a.* Brass, 11.
- 48 — *H. [A. W.]* BAXTERS FIRE ZOUAVES, SUTLER'S 25 TICKET A. W. H. Rev. Plain. Brass, 16.
Same, except 10 Rev. Plain. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. Plain. Brass, 13.

- 49 — *Inglish & Nantz.* INGLISH & NANTZ SUTLERS CHECK 50 CENTS IN GOODS 32 REG
ILL VOL Rev. *b.* Brass, 16.
Same, except 25 Rev. *b.* Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *b.* Brass, 10. Rare.
- 50 — *Inhoff, C.* C INHOFF, SUTLER CARLISLE BARRACKS Rev. GOOD FOR 50 CENTS IN
TRADE Thick. Copper, 13.
Same. Rev. Same, except 10 Thick. Copper, 13. Very rare.
Same. Rev. Same, except 5 Thick. Copper, 13.
- 51 — *Jamison, Wm.* WM. JAMISON CAMP CHASE 25 CENTS Rev. *b.* Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *b.* Brass 12.
Same, except 5 Rev. Brass, 10.
- 52 — *Jones, Wm. H.* SUTLERS CHECK REDEEMED IN GOODS TO SOLDIERS ONLY BY WM.
H. JONES Rev. Eleven stars; 25 CENTS Thick. Brass, 12. Rare.
Same. Rev. Twelve stars; 10 CENTS Thick. Brass, 12.
- 53 — *Judd & O'Neill.* There are printed pasteboard checks for 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents,
issued by these Sutlers. Very rare.
- 54 — *Kerr, J. M.* SIMMONDS BATTERY SUTLER J. M. KERR Rev. Eleven stars; 50
CENTS Thick. Copper, brass and white metal, 12.
Same. Rev. Eleven stars; 25 CENTS Milled. Thick. Copper and brass,
12.
Same. Rev. Eleven stars; 10 CENTS Milled. Thick. Copper and brass,
12.
Same. Rev. Eleven stars; 5 CENTS Milled. Thick. Copper, brass and
white metal, 12.
Same. Rev. Indian head to left. THE PRAIRIE FLOWER 1863 Milled. Thick.
nickel, 12.
- 55 — *Kingsbury, M.* M. KINGSBURY SUTLER 18' CONN. REG. 5 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a.*
Copper and brass, 12.
- 56 — *Kohn, A.* A. KOHN SUTLER FIRST VIRGINIA REG'T. 5 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a.*
Brass, 12.
A. KOHN SUTLER FIFTH VIRGINIA REG'T. 5 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
- 57 — *Lamb, A. A.* GOOD FOR 25 CENTS IN GOODS AT A. A. LAMB SUTLER 70' ILL. REG
Rev. *a.* Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *a.* Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a.* Brass, 10.
- 58 — *Landon, R. R.* GOOD FOR 10 CTS IN GOODS AT SUTLERS STORE R R LANDON IST
R. W. S. M. F. Rev. Liberty head to left. CHILDS MANUFACTURER CHICAGO
Thick. Brass, 14.
- 59 — *Lang, L.* GOOD 10 12. PA. CAV. REG. L. LANG SUTLER Rev. Plain. Thick.
Brass, 12. Rare.
Same, except 5 Brass, 11.
- 60 — *Leggat, J. A.* J. A. LEGGAT SUTLER 3D. MICH CAVALRY and 25 in a circle of leaves.
Rev. CHECK 25 CENTS SUTLERS GOODS. Thick. Copper, brass and German
silver, 12.
Same, except 10 in circle of acorns. Rev. Same, except 10 Thick. Copper,
12.
Same, except 5 Rev. Same, except 5 Thick. Copper, 12.

- 61 — *Lester, H.* GOOD FOR 25 CTS IN GOODS AT SUTLERS STORE H. LESTER. 51ST R. ILL. V. Rev. Eagle with extended wings, stars above. CHILDS MANUFACTURER CHICAGO Thick. Copper and brass, 16.
 Same, except 10 Rev. Liberty head to left. CHILDS MANUFACTURER CHICAGO Thick. Brass, 14.
 Same, except 5 Rev. Arm and hammer. CHILDS MANFR. CHICAGO 1861 Thick. Brass, 13.
- 62 — *Lewis, Harvey.* HARVEY LEWIS SUTLER 23. MASS. REGIMENT Rev. GOOD FOR 50 CENTS IN GOODS In small letters above and below 50, MERRIAM and BOSTON Thick. Copper, 12.
 Same, except 25 Thick. Copper, 12.
 Same, except 10 Thick. Copper, 12.
- 63 — *Longwell, J. M.* J. M. LONGWELL SUTLER 119 U S C I Rev. GOOD FOR 50 CENTS IN GOODS ONLY. Thick. White metal, 19.
 Same, except 25 Thick. White metal, 14.
 Same, except 10 Thick. White metal, 12.
 There is also one in nickel, with no denomination. Very rare.
- 64 — *Maddy, G. S. & Co.* G. S. MADDY & CO. 84' REG. IND V. I. 25 CENTS Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
 Same, except 10 Rev. *a*. Brass, 12.
 Same, except 5 Rev. *a*. Brass, 11.
- 65 — *Mangold, F.* F. MANGOLD. A star below. Rev. 9 NEW YORK ST. M. 20 (incused) CENTS IN GOODS Brass, 12.
 Same, except 10 Brass, 12.
- 66 — *Maury, J. W.* 41 REG. IND. VOL. 2ND CAVALRY 25 CENTS J. W. MAUZY Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
 Same, except 5 Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.
 Same, but thicker. Brass, 10.
- 67 — *McAlpen, Geo.* GEO. M^C ALPEN SUTLER JACOBUS PHILA. 11TH PA. CAV. Sabres crossed. Rev. GOOD FOR 25 in dotted circle, CENTS outside. Thick. Copper, 13.
 G. M^C ALPIN SUTLER 11 PENN CAVALRY Rev. 25 (incused) in an oak wreath. Thick. Brass, 13.
 This value occurs counterstamped M above the 25.
 Same, except 10 Thick. Brass, 13.
 All of this number are rare.
- 68 — *McBeth & Aull.* M^C BETH & AULL O. V. I. 45' REG. 10 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
 Same, except 5 Rev. *a*. Brass, 12.
- 69 — *McKinney, H. D.* H. D. M^C KINNEY 1ST O V ARTILLERY 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. Plain. Brass, 16.
 Same, except 5 Rev. Plain. Brass, 14.
- 70 — *Merwin, P.* P. MERWIN 25 CENTS 8TH REG O. V. M. Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
 Same, except 5 Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.
- 71 — *Metcalf, John I.* JOHN I METCALF 3RD REG O. CAV. U. S. A. 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
 Same, except 10 Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.

- Same, except 5 and the number of the regiment is written 3rd. Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.
- 72 — *O'Neal, J. L.* J. L. O'NEAL 2^D VA CAVALRY 25 CENTS Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a*. Brass, rare, and copper, 10.
- 73 — *Packard, F. A.* GOOD FOR 23 CENTS IN GOODS F. A. PACKARD SUTLER 94['] ILL'S REG. Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *a*. Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a*. Brass, 10. Rare.
- 74 — *Parker, R. S.* R. S. PARKER SUTLER 3RD N. Y. CAV. 100 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. Plain. Brass, 17.
Same, except 50 CTS Rev. Plain. Brass, 16.
R. S. PARKER SUTLER 3['] N. Y. CAV. 25 CTS IN GOODS Rev. Plain. Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. Plain. Brass, 12.
- 75 — *Pearl, E.* E. PEARL ONE SUTLER (all incused.) Rev. Plain. Thick. Brass, 16.
- 76 — *P. (F. P.)* F. P. P. 145 REGT. N. Y. S. V. Rev. 25 in six-pointed star. Brass, 12. Rare.
- 77 — *Q. M. G. D.* Q. M. G. D. M. S. 25 CTS Rev. Same. Thick. Copper, 14.
Same, except 20 CENTS Rev. Same. Thick. Copper, 14.
Q. M. G. D. O. S 25 CENTS Rev. Same. Thick. Brass, 14.
Same, except 20 Rev. Same. Thick. Brass, 14.
- 78 — *Rice, H.* H. RICE SUTLER M'CLERNANDS BRIGADE ILLS. VOL. 50 CENTS IN GOODS. Rev. *b*. Brass, 16.
Same, except 25 Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.
- 79 — *Samson, A.* O. V. U. S. A. 78. A SAMSON 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. Plain. Copper, rare, and brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. Plain. Copper, rare, and brass, 10.
- 80 — *Sawtell, G. G.* G. G. SAWTELL 8TH VIR REG 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Brass, 16.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
- 81 — *Schwabacher, A.* 13TH REGT U. S. R. C. A. SCHWABACHER 10 CENTS Rev. Plain. Brass, 14.
- 82 — *Scott, J. W.* J. W. SCOTT 57 R IND VOL. 10 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
- 83 — *Shannon, P.* P. SHANNON SUTLER 85TH REG. IND VOL. 10 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a*. Brass, 12.
- 84 — *Sherwood, W. W.* W. W. SHERWOOD 13['] VIRGINIA REG. 25 CTS IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a*. Brass, 11.
- 85 — *Show, Wm.* WM. SHOW SUTLER 69['] IND. VOL. 25 CTS. IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 Rev. *a*. Brass, 11.

(To be concluded.)

BOOK NOTICE.

DIE MÜNZEN DES HAUSES SCHWARZBURG—EIN BEITRAG ZUR LANDESGESCHICHTE DER FÜRSTENTÜMER SCHWARZBURG-SONDERSHAUSEN UND SCHWARZBURG-RUDOLSTADT VON ERNST FISCHER. Mit 16 Lichtdrucktafeln. Heidelberg: Carl Winter's Universitätsbuchhandlung. 1904. Large 8°; pp. lxiv: 262.

"The Coinage of the Houses of Schwarzburg: A Contribution to the National History of the Duchies of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen and Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. By Ernst Fischer. Illustrated by 16 photogravure plates. Published by Carl Winter, at the University Bookstore, Heidelberg." Under the modest title of a contribution to the history of the coinage of these two ancient German duchies, Herr Fischer has presented to numismatic students of the elaborate German coinage a carefully prepared and most exhaustive work. It would seem that but little could be left to reward those who should attempt to glean after him the fields which he has so completely traversed. An introductory sketch gives, in rapidly drawn outline, a summary of the history of the princely house of Schwarzburg, from its earliest origin, in A. D. 700, to Gunther I, who died about 1118, and whose grandson, Henry I, who died in 1184, was the founder of the house of Schwarzburg; this is followed by a catalogue of the thirty rulers from 1118 to 1617 (the dates of their deaths), and tabulated pedigrees of the cognate lines. Sketches of the mints, descriptions of the heraldic devices of the Schwarzburg, Kaffenburg, and other related families, their arms, crests and supporters, and, finally, a list of the authorities consulted, complete the Introductory Notes, which cover upwards of sixty pages. The body of the book is devoted to a very careful and minute description of the coins and many of the medals of the princes of these two houses, and various branches of their descendants. The accurate and painful research of German scholarship has a most admirable example in this beautifully printed volume. It is a treasure-house of information concerning the complicated lines of these countries, and the prolific issues of their various mints. Six hundred and sixty-six different pieces are described, from the rude bracteates of 1184 to the 10-mark pieces of Gunther Viktor, issued in 1898, exclusive of die and legend varieties, while nearly four hundred photographic reproductions of obverses and reverses illumine the descriptions. Schwarzburg, the "pearl of the Thuringian forest," with its ancient castles, towns and villages, is rich in romantic traditions, and the volume contains occasional allusions to incidents in their history. An interesting feature is also found in his notes on the mediaeval mint masters, and the medallists, Koch, Loos, Stockmar, the Werners, and others, which render the book an authority that may well commend it to American collectors. So complete a work as this is a monument of enthusiastic labor, and cannot fail to win the admiration of every student of this interesting series.

W. T. R. M.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

"CONANTS."

UNDER the title "What's in a Name," the *Providence Journal* prints the following:—Fame in one of its most flattering forms has come to Mr. Charles A. Conant, the former Washington newspaper correspondent, who has of late been serving on different monetary commissions. The new silver coins for the Philippines, which were adopted on his recommendation, are now just going into use; and both in Manila and Hong Kong they have been promptly dubbed "Conants," and presently, of course, the quotation marks will be dropped. The trouble with this kind of fame, however, is that it does not for very long popularly preserve the memory of the individual. Few who now call a policeman a peeler, for example, are aware that they are in a way commemorating the great Sir Robert.

EDITORIAL.

COINS OF SIAM.

WE propose to begin in the January number of the *Journal*, a series of illustrated papers on the Siamese coinage, by Mr. Howland Wood, who has made a special study of these curious and little-understood pieces. It is designed to supplement in some degree the valuable article by M. Silvestre, which was translated for the *Journal* from a recent report of the French Mint, and which, we believe, was the first reliable contribution from an acknowledged expert that has been printed in America on the coinage of Siam.

CONCERNING COUNTERSTAMPS AND CERTAIN PHASES OF THE LAW OF DEMAND AND SUPPLY.

THERE is an interesting class of pieces, chiefly of silver, which were used for circulation as fractional currency in the West India Islands, — French and Spanish — and in the Spanish possessions in America which border on the Gulf of Mexico. They were made by cutting up larger coins, — usually the Eight and Four Real pieces — into quarters, fifths, and other segments, often of irregular shape, but in such a manner that the weight should approximate very closely to that of a regularly struck coin of the corresponding value, of which there were few or none attainable in the places where these bits of silver circulated. These are sometimes called "Obsidional" or siege pieces, but with rare exceptions they are more properly Necessity pieces for "public accommodation," only a very small proportion, if any, having been issued by some beleaguered town. Almost invariably these fractions bear counterstamps, which is all that gives them value as currency, or interest to collectors, for the coins from which they are cut are taken from circulation, and the only tools required to supply the market are a mallet and chisel, aside from the punch to make the counterstamp. With such a simple process it will be readily seen that to give these fractions standing and make them acceptable for circulation, the vital point is the counterstamp, which serves as a guarantee to the people, and incidentally attracts the collector.

Thus in Costa Rica, for example, after her independence, the Spanish coins which had been in circulation were counterstamped with a small punch having the head of Liberty, and on the reverse with another, which was a circle enclosing a tree, the device of the State. Somewhat later, when English and American coins came more freely into the cities on the Gulf, these were also counterstamped, the punch having a small lion, with an inscription encircling it, showing that it had the guarantee of the Government. The Empire of Brazil resorted to counterstamping Spanish coins for the use of its people, but we do not remember meeting with *fractional* sections of coins thus counterstamped, for that country. These segments were in much more general circulation in the West Indies and the islands near them, — Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, St. Martin's, and others; in some cases an irregular piece was punched from the field, and both were counterstamped; this virtually turned the premium due to scarcity into "immediate cash."

The practice of counterstamping coins of one country, to give them currency in another, is of long standing abroad, and has no particular novelty; in the Islands, the reason was probably because they had no local mints; on the "Spanish Main," the local authorities, both of the State and the Church, occasionally issued "Proclamation pieces," cast in different sizes, and others which had reference to a Church festival, the coming of a new Bishop, or some similar event; it was customary to make these medals in sizes corresponding to coins, of which the smaller denominations speedily got into circulation; the dire penalties of private mintage, and the infringement of the royal prerogative were thus evaded, and the requirements of minor silver coin for currency were provided for. The Viceroy was reluctant to punish the promoters for these evidences of loyalty, and some of them evidently approved the custom. Necessity made these pieces legal tender, and as they seldom wandered far from the place

of their origin, such medals were rarely counterstamped. Their attractiveness to collectors, however, lies in a different direction from that we are now considering. It is the punchmark which arouses interest and invites purchasers, among the collectors of "Necessity money." We regret to find that within a few years it has become the vicious practice quietly to "provide" counterstamped pieces for "benevolent assimilation" in the cabinets devoted to their collection as a specialty. We do not suppose this is a recent development of knavery, for counterfeits occasionally come to light which have long been secluded in some private cabinet, when it would be impossible to trace their origin.

This "friendly provision" has not confined itself to counterstamped "Necessity" pieces. There have been dealers in the past, and it would seem also in days quite recent, who are willing to supply the demands of seekers after special series. The so-called "pattern pieces," put forth a few years ago, which purported to have been struck preliminary to a regular coinage, for a South American Government which existed only in some vivid imagination, are examples: mules of medal dies have often been placed on the market for no other reason than to catch the money of some collector who already had impressions of original issues, by offering him a "new and undescribed variety." It is more than intimated that some of the numerous combinations of differing heads of Louis XV with reverses of the well-known Franco-American jetons, which supplied so freely, for a short time, the demand for these attractive pieces, were not accidental but intentional departures from the originals, and that the age of some of the choicest specimens of this most interesting group, highly valued by their owners, and indistinguishable from originals by many collectors, is to be reckoned by decades rather than by centuries. Too thin in some cases to be able to comply with the law which requires them to be stamped to show they are restrikes, many of these were sold as issues of the date they bore, until the public finally learned, after repeated cautions, that the edge reading (*argent* or *cuivre*) did not guarantee their metal, but was the official indication that the piece was a restrike. When suspicion began to arise, because of the appearance of frequent varieties which were not known fifty years ago, and questions were asked, it was reported that "mistakes" had sometimes been made in restriking, and it was next announced that the French authorities had forbidden the further use of the dies, since they had begun to show signs of weakness! We do not know that this report ever reached the French Mint; and there were some doubters who even hinted that it was originated by interested parties, to forestall further inquiries.

While that particular method of meeting the demand for a coin or medal of historic interest, issued by authority, seems to have ended almost as mysteriously as it began, there were similar cases not less annoying. When the possessor of an old Colonial suddenly finds that one of his cherished treasures, of which but one or two impressions had been known, has all at once lost its premium, and in some inexplicable way other examples are occasionally turning up, his appetite for collecting loses zest. Within the recollection of our older subscribers a certain piece of historic interest to American collectors was sold as probably unique, and brought a high price. A few years later a second was "found," and from time to time, at considerable intervals, others still were "discovered." Of course, as the rarity diminished, the value of the once unique example rapidly depreciated. Investigation showed that, all the time, the original dies were still existing and in good order; the owner had caused several impressions to be struck, and at long intervals had let one of them slip into an auction sale, shrewdly perceiving that the net proceeds of that method of operation would yield larger returns than to disclose his secret. Only a few years ago a rare Canadian was eagerly sought by collectors; the number known was small, and when one of them appeared it brought a high price. An English dealer found the dies and announced a restrike, but with nothing to distinguish them from originals. The incident attracted much attention among our collectors, but there was no remedy. The *Journal* expressed its opinion of the transaction, much to the disturbance of certain parties, but the unfortunate owners of originals had neither redress nor even protection against further issues.

These facts have been recalled to our remembrance by the Catalogue of a private collection, recently sent us by one of our subscribers; it contains numerous pieces of special interest to American collectors, if these are what they purport to be. But it seems that counterfeiting counterstamps is a new danger to be watched, for with the Catalogue comes a letter from one of the most expert authorities on the pieces described, in which he advises the prospective buyer to cancel his order, since "on at least ten of them the counterstamp is a counterfeit, made with a hammer, and the shape of the pieces appears to have been altered. . . . As to five others," the same authority writes, "I am somewhat suspicious, because of their association in the Catalogue with counterfeits." No order was sent, but all buyers are not so fortunate in obtaining expert advice in season to protect themselves.

In the light of these facts, it seems proper to caution American collectors who are planning to add to their cabinets, to buy no pieces from abroad, of which the character and genuineness are not fully guaranteed by some well known and responsible dealer—one who is sufficiently familiar with coins and medals relating to America not to class as Canadian the Richelieu medal "*Mens sidera voluit*," or one of Varin, as that of the "First Intendant-general of Canada." Ignorance of methods of die-cutting may excuse the assignment of the English token of Avalon and its mystical thorn to the American Avalonia, but the placing of counterfeits among genuine pieces, without indicating any question of their authenticity, deserves the strongest reprobation.

THE BRITISH NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

WE take pleasure in placing before our readers the Prospectus of the British Numismatic Society, recently founded in London, inasmuch as its purpose must commend it to a wide circle of American collectors. As will be seen, it proposes to devote its labors chiefly to the coins and medals of the mother country, and those struck by its authority for or in its various possessions. These will of course include, as its plans have been announced, the earlier American coinage, such as the Pine-trees, Rosas, and others, designed to be used on this side of the ocean in "the good old Colony times, when we lived under the King." It is somewhat singular that with so much of interest to attract the student of the coinage of the British Islands, from the Stycas and Skeattae of the earliest period, through all the changes under "Saxon and Norman, and Dane," down to the latest issues of Edward the Seventh, so little has been accomplished by British numismatists of recent times, notwithstanding the numerous discoveries which have marked the period. The admirable work of Messrs. Hawkins, Franks and Grueber, in "*Medallic Illustrations*," almost as interesting to American collectors as to those of Great Britain, is an example of what might be accomplished for the British coinage. It may be said that the field has already been well reaped by scholars like Ruding and others, but Sir John Evans, the learned president of the London Numismatic Society, has in occasional addresses shown us that there is still much to be learned about English as well as Greek coins; and the recent papers by Mr. Frederick A. Walters, F. S. A., on the silver and gold coinage of Henry VI (one of which appeared in the last *Chronicle*), is a good example of what careful study can add to our present knowledge. The Prospectus is as follows:—

A thousand years ago the British coinage was, as it is to-day, the popular standard of currency for the civilized world, yet it has often been remarked that British numismatists encourage the study and elucidation of the money of any other country in preference to that of their own. That there is much truth in the charge cannot be denied, for there is no society, journal, magazine or publication which has for its primary object the advancement of the study of the coinage of the English-speaking race. Even the Numismatic Society of London devotes but a very small proportion of its work and influence to this object, and for the last twenty years not one-third of the pages of its journal, *The Numismatic Chronicle*, has been devoted to anything directly or indirectly connected with the monetary system of the empire. If

Britain will not write the history of her own coinage, it is scarcely to be expected that any other nation will do it for her, and yet that is what she is doing for all others but herself.

The British Numismatic Society has been formed to meet this requirement, and its object is the encouragement of the historical study of the coins, medals and tokens of the English-speaking race throughout the globe. Included in the subjects to be considered are the various series of the ancient Britons, Romano-Britons, Anglo-Saxons, Normans, English, Welsh, Scots, Irish and Anglo-Gauls, also those of the colonies and dominions comprised in the British Empire, and of the United States of America — so closely connected with our history in the past, and still allied to us by ties of language and descent. Whilst thus supplying a long-felt need, it is confidently hoped that the society will enlist the support not only of those ladies and gentlemen whose interests as students and collectors lie within its special objects, but also of those whose preference and studies may be more general; for all will agree that the study, in accordance with the dictates of modern principles of historical and scientific research, of the coinage of the British Empire, is one which has a first claim upon us. "Finds" of coins, the coins of foreign countries and objects of antiquity, so far as they respectively illustrate or have any bearing on the main subjects intended to be dealt with by the society, will be considered to be within its scope. The science of heraldry in relation to numismatics opens a field for enquiry of a most interesting and instructive character, and one, hitherto little tilled, which it is hoped will yield a rich harvest.

It is proposed to appoint corresponding members of the council of the society in Scotland, Ireland, the principal colonies and dominions, and in America, to advance the knowledge of the coinage of those countries and to represent the interests of those of their fellow-countrymen who are members of the society. The ordinary meetings of the society will be held in London, . . . but it is proposed that a congress shall be held occasionally in the various centres of numismatic enterprise within the United Kingdom.

The publication of the society will be called *The British Numismatic Journal*, and will be issued annually, so that it may be delivered to members in a bound form. The journal will be well printed and illustrated, and its contents may be forejudged when it is stated that many of those whose names are most familiar in the annals of British numismatics have promised their best endeavors towards its success.

The subscription to the society is one guinea per annum, and no entrance fee will at first be charged. Those interested are invited to address the Honorary Secretaries of the British Numismatic Society, 43 Bedford Square, London, W. C. The list of members already exceeds two hundred, and among them we notice the names of many gentlemen of distinction, including a number of Americans.

MEDALLIC ART.

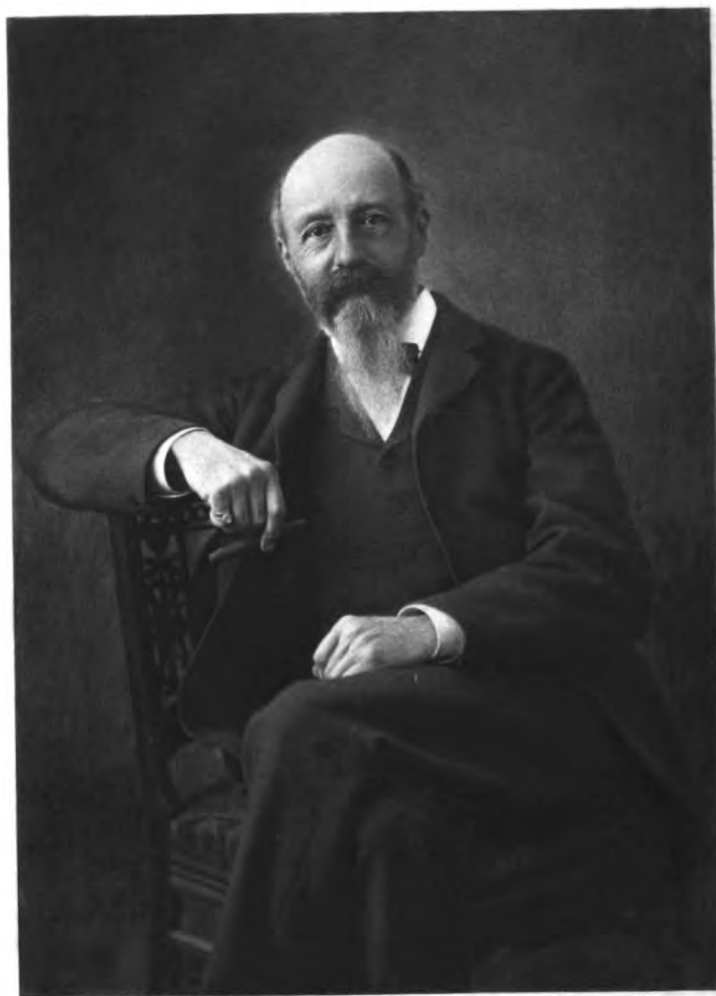
A Fragment, after Gautier.

Seek bronze from Syracuse;
Thereon imprint the grace
Of Muse,
Or Arethusa's face.

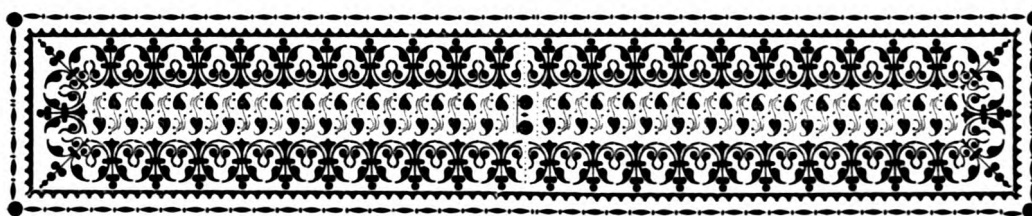
Amid the fall of thrones,
Strong Art the shock survives;
And crowns
Her sculptured bust outlives.

Upon the medal fair
In earth long slumbering,
The share
Reveals a buried king.

F. C. F.



Amos A. Phelps



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.

—Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.

VOL. XXXVIII.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1904.

No. 3.

NOTES ON ROMAN COINS.¹

BY GEORGE N. OLCOTT, PH. D.

III.

(A). COINS FOUND NEAR ROME, 1903.



IN every corner of the Roman world coins are being turned up in large numbers year by year, and the circumstances and place of their finding lend interest and scientific value to the coins themselves. Naturally Italy, and especially Rome and its environs, furnish a large annual harvest, and offer a limitless field to the collector in search of rarities and fine specimens: he must indeed be experienced, versed in the language of the country, wary and incredulous, for the falsifier and the "sharper" are lying in wait for the ready purchaser, especially if a foreigner. But nothing could be more fascinating than the hunt for ancient coins. They turn up everywhere in Rome,—not only in the antiquity shops. Your friend the doctor or the lawyer has "a few old coins" that his gardener found one day; your waiter at the restaurant has some that his wife's brother brought in from the country last week. Let the people you deal with but learn that you are on the lookout for them, and not a week will pass without bringing to you *sestertii* and *denarii*, mostly worthless, it is true, but often of no little interest and rarity. The peasants are apt to attach an exorbitant value to other objects of antiquity,—a vase, a bronze or terracotta figurine, an intaglio;

¹ For previous *Notes*, see *Am. Jour. Num.*, XXXVI, No. 3, pp. 81–84, with two plates; XXXVII, No. 4, pp. 104–109, with one plate.

but of the value of coins they can have no real idea. If the coin is of gold it must be "priceless," though it be really worth little more than the metal it contains; if of silver, they will ask for a few *lire* equally whether it be the commonest *antoninianus* of Valerian or a rare Plotina or Gordianus Africanus; but the bronze coins are only "old coins," and here the chance of "finds" is very great.

I was once in Taormina, Sicily, in a small antiquity shop, in the window of which were exhibited many vases, lamps, and other objects of very dubious antiquity, and amused myself by looking over a pile of old coins to which the owner justly attached little value, when my eye was caught by a very rare *contorniate* hidden away among the rest. I set aside a number of Greek coppers, mostly of Tauromenium, the Mamertini, and the Bruttii, and bargained for the price, which was finally settled at *lire* 3.80 (76 cents). The Italian dealer loves "round numbers." "Make it four *lire*," said he, and the bargaining went on. This was my opportunity. Hiding my trepidation, I carelessly picked up the *contorniate* with the remark: "Well, here's a curious old piece, but it doesn't seem to be a coin; throw it in and we'll make it four *lire*." The sale was made, and I came into possession, for four cents, of one of the greatest rarities of my collection.

I have prefaced my *Notes* with these casual remarks in order to show American collectors who may travel in Italy what opportunities they have to enrich their collections and amuse themselves at the same time. It is my privilege to spend my summers in Rome, and each year brings me some coins of particular interest. Last summer was less fruitful than usual, for I was otherwise engaged, but the little harvest was not without its consolation. I cite three acquisitions. In a field on the Monte Mario, the long ridge behind the Vatican, the owner dug up four finely preserved specimens of the *as libralis*, all beautifully patinated, that were lying together in a heap. They date, of course, before 268 B. C., and weigh respectively, grm. 271.20, 260.19, 256.77, and 253.60.¹ In July, a peasant was digging in the vicinity of Mentana, the ancient Nomentum, when the point of his *bidente* struck a shining object. It was a splendid *aureus* of Augustus Caesar, coined by his moneyer, Petronius Turpilianus, about 20 B. C. The type is not new (Babelon, *Petronia*, 21), but it is among the rarest of these rare gold coins; and the preservation is so fine,—except for a slight indentation on the reverse, caused by the workman's pick,—that I am led to figure it here. (Fig. I.) The description is as follows:—

Obv. Head of Augustus, to right, wearing the *corona civica* of oak-leaves.² At left, CAESAR. At right, AVGVSTVS. Rev. TVRPILIANVS · III · VIR. An ornamental lyra. Weight, grm. 7.94.

¹ These have been acquired by the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences.

² Not the laurel wreath, as Babelon wrongly says,

loc. cit. The correction has been noted by Gnechchi, *Riv. Ital. di Num.*, XI (1898), p. 165, and Bahrfeldt, *Nachträge*, II, p. 66.

Another piece that merits description is a bronze "medallion" of Antoninus Pius, dated A. D. 139, of which, however, the exact place of finding is not known, though it was in or near Rome. I give an illustration of this rare piece in fig. 2. Unfortunately it is not very well preserved.

Obv. IMP T AEL CAE[S] HADR — ANTONINVS AVG PIVS. Laureate bust, left; circle of dots. Rev. In the exergue, ^{[P] M TR POT} COS II. Victory driving a prancing *biga*, to right, holding the reins in her left hand. No circle. Weight, grm. 51.03. Diameter, 40 mm.

There is a bronze "medallion," with the same legends and reverse type, in the British Museum,¹ but the portrait is turned to the *right*, and the bust is draped and cuirassed, whereas in the present specimen it is turned to the *left*, and the bust is bare.

I now continue my descriptions of coins that are not to be found in Cohen's work.

(B). ADDENDA TO COHEN.

TIBERIUS (A. D. 14-37).

1. Æ *As*. (A. D. 35). Weight, grm. 10.60. Acquired in Naples, June, 1903. Obv. TI · CAESAR · DIVI · AVG · F · AVG[VST · IMP · V]III. Head to left, laureate. Rev. A rudder upright on the background of a globe, with a little globe beneath, at the right. Above, PONTIF — MAXTR. Below, POT · XXXVII. In field, at left and right, s — c.

Cohen describes three similar coins (12, 13, 14), but all have TRIBVN · POTES · with the varying numerals XXXVI, XXXVII, XXXIIX. Sig. Gneccchi has recently published² another variant, from his collection, with the same reverse as the present specimen, but the obverse reads: TI · CAESAR · DIVI · AVG · F · AVGVSTVS.

CLAUDIUS (A. D. 41-54).

2. Æ *As*. (A. D. 41). Two specimens in very good preservation; one acquired in New York in 1888 (weight, grm. 9.95), the other in Rome in 1898 (weight, grm. 11.33). From different dies. Obv. TI · CLAVDIVS · CAESAR · AVGPMPTRPIMP. Bare head of Claudius, to left. Rev. No legend. Pallas, fully armed, advancing to right, with spear poised for the throw. In lower field, left and right, s — c.

Cohen, 83, is very similar, but is a *sestertius*, and has "*sa tête nue à droite*." His 84 is an *as* like the present coins, but the obverse legend ends with the letters PP. (*i. e.*, is of the mintage of A. D. 42). I am inclined to think that all the mintages of 41 without P(ater) P(atriciae) can be paralleled by those of 42 having this title.

NERO (A. D. 54-68).

(N. B. The following were all coined after the monetary reform, *i. e.*, A. D. 63-68.)

3. Æ *Dupondius*, in good preservation, from the Rusconi collection, sold in Rome in 1900. Weight, grm. 9.86. Obv. [N]EROCLAVDCAESAR · AVGGERPMPTRPIM[PPP].

¹ Cohen, II, p. 334, No. 647, valued at 300 francs; p. 7, No. 3, with plate viii, fig. 2.
² Grueber, *Roman Medallions in the British Museum*, 2 Riv. Ital. di Num., XVI (1903), p. 368.

Head left, with radiate crown. Rev. No legend. In the exergue, ROMA. In the field, s — c. Roma seated, to left, upon a cuirass, extending her right hand, which holds a *Victoria* presenting her a wreath, and resting her left hand upon her scabbard. On the ground before her, a helmet, on which she rests her right foot. Behind the cuirass, a large shield.

Among all the variants of the *Roma* type described by Cohen (257–287), I find no *dupondius* with the head turned to the *left*.

4. *Æ Sestertius*, finely preserved, from the Saulini collection, sold in Rome in 1899. Weight, grm. 28.20. Obv. NEROCLAVIDIVSCAESAR · AVGGERMPMTRPIMPPP. Laureate bust right, with aegis on breast. Rev. ANNONA — AVGVSTI — CERES. In the exergue, sc. At right, Ceres seated left, with torch and wheat-ears. Before her, *Abundantia* standing right, with a cornucopia. In the background, the outline of a ship.

Cohen gives thirteen variants of this type (14–26); his No. 24, which is illustrated by a cut, is precisely like the present coin, except that it is — strangely enough — “*sans S. C.*” In cataloguing the remarkable type, he has forgotten the ordinary one.

5. *Æ Sestertius*, very fine, acquired in New York in 1896. Weight, grm. 27.97. Obv. NEROCLAVIDIVSCAESAR · AVGGERMPMTRPIMPPP. Laureate bust, to right, with aegis. Rev. No legend. In the field, at left and right, s — c. The Arch of Nero, showing front and left side, fully decorated with statues and reliefs, and with a garland hanging across the portal.

Cohen shows four varieties of the *arch* type (306–309). The present coin corresponds most nearly with his No. 308, but has GERM. instead of GER.

6. *Æ Dupondius*, in very good condition, from the Rusconi collection, Rome, 1900. Weight, grm. 14.94. Obv. NEROCLAVD · CAESAR · GER · PM · TRPIMPPP. Bust right, with radiate crown. Rev. SECVRITAS — AVGVSTI. In the field, at left and right, s — c. In the exergue, Π. *Securitas*, nude to the waist, seated, to left, resting her head on her right arm, and holding her left hand before her. In front, an altar with a burning torch leaning against it.

Cf. Cohen, 326–329, which include no *dupondius* with GER. and radiate head to right.

7. *Æ Semis*, in good condition, from the Rusconi collection. Weight, grm. 2.51. Obv. [NERO] — CLACAEAVG. A helmet upon a column, against the right side of which rests a shield. Rev. PMTRP — IMPPP. A branch of olive. At left and right, s — c.

Compare Cohen, No. 181, with CAES. instead of CAE. as here.

8. *Æ Semis*, very good, from the same source. Weight, grm. 2.20. Obv. NEROCLA — VCAEAVG. An owl, with wings outspread, perched right upon an altar. Rev. PMTRP — IMPPP. Type as last.

Compare Cohen's Nos. 183-185, where the obverse legend terminates with GER.

GALBA (A. D. 68-69).

9. *Æ Sestertius*, in fine preservation, obtained in New York in 1896. Weight, grm. 23.70. Obv. SER · GALBA · IMP · CAES · AVG · PMTRP. Laureate head right. Rev. EX · SC | OB | CIVES | SER in four lines within an oak-wreath.

Cohen, 59 and 60, show this type with different obverse legends.

OTHO (A. D. 69).

10. *Æ Denarius*, poorly preserved, acquired in Rome in 1897. Weight, grm. 4.28. Obv. IMPOTHO · CAESAR · AVG · TRP. Bare bust to right. Rev. SECV-RI-TAS · PR. *Securitas* at left, with a wreath extended in her right hand and a cornucopia over her left arm.

Cohen, 22, cites this type from Caylus in gold, but does not know the *denarius*.

Columbia University, New York, December, 1903.

MEDALS FROM THE VATICAN.

THE past twelve months have seen an unusual amount of activity at the Vatican in the issue of new medals. The first to be noted is the medal struck according to long established custom by order of the Pope, examples of which, in gold, silver or bronze, are given by the Pontiff upon St. Peter's day (June 29), to the members of his court, according their rank. While some shadow of temporal power was still vested in the Vatican, these medals were designed to commemorate the most noteworthy event in the rule of the Pope during the year which expires on that festival; they usually recorded some incident nearly affecting the welfare of his people,—a city raised from its ashes, a bridge built, or a fortress completed; when however Rome lost its position as "the patrimony of Peter," and the mantle of supremacy fell on the shoulders of the King of Italy, there was necessarily a change in the choice of subjects. Now the device is more ecclesiastical in its nature. It tells of the reconstruction of a basilica, the assignment of a patron Saint to some prominent Church or educational institution, or it displays a Scriptural allegory. An example of the last type is seen on one of the medals of recent years which shows the figure of the Good Shepherd with the flock about Him, and the sheep which was lost laid across His shoulders. Other allegorical types allude to the reorganization of the Roman Church in Hindostan, and to the hoped-for union of the Oriental and Roman Churches.

Leo, as is well known, was ever ready to throw his influence in favor of peace, and especially urged the adjustment of national questions without a resort to war. His arbitration between Germany and Spain, relative to the Caroline Islands, suggested the subject for one of these Annual issues.

The medal which was issued on St. Peter's day, 1903, the last to be struck by order of Leo XIII, bears on its obverse the bust of that Pope, and on the reverse a group of the three prophets, Elias, Moses and Zacharias, with the apostles Peter, Paul and John; it is intended to represent the subject of inspiration, as is shown by the legend, SPIRITU SANCTO INSPIRATI LOCUTI SUNT SANCTE DE DEO HOMINES (Holy men of God spoke as they were moved [inspired] by the Holy Ghost. *Vulgate*, 2 Peter i: 21.)

It is customary upon the death of a Pope for the *Camerlingo* (Chamberlain) to issue *Sede vacante ecus*. Those which appeared after the death of Leo were designed and struck by the order of Cardinal Oreglia. They are the careful workmanship of Signor Bianchi, engraver to the Vatican. The obverse shows the arms of the Cardinal, — a shield bearing a lion rampant upon a blue field, about which is the inscription, ALOISIVS CARD · OREGLIA A S · STEPHANO S · R · E · CAMERARIUS (Aloysius [Louis] Cardinal of St. Stephen's, Chamberlain of the Holy Roman Church); on the reverse is the usual pavilion, or vacant canopied throne, beneath which are the keys, and around the edge the words SEDE VACANTE: in the exergue, MDCCCIII

A similar piece was coined bearing the arms of Prince Chigi, the hereditary Marshal of the Papal See, who by virtue of his position has the right to strike medals during an interregnum; the piece is 26mm. in diameter, and bears the following inscription, surrounding the arms, MARIUS PRINCEPS CHISIUS S. R. E. MARESCHALCUS PERPETUUS. (Mario, Prince Chigi, Hereditary Marshal of the Holy Roman Church.)

To prevent any strangers from entering the Vatican during the deliberations of the College of Cardinals, Cardinal Oreglia had another piece struck bearing on the obverse the word INTERREGNE, and upon the other the date, JUILLET 1903. The medal was given to all who had the right of entrance, and served as a kind of passport or ticket.

The latest of the series is from the well known firm of Johnson, in Milan, upon the assumption of Pope Pius X to the apostolic throne, and the celebration of the Jubilee of the Immaculate Conception. The obverse shows an exceedingly good bust of the Pontiff, by the artists Angelo Cappuccio and Egidio Boninsegna, with the legend, PIVS · X · PONT · MAX · A · I · The design of the reverse follows out the theme, — the Pope assembling the people to celebrate the jubilee of the Immaculate Conception.

These various pieces will be of interest to the numerous American collectors who have made a special place in their cabinet for the many beautiful and artistic medals of the Roman Church.

G.

THE COINAGE OF SIAM AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

BY HOWLAND WOOD.

IN the following paper the writer does not profess to give a complete catalogue of the coins of Siam and its dependencies, but rather to bring together various notes collected from books of travel,—accounts of early voyages in the far East, and the excellent though not complete accounts of the “Siamese Coinage,” by Joseph Haas; H. C. Millies in “Recherches sur les monnaies des indigènes de l’archipel indien et la péninsule malaie,” Sylvestre and others, supplemented by personal observation in the various museums of Europe. With the exception of the above papers, very little has been written on the subject, and the history of a large proportion of this singular coinage is veiled in much obscurity. Repetition of some of the statements in M. Silvestre’s report, printed in the *Journal* for October, 1902, has been unavoidable. The author has added descriptions of a few specimens, which he thinks will be new to numismatic readers. As in most cases such descriptions would convey but a poor idea of the coins, numerous illustrations will be given, which it is hoped will make the article more valuable.

SIAM.

It is not necessary for the present purpose to go into the history of Siam to any extent. The early Siamese came down from the north, and possessed themselves of the lands which they found occupied by the Cambodians, Peguans and others. Constant warfare with their neighbors was the lot of the Siamese for centuries, and for a long time they were under Cambodian influence. The founding of Ayuthia in A. D. 1350 begins the really tangible period of Siamese history.

If coins existed before the third dynasty—1630 to 1780—they have long since passed away. The shape of the silver money from 1630 to 1861, in the present dynasty, with but one exception has remained the same,—an oblong ingot with the two ends pounded together, making a somewhat spherical coin, often called “bullet money” (see fig. 1). Just how this shape came to be adopted is not known; the cowry or small shell, used as money in many Oriental countries, probably suggested it. This money was struck at Ayuthia until 1767, when the city was sacked by the Burmese; after that time the minting was done at Bangkok. Most of the silver which went into these coins came from Dutch crowns, coined in Holland for the purpose, and imported by the Dutch East India Company at seven shillings a crown,¹ or from Mexican or Spanish dollars.

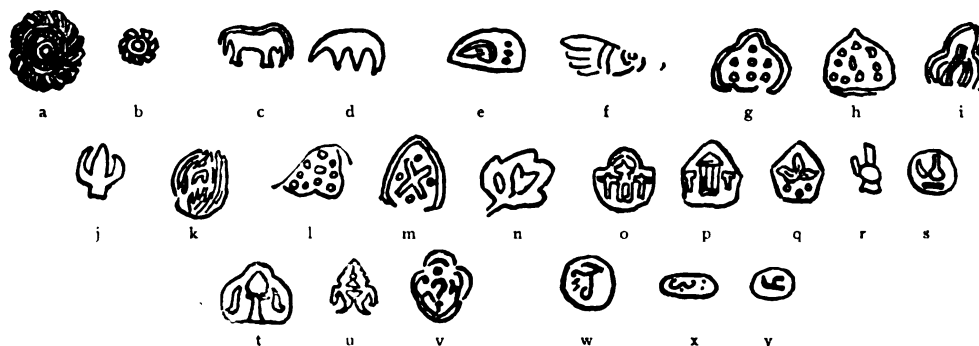
¹ E. Kaempfer, *Historia Imperii Japonici*: London, 1727.

Like most Asiatic coin systems, the denomination of the coins determines the weight, the Siamese standard being double the Chinese. The tical, or more properly the bat, is the monetary unit. The following table explains the divisions of money:

	Value in ticals.		Value in ticals.
2 solots = 1 att	$\frac{1}{8}$	2 salungs = 1 song salung	$\frac{1}{2}$
2 atts = 1 phai	$\frac{1}{32}$	2 song salungs = 1 bat or tical	1
2 phais = 1 song phai or sik	$\frac{1}{16}$	2 bats = 1 song bat or kroung tamlung	2
2 song phais = 1 fuang	$\frac{1}{8}$	2 song bats = 1 tamlung or tael	4
2 fuangs = 1 salung	$\frac{1}{4}$	20 tamlungs = 1 chang or catty	80

The tical or bat weighs 15.36 grammes, or 237 grains troy, and is worth about 61½ U. S. cents. The catty weighs 2.675 lbs. avoirdupois.

These spherical ticals, their subdivisions and multiples, have generally two stamps or *kras* imprinted on them. The smaller pieces usually have but one *kra*, while the very large pieces have oftentimes as many as six stamps. One of them—a wheel or a star—represents the mint; the other, the period in which the piece was struck. The following is a list of some of the *kras*, which are for the most part copied from Haas and Silvestre's report to the French Mint:



a and b are forms of the mint stamp. The following are the royal seals: c and d, Kra Chang, the elephant stamp; e and f, Kra Bet, the fish-hook stamp; g, h and i, Kra Dockmei, the flower stamp; j, Kra Kri or Kra Son, three-pronged spear or fork stamp, the mark of Prayah-Tahk-Sin, 1767-1782; k, Kra Bua, the lotus flower stamp, and l, Kra Chak, the sling stamp, the seals of the first king of the present dynasty, 1782-1809; m, Kra Krut-ok-san, the large king of birds stamp, and n, Kra Krut-ok-yau, the small king of birds stamp, the seals of the second king, 1809-1824; o and p, Kra Keng, the royal pavilion, and q, an undetermined Kra, the seals of the third king, 1824-1844; r and s, Kra Kunto, the goblet stamp, and t and u, Kra Mongkut, the crown stamp, the devices of Mongkut, the fourth king, 1851-1868; v, I think, is another form of e, Kra Bet, or possibly k, Kra Bua; w, x, y, appear to be Arabic inscriptions, and were most likely issued by private parties, or possibly may be assigned to the Lao states or Ligor. They are found on both gold and silver coins.

Occasionally one meets with curious shaped pieces, with strange marks, that weigh at variance with the regular moneys,—as 3½ ticals, 4½ ticals, 6 ticals, etc. These are probably minted in some of the Lao states, but as certain of

1 See *Journal* for October, 1902.



1. Obv.



1. Rev.



2. Obv.



2 Rev.

ROMAN COINS.



1



3



2



5



4



6

SIAMESE COINS.

the marks would indicate, with the royal sanction (see figs. 2, 3 and 4). These specimens are in the British Museum.

The regular coins in silver are of the following denominations: Tamlungs or 4 ticals, song bats or 2 ticals, bats or ticals, song salungs or half ticals, salungs or quarter ticals, fuangs or one-eighth ticals, song phais or one-sixteenth ticals, and phais or one-thirty-second ticals. There are also pieces of one catty, half catty, quarter catty, one-eighth catty, and one-sixteenth catty, or in ticals, 80, 40, 20, 10 and 5 ticals. These last pieces, however, were not used for circulation, but were rather treasury moneys. The largest piece is over two and one-half inches across, and weighs two and two-thirds pounds.

As mentioned above, these bullet-shaped pieces were the only silver money coined prior to 1861, with one exception. Phra-Phuttha Loht-Lah (1809-1823) coined fuangs, round and flat; they, however, met with little success. The fourth king, Maha Mongkut (1851-1868), had coins struck in Birmingham in 1861.

Obv. The king's crown on standard between royal parasols; no ornamentation or sun in field; dotted border. *Rev.* Elephant in a border of nine saw-like teeth. Edge milled, though sometimes found plain.

They were struck in the following denominations: two, one, one-half, one-quarter, one-eighth and one-sixteenth ticals; they can easily be distinguished, the two tical piece having sixteen stars on the reverse, the one tical piece eight stars, and so on, the one-eighth tical having one star, and the one-sixteenth tical none.

The next issue appeared in 1868; it was struck in Bangkok, and the coinage was continued through the regency of the present king, Chula-Long-Korn, crowned in 1868. The obverse of this issue differs from the preceding in having scrolls and ornamentations in the field, and the border is composed of short and long points. The edge is plain, and the denominations can be recognized, as in the previous issue, by the stars on the reverse.

The last issue of Chula is still more of a departure from the older forms, in having the king's head on the obverse; they also have an inscription in Siamese around the edge, all previous issues in silver being without any. The reverse has the royal arms surmounted by the crown and parasols. The denominations are the same, with the exception of the one-sixteenth tical, which was dropped.

This departure from spherical to flat coins was not easily accomplished, and the older bullet forms held their supremacy for many years, while the flat coins were received with suspicion. The spherical coins have now passed away, but are treasured as souvenirs, and are often used as buttons to adorn

the coats of Siamese gentlemen. Yet lingering traces of the old coins remain in the way the present generation bend the modern coins, as shown in fig. 5.

The gold coinage of Siam is very limited, being reserved for the king's own use in presents and for distribution. The pieces are very rarely found in circulation, and when such is the case they disappear immediately, and are kept for souvenirs. In the old bullet forms there were five denominations, namely: one, two, four, eight and sixteen ticals in value, or more correctly, as in all Eastern countries the weight is the name of the value — gold phais, fuangs, salungs, song-salungs and ticals, — the largest weighing 14.8 grammes. The present coinage consists of three values — two, four and eight ticals, or, in weight, fuangs, one and two salungs. The device is very similar to that on the silver coins.

About five years ago the government made an attempt to introduce a nickel coinage, but I understand it has since been withdrawn. The values follow the decimal system, and are respectively twenty, ten, five, and two and one-half cents (see fig. 6).

Obv. The royal arms, in part, enclosed by a wreath. *Rev.* Value in wreath.

In former times the minor coinages were wholly lacking. Cowries and porcelain tokens, which will be taken up later, were the only mediums for small change. I should here remark that there did exist, about 1760, a limited number of copper coins of one salung and one fuang value. These were made by hand, and some were of very remarkable workmanship.

Mongkut, the fourth king of the present dynasty, introduced a lead coinage, which was quickly driven out of circulation by overmuch counterfeiting, largely carried on in China. An issue of copper followed this. In this latter issue the metal varied considerably both in color and quality.

Obv. The king's crown between parasols, ornaments in field; dotted border. *Rev.* Elephant in a border of eight saw-like teeth; value in Siamese, Chinese and English. (This saw-tooth border closely resembles the mint-marks on the bullet-money, as already described.)

The workmanship and minting are both very poor. The denominations are as follows: One-sixteenth fuang or solot, size 23 mm.; one-eighth fuang or att, 29 mm.; one-quarter fuang or phai, 23 mm.; one-half fuang or sik, 28 mm. The first two were of lead; the last two were struck in copper, on thick and thin planchets, and vary a trifle in size. The present king, who came to the throne in 1868, kept up this old coinage for a while, minting one-sixteenth fuangs, first in lead and then in copper, but 32 mm. in size.

Obv. Similar to last, but without ornamentations back of parasols. *Rev.* Similar to the previous issue.

As counterfeiting was carried on so extensively, the king finally reduced the value of the lead coins from 128 to a tical, to 320, and the copper pieces

were reduced to a fourth of the value at which they had been issued.¹ This was in 1875, when he introduced a new coinage consisting of four denominations. These were struck in England.

Obv. The royal cipher, crowned. *Rev.* Value and date in Siamese, within a wreath.

The values are respectively one-half, one, two and four atts. In 1888 the king followed this with another issue, which was minted both in Germany and England.

Obv. The portrait of the king; Siamese inscription around border. *Rev.* Seated figure to right.

These were issued in the following denominations: one-half, one and two atts.

The cowries (*cypraea moneta*) were formerly extensively used, not only in Siam but throughout the Malay Peninsula, India, South China, Africa, and other places. They are known among the Siamese as *bia*, and were for the most part imported from the Maldivé Islands. The introduction of the lead currency drove out the cowries to a large extent, but as there had been no adequate supply of lead and copper money to take their place, these shells are occasionally used even at the present day. In times of a stringency of small money, red beans, almonds, and the stones and seeds of fruits, have been pressed into service. As the intrinsic value of the cowries is trifling, they have always been a very inconvenient medium of exchange. Governmental decrees fixed the value of 800 cowries as equal to a fuang, or seven cents; but they have generally passed at the rate of from 1200 to 1500 to a fuang. In Siam proper the cowries have now no legal value, but they are still used in the north among the Laos. Frequently they bear the mark of some merchant, and occasionally, to increase their value, a small piece of copper or tin is inserted.²

The deficiency of a regular minor coinage caused the private issue of tokens, which were made of porcelain, terra cotta, glass, copper, brass and lead. Of late years these have attracted much interest among collectors, chiefly on account of their curious devices, odd shapes and fanciful coloring. There are over a thousand varieties; and they are found in almost every conceivable shape — round, octagonal, square, in the form of birds, animals, fish and numerous symbolical objects. They were also made in a great variety of hues; some are monochrome, while others have as many as five colors. The designs on these are even more varied than their outlines and colors; they represent animals, birds, portraits, etc. Most of them have Chinese characters of the "Hong" or firm issuing them; occasionally they

¹ H. S. Hallett, "A Thousand Miles on an Elephant," p. 167.

² Silvestre — Annual Report of the French Mint, printed in the *Journal*; see Vol. XXXVII, p. 58.

bear English words. The reverse for the most part carries the value in Chinese. The designs and inscriptions are often in relief; generally the values are in blue, written under the glaze.

These tokens came into use about 1760, and continued until 1871, when they were prohibited by the government; nevertheless they still circulate in many parts of the kingdom. The output of these tokens was almost wholly in the hands of the Chinese. They were issued chiefly by the proprietors of gambling houses, to obviate the lack of small change, and to remedy the disadvantages attending the use of the old bullet-shaped money, which as M. Silvestre remarked, was apt to roll anywhere but the right way. The profits arising from unredeemed tokens must have been large, and store-keepers in the interior took advantage of them and issued large numbers. As the people grew more and more accustomed to these pieces they became recognized currency, and the enterprising Celestials, who counterfeit everything, put forth large quantities of spurious tokens. It therefore became necessary to call in the old tokens and issue new ones.¹ This no doubt accounts for their great variety. Although the tokens were in general use throughout Siam they were current only in the district or locality where they were issued.

Aymonier gives this account of them:²—The Pi, or porcelain tokens at Korat are used for lack of small silver, and are current for one year in the same locality, as the government farms out the districts to the store-keepers for that length of time only. In April, criers go about the streets notifying the people to cash in all their old checks, as they are to be retired from circulation in that district. The retiring factor buys up his old issue, the people selling the old and buying more of the new storekeeper. This takes place for three days, after that time none being redeemed. The checks thus called in are again put out in some other district, wherever the old storekeeper happens to locate himself.

Under the head of Siam might be placed the following pieces, though the Siamese government had nothing to do with their issue. They undoubtedly belong to the same class of coins or tokens as those issued for various Malay states, both on the Peninsula and the Island of Sumatra by English traders; a full description of these tokens will be found in the *Numismatic Chronicle* (London) for 1895.³ The following are the two which have reference to Siam:—

2 Kepangs. *Obv.* An elephant facing to the left, standing on solid ground, below, date in Siamese 1179 = 1835. *Rev.* Legend in Siamese characters — Muang Thai = Land of Siam. A sun or star over and under legend.

Obv. Similar to above, but with lotus flower in place of the elephant. *Rev.* Same as above.

¹ Silvestre, in the French Mint Report, as cited.

² Voyage dans le Laos, p. 315.

³ See an article by H. Leslie Ellis, entitled "British Copper Tokens of the Straits Settlements and Malayan Archipelago," p. 150.

It is very doubtful if these pieces had much if any circulation, as they are very rare.

The above completes our account of the coins of Siam proper. We will next take up the money used in the northernmost provinces of Siam.

[To be continued.]

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, p. 49.]

THERE are again additions to the former lists.

V. THE UNITED STATES. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Gen. Joseph Warren (1741-1775), of Boston.

Besides Nos. 477-478 and 1059-1065, there is

1995. *Obverse.* The mansion on Warren St., Roxbury. In upper left hand corner: BIRTHPLACE | OF | GEN. JOSEPH WARREN Above: TRIENNIAL Below: BOSTON 1895

Reverse. Incused. With ornate bar (26. 42mm.), upon which: JOSEPH WARREN | COMMANDERY K. T.

Oxidized silver. Rectangular. 20 x 27. 32 x 44mm. Marvin, *The Journal*, April, 1903, p. 123, No. MCXCIV.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

American Pharmaceutical Association, 1903.

1996. *Obverse.* Within a beaded circle, enamel photographic view of the place of meeting. Inscription: MACKINAC ISLAND | 1903 Upon outer edge, laurel wreath, with scrolls above and below.

Reverse. WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. | NEWARK, N. J. | PAT. APPL'D FOR Attached by chains to bar (34. 55mm.) scrolled above and below, with irregularly curved extremities, and with pin behind. Upon bar, beneath a garland: AMERICAN | PHARMACEUTICAL ASS'N. Upon back: WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO. | NEWARK, N. J.

Oxidized silver. 26. 42mm. In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. H. M. Whelpley, of St. Louis, President of the Association. See also Nos. 1799-1802.

American Public Health Association, 1903.

1997. *Obverse.* The Capitol at Washington, in photograph. Inscription: AMERICAN PUBLIC HEALTH ASS'N. Exergue: ' 1903 '

Reverse. Blank.

Field white; border blue, with white lettering. Button, with pin attachment. 12. 20mm. A drawing is in the Boston collection, from Dr. W. S. Disbrow, of Newark, N. J. See also Nos. 1251-2, 1354, 1490, 1569, 1574 and 1906.

VII. HOLLAND. A. *Personal.*

Dr. E. J. De Vries (), of Amsterdam.

1998. *Obverse.* At left, an open and a closed book, surmounted by palm branch. In front and at right, spear-pointed caduceus resting upon a patera, with skull and open wreath of laurel tied by ribbon; all supported by a pediment. Inscription, in right of field: E. J. DE VRIES. | ARTS | 1862 — 18 DEC. — 1902 Exergue, at left: J. A. A. G(erritson); at right, AMST.

Silver. 37. 58mm. Upon his forty years' jubilee as surgeon and accoucheur. In the Government and Boston collections.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

VIII. BELGIUM. A. *Personal.* (Continued.)

Dr Andreas Vesalius (1514-1564), of Brussels and Paris (continued).

1999. *Obverse.* ANDREAE VESALIO SCIENTIAE ANATOMICAE PARENTI. — NATUS BRUXELLIS 31 DEC. 1514. NAUFRAGUS IN ZACYNTHO. OBIT 30 OCT. ANNO 1564.

Reverse. AUSPICIIS LEOPOLDI PRIMI, BELGARUM REGIS, ET PUBLICO NECNON PROVINCIAE ET MUNICIPII AERARIIS DE PROMPTA IN SUMPTUM PECUNIA UT ET EX PRIVAT. UNIV. MEDIC. BELG. ORDIN. COLLATIONE, ERECTUM HOC MONUMENTUM ET DICATUM 31 DEC. 1847.

Bronze. 28. 45mm. Guioth, I, pl. XXXVI, No. 147; Kluyskens, II, p. 578, No. 11; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 9, No. I, 10; *Ibid.*, Num. Vésalienne, p. 5, No. 11; Duisburg, p. 176, CCCCLXXIV, 12; *Revue belge de num.*, 1892, p. 288, No. 16. This is also in commemoration of the monument at Brussels. The name and bust of Vesalius also appear upon the three medals and seal of the Royal Belgian Academy of Medicine.

See also under Hospitals, Brussels.

Dr. Jean François Vleminckx (1800-1876), of Brussels.

2000. *Obverse.* Bust, to left, with decorations. Beneath: LEOPOLD WIENER Inscription: J. F. VLEMINCKX INSPECTEUR GÉNÉRAL — DU SERVICE DE SANTE DE L'ARMÉE BELGE

Reverse. Laurel branches tied by ribbon. Above, a serpent encircling a mirror, the handle forming the staff of Aesculapius. In field: A L'ORGANISATEUR | HABILE, | A L'ADMINISTRATEUR | INTEGRE. | AU CHEF DEVOUE | — | LES OFFICIERS DU | SERVICE SANITAIRE | 1853

Bronze. 40. 61mm. Guioth, II, pl. XXVI, No. 140; Kluyskens, II, p. 588; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 28, No. XXV; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 131, No. 253; Duisburg, p. 185, DII; *Ibid.*, Cat., No. 636; Rüppell, 1875, p. 59; Alvin, *Revue belge de num.*, 1892, p. 295, No. 68; Schulman, Arnhem Cat., 1899, p. 104, No. 72. In the Government, Boston, and University of Pa. collections.

Vrancken. See under France, Vaccination.

Ernest Van de Vyvers (), of Brussels. Pharmacist. See Van Bastelaer, No. 1875.

Dr. Pierre Engelbert Wauters (1745-1840), of Louvain.

2001. *Obverse.* Bust, three-quarters facing, towards right. No inscription.

Reverse. PIERRE | ENGELB. WAUTERS, | NE EN | MDCCXLV | A MOERSEKE, | PRES DE TERMONDE, | MOURUT A GAND | LE VIII OCT. | MDCCCXL. (Engraved.)

Silver. 26. 40mm. By Onghena. Kluyskens, II, p. 601, No. 6, fig.; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 16, No. XI; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 130, No. 241. He received a gold medal from King William in 1829, but as it was engraved I do not give it.

Dr. Louis Willems (1822-), of Hasselt.

2002. *Obverse.* Head, to right. Beneath: LEOPOLD WIENER Inscription: D^r LOUIS WILLEMS — NE A HASSELT LE 26 AVRIL 1822

Reverse. Laurel branches tied by ribbon. Within: A | L'INVENTEUR | DE L'INOCULATION | DE LA | PLEUROPNEUMONIE | EXUDATIVE | DE L'ESPECE | BOVINE | 1853

Bronze. 39. 60mm. Guioth, II, pl. XXV, No. 139; Kluyskens, II, p. 618; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 30, No. XXX; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 131, No. 255; Duisburg, p. 185, DIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 55, No. 637; Alvin, *Revue belge de num.*, 1892, p. 295, No. 67; Schulman, *loc. cit.*, 1899, p. 105, No. 76. In the Government and Boston collections.

The medals struck at Brussels in joint commemoration of Linnaeus of Sweden, Bauhin of Switzerland, and others, will be described hereafter.

B. 1. *Medical Colleges.*

Antwerp. Physicians' Guild.

2003. *Obverse.* Bust of St. Luke, robed, facing. Upon his breast, winged head of the ox. Inscription: SIGILLVM COLLEGII MEDICI ANTVERPIENSIS Exergue, a double scroll.

Oval. Dauchez, St. Luc, Sts. Côme et Damien, Patrons des Médecins et Chirurgiens Hollandais et Belges au XVII^e Siècle, *Bulletin de la Société Médicale de S. Luc, S. Côme, S. Damien*, March, 1902, p. 2, fig.

Audenaerde. Barber-Surgeons' Guild.

2004. *Obverse.* Sts. Cosmo and Damian, each with a vase or phial in one hand, and a venesection staff in the other.

Vigne, Mœurs et Usages des Corporations de Métiers de la Belgique et du Nord de la France, pl. XXX, No. 4; Chautard, *Revue belge de num.*, Jan., 1895, p. 87.

Bruges. Barber-Surgeons' Guild.

2005. *Obverse.* Sts. Cosmo and Damian, each with a phial in one hand, and a book in the other.

Vigne, *loc. cit.*, pl. XXIX, No. 3; Chautard, *loc. cit.*, p. 87.

Brussels. Barber-Surgeons' Guild.

2006. *Obverse.* Sts. Cosmo and Damian, the one with pestle and mortar, and the other with a phial.

Vigne, *loc. cit.*, pl. XXX, No. 4; Chautard, *loc. cit.*, p. 87.

Do. Physicians' Guild.

2007. *Obverse.* Within circle, St. Luke, robed, writing in an open book. At his side, the ox. Before him, St. Michael, winged and bearing a crossed shield, strikes down the demon with his sword. Inscription: SIGILLVM COLL: MED: BRUXELLENSIS

Dauchez, *loc. cit.*, p. 4, fig.

Do. School of Medicine.

2008. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath: AD. JOUVENEL F. Inscription: GUILIELMUS I BELGARUM REX.

Reverse. Within field: PATHOL: MEDIC: 2^{UM} PRAEM: J. DIEZ. MECHLIN: BRUX: 1823.

Silver. 26. 43mm. Kluyskens, Num. méd. belge, p. 27, No. XXIII; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 131, No. 257, 1; Dirks, Nederlandsche Penningen, I, p. 182, No. 223.

2009. *Obverse.* As preceding.

Reverse. Within field: I PROEM. MORB. INFANT. ED. DIEZ MECHLINIENSIS Inscription: SCHOLA MEDICA PRACTICA BRUXELLENSIS | 1824

Silver. 28. 45mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 131, No. 257, 2.

2010. *Obverse.* As preceding, save AD. JOUVENEL J(eune).

Reverse. A serpent drinking from a patera. Inscription: SCHOLA. MEDICA. PRACTICA. BRUXELLENSIS Within field: 2^{UM} PROEM: ART: OBSTETRIC: MERCHIE EX CONDE IN GALLIA (engraved.) Beneath: 1826 (engraved.)

Silver. Guioth, *Revue belge de num.*, 1848, p. 113, No. 136; Dirks, *loc. cit.*, I, p. 222, No. 275.

2011. *Obverse.* Head, to right. Beneath neck: JOUVENEL F. Inscription: LEOPOLD I — ROI DES BELGES.

Reverse. Within field: PRÆMIUM | PATHOLOGICÆ EXTER(nae) | BOSSAERT ALPHONSIUS | CORTRACENSIS (incused). Beneath, a serpent drinking from a patera. Inscription: SCHOLA. MEDICA. PRACTICA. BRUXELLENSIS. Exergue: 1833 (incused).

Bronze. 28. 45mm. Guioth, Histoire num. Belgique, p. 35, pl. II, fig. 2; Kluyskens, I, p. 144.

Do. Concours d'Ophthalmologie. See Cunier, No. 1923.

Do. Royal Academy of Fine Arts. Anatomical medal.

2012. *Obverse.* Bust, to left. Beneath: BRAEMT F. Inscription: LEOPOLD PREMIER ROI DES BELGES.

Reverse. Within a cabled circle : ANATOMIE I AU : C. PAYEN DE TOURNAY 1841-1842. Inscription : ACADEMIE ROYALE DES BEAUX-ARTS BRUXELLES
Bronze. 32. 50mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 504 ; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 126, No. 200.

Do. Hygienic Institute of the University.

2013. *Obverse.* Male and female figures, seated ; the former nude, the latter clothed from hip down, the male holding tablet and pencil. Upon a table a microscope, books, battery, and bacterial implements. FERNAND DUBOIS Legend : OMNIA IN MENSURA

Reverse. Genius with sword, planting his foot on abdomen of prostrate naked figure. Laurel and palm branches joined by band, on which : FERNAND DUBOIS

Bronze. 41. 65mm. Struck on the foundation of the Institut d'hygiene et de bacteriologie et de l'Institut d'anatomie et d'histologie annexes a l'Universite de Bruxelles. In the Government collection.

See also Solvay, Nos. 1974-5, and Vesalius, No. 1999.

Do. Veterinary College.

2014. *Obverse.* Head, oak wreathed, to left. Beneath : BRAEMT F. Inscription : LEOPOLD PREMIER — ROI DES BELGES

Reverse. A wreath of wheat, flowers, and fruit, tied by ribbon. In field : ECOLE | VETERINAIRE | ET | D'ECONOMIE | RURALE

Gold, silver, bronze. 24. 37mm. Struck in 1834. Guioth, Hist. num., p. 195, pl. 27, No. 221 ; *Revue belge de num.*, IX, 1853, p. 209, No. 58 ; Piot, Coins, etc., p. 278, No. 1503. In the Government collection.

2015. As preceding.

Gold (but twelve), bronze. 12. 19mm. Guioth, *loc. cit.*, p. 145, pl. 27, No. 222 ; *Revue belge de num.*, 1853, p. 209, No. 59 ; Coster, Jetons hist., p. 251, No. 1134. In the Boston collection, the gift of Mr. Victor de Munter, of Audenarde, Belgium.

Do. Royal Belgian Academy of Medicine.

See under Medical Societies.

Courtrai. School of Midwifery.

2016. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Beneath : ROETTIER. Inscription : MAR. THER. D. G. HUNG. BOH. REG. AR. AU. COM. FLAND. Upon rim : 1^{ER} PRYS J. MAYORBANCK (engraved).

Reverse. The arms of Courtrai. Inscription : CASTELLANIA CORTRACENA. Upon rim : PRYS DER VROED-KUNDE (midwifery) A^O 1780 (engraved).

Silver, with border of gilt and irradiated laurel leaves. 35. 56mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 202 ; *Ibid.*, Num. méd. belge, p. 21, No. XVIII.

Ghent. Royal Academy. Medal for Anatomy.

2017. *Obverse.* Armorial shield, with emblems of the Arts.

Reverse. ACADEMIE ROYALE DE GAND 1^{ER} PRIX (etc.)

Silver, enamelled. 29. 46mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 127, No. 211.

Do. School of Medicine.

2018. *Obverse.* The staff of Aesculapius and a branch of laurel, forming the cross of St. Andrew. Inscription : ECOLE DE MEDECINE DE GAND With date, engraved.

Reverse. Blank.

Bronze, enamelled. 28. 45mm. Kluyskens, I, p. 399, Nos. 3-7 ; Storer, The medals of Guislain, *Medico-Legal Journal*, Dec., 1887, p. 284.

2019. Head, to left. ANDRIEU F. Inscription : NAPOLEON EMP. ET ROI.

Reverse. Within laurel branches : 1^{ER} PRIX | ANATOM : PHYSIOL : | — | JEAN DE BAEKER | DE L'ECLUSE | — | MDCCCXIII (engraved.) Upon rim : COURS GRAT. DE MED. CHIR. PHARM. DE GAND. 1813. (engraved.)

Bronze. 26. 41mm. In the Government collection.

Do. School of Midwifery.

2020. *Obverse.* Bust, to right. Inscription : JOSEPHUS II AUG. COM. FLAND.

Reverse. The old citadel of Ghent, surmounted by a lion's head. Inscription : VETUS BURGUM GANDENSE Exergue : GENERI HUMANO CONSULENS | ARTIS OBSTETRICIAE LAUREA D. D.

Silver, tin. 21. 33mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 202 ; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 192, No. 1853.

2021. *Obverse.* Bust, in widow's veil, to right. Beneath : T. V. B. Inscription : MARIA THERESIA AUG. DUX BRAB. COM. FLAND.

Reverse. As preceding.

Gold, silver. 21. 33mm. Kluyskens, II, p. 203 ; *Ibid.*, Cat., p. 190, No. 1756. Metal impressions are in the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. J. Brettauer, of Trieste.

2022. As preceding.

Bronze. 32. 50mm. 1774.

Do. Medical Department of the University.

2023. *Obverse.* Head, to left. Beneath : BARRE 1844 Inscription : LEOPOLD I ROI — DES BELGES

Reverse. Within beaded circle, enclosed by crossed branches of palm and laurel, tied by ribbon : LE ROI | AUX ELEVES | DE L'UNIVERSITE | DE GAND | — | EN SOUVENIR | DU | 8 JUILLET 1860

Bronze. 36. 58mm. In the Boston collection.

Malines. Surgeons' Guild.

2024. *Obverse.* Within crenelated circle, the arms of the dean of the guild ; a shield, upon which two upright lions, facing. At sides, surgical forceps and knife.

Reverse. Jans | Maertens | 1676

22. 35mm. Minard, *loc. cit.*, III, p. 204, No. 357. fig.

B. 2. Hospitals.

Antwerp. Hôpital St. Esprit.

2025. *Obverse.* Within circle, a dove descending upon a large cross, of which the upper bar is wanting. At sides : 7 — 7 (1677) | (a flower — a flower) | s — s

Reverse. Blank.

Lead. Square. 9 x 9. 14 x 14mm. In the Boston collection.

Do. Hôpital St. Julian.

2026. *Obverse.* S | Guilaes | gastus

Reverse. Two outspread hands, upright.

16. 25mm. Minard, *loc. cit.*, III, p. 31, No. 61, fig. Given by the physician to patients temporarily absent from the building.

Do. Hôpital St. Nicolas.

2027. *Obverse.* Within beaded circle, St. Nicholas to left, blessing three infants in a tub. Inscription : S. NICOLAS — 1690

Reverse. Within similar circle, a flying dove, to left, within radiations. Inscription : PAVWEL ' DE BROEYER ' EUDE ' ADAM ' DE BLIECK ' ALS ' PROVICEUREN

24. 40mm. Minard, *loc. cit.*, III, p. 32, No. 62. fig.

Biache. Saint Vaast. Crèche.

2028. *Obverse.* An infant in cradle, watched by a reading boy.

Reverse. Within beaded circle, coat of arms. Inscription : ASILE S^T CHARLES FONDE A BIACHE S^T VAAST PAR LOUIS MESBACH DE TER KIELE (followed by angel's head, the mint-mark of Brussels.)

By C. Wurden. *Revue belge de num.*, XXXIII, 1877, p. 153, fig.

Bruges. Hôpital St. Jacques.

M. A. DeWitte, of Brussels, informs me that this is but an asylum for the poor ; therefore I do not describe it.

Brussels. Dispensaire Vésale.

I have not as yet obtained the description of this medal.

[To be continued.]

SUTLERS' CHECKS

USED IN THE FEDERAL ARMY DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

BY C. O. TROWBRIDGE AND HOWLAND WOOD.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, p. 56.]

- 86 — *Sibley, W. W. & Co.* W. W. SIBLEY & CO. 71' REG. IND. VOL 25 CENTS Rev. *a*.
Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 in place of 25. Rev. *a*. Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. *a*. Brass, 10.
- 87 — *Simmonds, F.* F. SIMMONDS, SUTLER 12 ILLINOIS CAVALRY Rev. GOOD FOR 25
CENTS KOCHLER Very rare. Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 for 25. Rare. Brass, 14.
Obv. Same. Rev. Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rare. Brass, 14.
- 88 — *Slocum, A.* A SLOCUM 102' REG O. V. I. 25 CTS IN GOODS. Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 in place of 25. Rev. *a*. Brass, 12.
- 89 — *Smith, D. B.* D. B. SMITH 28 ILL. REG 25 CTS IN GOODS Rev. Plain. Brass,
14.
Same, except 10 in place of 25. Rev. Plain. Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. Plain. Brass, 11.
- 90 — *Spitzer, J. B.* J. B. SPITZER, SUTLER. 50 CENTS 55 O. V. I. Rev. Head of Mer-
cury to left, thirteen stars around edge. Thick. Copper, 12.
Same, except 25 in place of 50. Rev. Flying eagle to left, twelve stars above,
1863 below. Thick. Copper, 12.
Same, except 10 in place of 25. Rev. Shield, inscribed UNION; above, THE
ARMY & NAVY Thick. Copper, 12.
Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. Anchor fouled. Thick. Copper, 12.
- 91 — *Story, G. W.* G. W. STORY 187' REG. O. V. I. 25 CENTS IN GOODS. Rev. *c*.
Brass, 14.
- 92 — *Sullivan, M.* (55TH O. V.): M. SULLIVAN SUTLER 50 CENTS IN GOODS 55 REG
O. V. M. U. S. Rev. Plain. Brass, 16.
Same, except 25 in place of 50. Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 in place of 25. Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.
- 93 — *Sullivan, M.* (57 REGT. O V): M. SULLIVAN SUTLER 50 CENTS IN GOODS 57
REG O. V. M. U. S. Rev. Plain. Brass, 16.
Same, except 10 in place of 50. Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.
Same, except rev. plain. Brass, 10.
- 94 — *Sullivan, M. H. & Co.* M. H. SULLIVAN & CO. SUTLERS 25 CENTS IN GOODS 50TH
REG'T O. VOL. Rev. Plain. Brass, 16.
Same, except 5 in place of 25. Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
- 95 — *Tempest, S. B.* Cannon, flags, etc. PITTSBURGH LANDING 10 Rev. S. B. TEM-
PEST Ten stars. Thick. Brass, 12.

- 96 — *Updegraff, Wm. W.* WM. W. UPDEGRAFF SUTLER 5TH U. S. H. A. GOOD FOR 25 CTS IN GOODS Rev. Plain. Brass, 16.
Same, except 5 in place of 25. Rev. Plain. Brass, 12.
- 97 — *Vanderbeek, Wm.* WM. VANDERBEEK SUTLERS CHECK 50 CENTS Rev. Plain. Thick. Rare. Brass, 17.
Same, except 25 in place of 50. Rev. Plain. Thin. Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 in place of 25. Rev. Plain. Thick. Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. Plain. Thin. Brass, 14.
- 98 — *Walter & Smith.* (These are generally considered sutlers' checks.) WALTER & SMITH 25 CENTS ALTON ILL Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 in place of 25. Brass, 12.
- 99 — *Westcott, C. P.* C. P. WESTCOTT 16 I. U. S. A. 20 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
Same, except rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
Same, except 10 in place of 20. Rev. *a*. Brass, 12.
Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. *a*. Brass, 11.
- 100 — *White & Swan.* (A doubtful sutler's token). WHITE & SWAN HUNTSVILLE ALA Rev. Indian head to left. THE PRARIE FLOWER 1863 Edge milled. Thick. Nickel, 12.
Obv. Same. Rev. 500 Edge milled. Thick. Copper silvered and thick in brass, 12.
Obv. Same. Rev. 50 Edge milled. Thick. Copper silvered, 12.
Same. Edge plain. White metal, 12.
Obv. Same. Rev. 25 Edge milled. Thick. Copper silvered and copper; as usual in brass, 12.
Obv. Same. Rev. 15 Edge milled. Thick. Copper, 12.
Obv. Same. Rev. 10 Edge milled. Thick. Copper silvered, 12.
- 101 — *Whited, S. & Co.* S. WHITED & CO. SUTLERS 97' ILLS. VOL. GOOD FOR 10 CTS IN GOODS Rev. Indian head to left. THE PRARIE FLOWER 1863 Thick. White metal, 12.
Obv. Same. Rev. 10 in beaded circle, twenty-four stars around edge. Thick. Copper and brass, 12.
Obv. Same. Rev. 10 Indian head to left. LIBERTY above, 1863 below Plain edge. Thick. Copper silvered, 12.
Obv. Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. Shield in circle. Brass, 11.
- 102 — *Wood, Wm. E.* WM. E. WOOD, SUTLER 2ND PA ARTY; two cannons crossed. Rev. GOOD FOR 25 CENTS IN TRADE Very rare. Thick. Copper, 13.
Wood & Harrison. There is a card for 10 cents of this firm that is often placed under sutlers' checks, but it is without doubt a store card and we do not number it.
- 103 — *Wright, Sid.* GOOD FOR 25 CENTS IN GOODS AT SUTLERS STORE SID. WRIGHT 11TH R. WIS. V. Rev. Eagle with wings extended, thirteen stars. CHILDS MANUFACTURER CHICAGO Thick. Brass, 16.
Same, except 10 in place of 25. Rev. Liberty head to left, CHILDS MANUFACTURER CHICAGO Thick. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rare. Thick. Brass, 13.

BY REGIMENTS.

[Without names.]

ILLINOIS.

- 104 — Obverse. 27 REG. ILL. VOL. GOOD FOR 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
 Obv. Same, except 10 in place of 25. Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
 Obv. Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.
- 105 — Obverse. SUTLERS CHECK FOR 25 CENTS IN GOODS 30TH REG ILL. VOL. Rev.
b. Brass, 14.
 Obv. Same, except 10 in place of 25. Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
 Obv. Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.

INDIANA.

- 106 — Obverse. 7TH IND. REG'T 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b*. Rare. Brass, 14.
 Obv. Same, except 5 in place of 25. Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
 Obv. Plain. Brass, 12.
- 107 — Obverse. SUTLERS CHECK 16' IND. VOL. 25 CTS. IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Brass, 14.
 Obv. Same, except 10 in place of 25. Rev. *a*. Brass, 12.
 Obv. Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. *a*. Brass, 10.
 Obv. Same, except no period after "Cts." and a five-pointed star over "Ind."
 Rev. *a*. Brass, 10.
- 108 — Obverse. Same as two preceding. Rev. same, incused. Brass, 10.
- 109 — Obverse. SUTLERS CHECK GOOD FOR 25 CENTS IN GOODS 22 R. IND VOL Rev. *b*.
 Brass, 14.
 Obv. Same, except 10 in place of 25. Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
 Obv. Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.

KENTUCKY.

- 110 — Obverse. GOOD FOR 25 CENTS 21ST KY. V. 1. ; four stars. Rev. Liberty head
 to right, thirteen stars ; below, 1863. Thick. Copper, 12.
 Obv. Same, except 10 in place of 25. Rev. Mug in wreath of grain ; above, a
 six-pointed star. Very rare. Thick. Copper, 12.
 Obv. Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. Flying eagle to left ; twelve stars ;
 below, 1863 Thick. Copper, 12.

M (No State named.)

- 111 — Obverse. 16TH REG. M. V. 10 incused. Rev. Plain. Lead, 18.

NEW YORK.

- 112 — There is a check for 50 cents for the 145th N. Y. Regt. Very rare.

OHIO.

- 113 — Obverse. O V M OO' REG'T GOOD FOR 5 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. Plain. Brass, 14.
 Obv. 2ND REGIMENT OHIO CAVALRY 25 CENTS Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
 Obv. Same, except 10 in place of 25. Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
 Obv. Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
- 114 — Obverse. IN GOODS 5 CENTS 5TH REG'T O. V. Rev. Incused. Brass, 14.
 Same as above. Lead, 14.

- 115 — Obverse. 5 CTS. IN GOODS ZOUAVE 34TH REG. O. V. M. Rev. *b*. Brass and copper, 14.
- 116 — Obverse. SUTLER'S CHECK 41 REG. O. V. M. 25 CENTS Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
Obv. Same. Rev. Blank. Brass, 14.
Same, except 5 in place of 25. Rev. Blank. Brass, 12.
- 117 — Obverse. SUTLERS CHECK 59 REG O. V. M. 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
Obv. Same, except 5 in place of 25. Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.
- 118 — Obverse. O. V. U. S. A. 61ST REG 25 CENTS Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
Obv. Same, except 10 in place of 25. Rev. *b*. Brass, 12.
Obv. Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.
- 119 — Obverse. LAUNDERER'S CHECK 71 REG O. V. M. 5 CENTS IN WASHING Rev. *b*. Brass, 12. This is undoubtedly the only Laundry check of the series.
- 120 — Obverse. 101ST REG O V I 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Brass, 16.
Obv. Same, except 10 in place of 25. Rev. *a*. Brass and copper, 14.
Obv. Same, except 5 in place of 10. Rev. *a*. Brass, 12.

PENNSYLVANIA.

- 121 — Obverse. SUTLER 25. 11 REG. P V Rev. Blank. Rare. Lead, 15½.
Same, except 5 in place of 25. Rare. Brass, 10.
- 122 — Obverse. SUTLER 25 23. REG P. V. Rev. Blank. Rare. Brass, 15½.

TENNESSEE.

- 123 — Obverse. SUTLERS 5 25 REG. T. V. Rev. Blank. Rare. Brass, 12.

U. S. ARMY.

- 124 — Obverse. 27 U. S. C. I. GOOD FOR 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *c*. Brass, 16.
There is a similar one for 48' U. S. C. I. GOOD FOR 25 CENTS Brass, 14.

VIRGINIA.

- 125 — Obverse. 2ND REGIMENT VIRGINIA CAVALRY 25 CENTS Rev. *b*. Brass, 14.
Obv. Same, except 5 in place of 25. Rev. *b*. Brass, 10.
- 126 — Obverse. 4TH VIRGINIA REG'T 25 CENTS IN GOODS Rev. *a*. Rare. Brass, 14.
Obv. Same, except 5 in place of 25. Rev. *a*. Brass, 10.

R. R.?

- 127 — Obverse. R. R. 2 V. Rev. GOOD FOR 5 CENTS KOEHLER Copper, 14.
- 128 — Paris, Ky. Large 5 incused; PARIS KY. in incuse stamp. Rev. Blank. Copper, 12.
Same, without the Paris, Ky. Copper, 12.

ADDENDA.

- 7½ — *Beaudry, V.* V. BEAUDRY 1ST REG. U. S. CAVALRY Rev. GOOD FOR 10 CENTS. KOEHLER. Very rare. Brass, 14.
- 21 — *C. & S.* (Additional.) SUTLER 5 28' REG P. V. C. & S. Rev. Plain. Rare. Brass, 10.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, page 54.]

MCCXXIV. Triangular planchet. A foul anchor enclosed in an equilateral triangle, the field about the anchor removed; the rope of twisted wire. Legend, the letters incused: on the left side, RESP. ∴ LOG. ∴ ESPERANZA; at the top, N. 1; on the right, OR. ∴ DE CHILPANCINGO; and on the base, FUNDADA EN 1876 [Worshipful Lodge Hope, No. 1, Orient of Chilpancingo, founded in 1876.] Reverse, The sides lettered with the names of the first three officers, the letters incused. A bar engraved with member's name. Edge ring, green ribbon. Silver (plated?) Length of side, 26.

MCCXXV. A planchet in the form of a five-pointed star, on the centre of which, on both sides, is a circular boss, with rope border; the points terminate in small balls, and are not lettered. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing G. Legend, separated by a circle, above, R. ∴ L. ∴ F. ∴ O. ∴ ARCE. ∴ N. ∴ 2 and completing the circle, ★ OR. ∴ DE CHILPANCINGO ★ Reverse, An inscription in five lines, the first curving to the upper edge: CONSTITUIDA | *Baja la Juris* ∴ (in script letters surrounded by flourishes) DE LA G. ∴ L. ∴ | VICENTE GUERRERO | 1885. the date encircled with flourishes. [Worshipful Lodge F. O. Arce, No. 2, constituted under the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge, etc.] A circle of pearls near the edge. Ribbon of the national colors.¹ Silver. Size from point to point, 30.

MCCXXVI. Obverse, A landscape; the sea in the distance, on which a steamer sails to the right; a train of cars in the background, moving to the right; a large globe in the right foreground, against which lean the extended compasses; a bust on a pedestal at the left, against which leans a palette; in the centre a scroll, in front of which rests a closed book, and a gavel on the right. In exergue, in two lines, 5636 (= 1876) OR. ∴ MATAMORAS On the upper edge a metallic ribbon with forked ends, on which RESP. ∴ LOG. ∴ TAMAULIPAS N.º 2 Reverse, Plain. A bow at the top, which serves as a ring for a scarlet ribbon with gold corded edge, and embroidered with the square and compasses in black. Silver. Size 26.

MCCXXVII. Planchet in the form of a six-pointed star, composed of two equilateral triangles, one upon the other. Obverse, In the field is a hexagon with a star of five points in each angle of the enclosing triangle; within the hexagon are a radiant square and compasses enclosing G; the sides of the upper triangle are lettered, on the left R. ∴ □ REGENERA—; on the right, CION N.º 26 OR. ∴ and on the base, DE CAMPECHE A star in each angle: the points of the under triangle are lettered, that in the left ★ | TIRSI [? Tisri]; on the right, ★ | 5640 and on the base, 1879 | ★ Reverse, Plain.

¹ When first constituted, this Lodge had a triangular badge, incused with names of founders, officers, etc. This is a later medal. F. O. Arce was a prominent Mason. See MXXXIV and MXXXV.

Silver. Length of side of triangle, 26. Worn with a blue ribbon, on which is a small silver star.¹

MCCXXVIII. Obverse, An equilateral triangle enclosing two right hands joined, the remainder of the field removed. Legend, on the left side, 5865 □ UNION ; on the right, FRATERNAL N° 1 and on the bar, OR ∴ DE MEXICO Reverse, Plain. Silver. Length of side, 27 nearly.

MCCXXIX. Obverse, A Maltese cross with formal rays in the angles, the arms roughened ; on the centre is a sunken circle, with 32 in high relief. (Probably a cast piece.) No legend. Reverse, Similar to the obverse, but the circle is plain, for engraving, and not sunken. Copper ? gilt. Size, outer points of cross,² 28.

MCCXXX. While not strictly a medal, the following badge seems to have been struck and then portions sawed out, as is done in so many of the Mexican Masonics. Obverse, The square and compasses enclosing a sunburst, on which is G ; four long rays from the sun extend to the angle of the square, the joint of the compasses, and the juncture of the working tools ; four shorter rays also touch them. Legend, on the left arm of the square, RESP ∴ □ OBREROS DEL PORVENIR and on the right, N° 40 OR ∴ DE PUEBLA 1872 [Worshipful Lodge Workmen for the Future, Orient of Puebla.] The compasses and G, silvered ; the remainder, gilt. Worn with a light-blue ribbon. Length of arm of square, 32 ; greatest length, 36.

MCCXXXI. Obverse, On the field a six-pointed star formed by two interlacing triangles which enclose the square and compasses, within which is a small five-pointed star having G in its centre in a small circle ; rays from the working-tools fill the points of the triangles and the spaces between them, forming another six-pointed star. Legend, RESP ∴ LOGE " LA VALLEE DE FRANCE " and at the bottom, completing the circle, ★ N° 14 ★ [Worshipful Lodge, Valley of France.] Reverse, Within a beaded circle is a cluster of mountain peaks, three in the background higher than the rest, over which are three five-pointed stars. Legend, above, OR ∴ DE MEXICO and below, completing the circle, ★ A ∴ L ∴ 5644 ★ [1884] (Anno Lucis, or In the year of light, etc.) Edge ring. Silver. Size 24.

MCCXXXII. Obverse, A low mountain peak in the centre and smaller ones on each side, on each of which small trees or bushes are growing ; above, a five-pointed star sheds three clusters of rays, three beams in each, over them. Legend, separated by a circle from the field, above, RESP ∴ □ LUZ DE LAS SELVAS N° 70 and below, completing the circle, ★ OR ∴ DE TETELA ★ [Worshipful Lodge Light of the Forests ? Orient of Tetela.] Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing G, from which formal rays extend into the field. Legend, in small letters, R ∴ E ∴ A ∴ A and at the bottom, 1881 (An-

¹ The dates, which differ slightly from each other if the first era is transposed into the second, may possibly be those of founding and constitution.

² This is an unusual form for the crosses of this rite (the A. and A. Scottish), which generally employs the Teutonic or crutch cross in its symbols.

cient and Accepted Scottish Rite.) Edge ring and triangular loop with red ribbon. Silver. Size 19.

MCCXXXIII. Badge in form of an equilateral triangle, the field within the sides removed, leaving a square and compasses enclosing G. Legend, on the left side, RESP. ∴ □ PEDRO OGAZON ; on the right, N^o 108. R. ∴ E. ∴ A. ∴ A. ∴ and on the base, OR. ∴ DE MEXICO [Worshipful Lodge Pedro Ogazon, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] Rev., Plain. Edge ring and ribbon of the national colors. Silver. Length of side, 28.¹

MCXXXIV. Planchet in the form of a six-pointed star, of two equilateral triangles, attached. Obverse, Inscription in four lines, the second curving downward, the last upward, and the letters incused : ★ at the top, R. ∴ LOG. ∴ | LOS ESENIOS | N. ∴ 57 | OR. ∴ DE QUERETARO [Regular or Worshipful Lodge of the Essenes, No. 57, Orient of Queretaro.] Reverse, Lettered with the member's name incused ; the example before me has F. PAGLIARI Ring and crimson ribbon. Silver or plated. Length of side of triangle, 30.

MCXXXV. Obverse, a cross patee with formal rays between the arms ; in the centre a circle in which is a rose, the flower red, the stem extending into the lower arm of the cross. The arms are lettered s. ∴ on the left, c. ∴ on the upper, t. ∴ on the right and N^o 1. ∴ on the lower. Reverse, As the obverse, but the central circle has in three lines, MEXICO | ★ | . 1879 . the first and last curving, and the arms are lettered, beginning at the left, R. ∴ | E. ∴ | A. ∴ | A. ∴ [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.] The cross is oxydized and the rays silver. Small rings at the corners of the upper arm attach it to a ducal coronet, to which the ribbon, red with black corded edges, is fastened. Size 18.²

The following is a member's badge, or bijou, of the Lodge DE LOS AZTECAS NO. 48 ; its name and number and date v. L. 5684³ on a scarf or apron falling from the square and compasses, which enclose G. A loop behind the joint of the compasses suspends it from the Mexican eagle destroying a serpent ; ribbon of the national colors. Silver. This can have no claim to be called a medal, as it is a cast, worked into form by hand, and is mentioned simply as it is used as a substitute for a medal by the Lodge, and for its rarity.

MCCXXXVI. Obverse, The double-headed eagle of the Scottish Rite, holding a sword in his talons, from which hangs the ribbon with motto of the grade, DEUS MEUMQUE JUS (God and my right.) A delta, on which is 33 above, rays from which fill the upper part of the field. No legend. Reverse, On the field — ★ — | PREMIO | — ★ — Legend, above, SUP. ∴ CONS. ∴

¹ Other medals of this Lodge have been described under MXXX and MCXXXIV.

² This appears to have been struck for a "Sovereign Chapter of Rose Croix," working under the Scottish rite in the City of Mexico, but its name I have not

learned. The cross varies from the form generally used by the grade.

³ This date is erroneously given if the era is that ordinarily used, which is found by deducting 3760 from the Hebraic year. (See note on DCCCCLXVI.)

DE MEXICO and below, RIT .: E .: Y A .: [Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite.¹] Edge projection, pierced for a scarlet ribbon. Size 20.

MCCXXXVII. Obverse, Inscription in eight lines, the first and last curving to the edge of the medal, and the fourth semi-circular: STRUCK BY THE GRAND LODGE | OF | F. AND A. M. | STATE OF NEW YORK, | THE M. W. | JAMES TEN EYCK, | BEING | GRAND MASTER Reverse, A wreath of two olive branches, open at the top, and the stems crossed and tied with a bow at the base, within which is an inscription having the square and compasses enclosing G between the fourth and last lines; the second, third and fourth curving downward, the fifth upward, conforming to the wreath, TO | COMMEMORATE | THE DEDICATION OF | THE ASYLUM | AT UTICA, N. Y., OCT. 5. 5892 Copper.² Size 24.

MCCXXXVIII. Obverse, A radiant Roman cross piercing a crown. No legend. Reverse, The Lord's Prayer (shorter form) in fifteen lines, minute letters, the first and last curving to the edge. Pierced for a ring. Gilt metal. Size 8. This is a mule of dies already described.

MCCXXXIX. Obverse, An equilateral triangle, the points (one in base) extending to the edge, and on which are eleven small circles; on the upper bar a cross patee resting on a Roman cross; two swords in saltire, the hilts at the ends of the shorter bar of the latter, the blades behind the upper cross; emblems of mortality at the top; a ribbon, partly concealed by the lower bar of the Roman cross, falls on the sides of the triangle and is lettered N° on the left, 26 on the right. Legend, BAY CITY COMMANDERY and completing the circle, ✱ BAY CITY MICH. ✱ Reverse, Incused in small letters with the name of the maker, C. G. BRAXMAR | 47 CORTLANDT ST. | NEW YORK the first line curving. Gilt metal. Size 20. Bar, A cross patee, the lower arm absent, the side arms widely extended, lettered IN HOC | SIGNO | VINCES and a small circle with K T at the intersection of the arms.

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM S. APPLETON.

By the kindness of Mr. William S. Appleton, the son of our late associate who was for so many years one of the editors and publishing committee of the *Journal*, we are enabled to give in this number an excellent portrait of his father, whose lamented death was announced in our issue of March last. At a meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society in October last, a Memoir of Mr. Appleton was presented and read by Mr. Charles C. Smith, which has since been printed in the Proceedings of that Society, and a Biographical Sketch will also appear in the New England Historic Genealogical Society's magazine, *The Register*, for July next. We are sure that many of our readers who knew Mr. Appleton as a devoted student of Numismatics, will join us in expressing our sincere thanks to his son for the admirable likeness which he has furnished us.

¹ This medal was apparently struck for the 33° or governing body of the Scottish Rite in Mexico, and perhaps corresponds to the French "*jetons de presence*."

See DCCCCLVI for another of similar character for the same body.

² The medal struck when the corner-stone was laid has been described as MCXIX.

MEDALS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

XVI.

61. The badge for the thirty-seventh National Encampment held in August, 1903, was large and showy, being composed of a circle of white enamel diameter 30, and lettered in gold, 37TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT above, and SAN FRANCISCO 1903 below, completing the circle; this enclosed a thin shell of copper, bearing in high relief the head of a grizzly bear, facing. On the right, a portion of the National flag, in proper colors, and on the left, the State flag of California, but only a single red star in the upper corner, and a part of a bear's head visible. At the bottom, linked to the terminals of the flag is the Grand Army five-pointed star, with the usual emblems on the several points, the latter terminating in trefoils; in its centre G A R in red, white and blue enamel instead of the usual group. Reverse, Plain, except the maker's name, THE PETTIBONE (?) BROS. | — | MFG CO. | CIN'TI. O. in four lines, curving. The name not distinct on the example under notice. Suspended by an ornate bar of crimson enamel, lettered REPRESENTATIVE in gold, and surmounted by an eagle with expanded wings, gilt. Length of the badge from top to base, 68; greatest width, 36. Worn with a light yellow ribbon.

62. The usual variety of souvenir badges was struck for the California Encampment of the Grand Army. We note the following: Obverse, The star of the Order, with the familiar central group—soldier, sailor, etc., but without the customary legend surrounding it; on the points are, the anchor, crossed sabres, and other military emblems as previously described. The star rests upon a circle, lettered 37TH NATIONAL | ENCAMPMENT | SAN FRANCISCO | AUGUST | 1903 (the dashes indicate the divisions made by the points of the star). Reverse, The maker's name incused in three lines on the centre, the first curving; THE PETTIBONE BROS. | — | MFG. CO. | CIN'TI. O. (name indistinct on example before me.) Suspended by rings from a bar, representing a log on which a grizzly bear walks to left. On his side SOUVENIR This is a shell, the reverse incused. Metal, copper, (?) plated oxydized silver. Size, star point to point, 28; length of bar, 32.

63. The badge medal struck for the Union Ex-Prisoners of War resembled those used at previous encampments. It has upon the centre the device of the Society as already described—a prison pen, with dog attacking a prostrate soldier; on the field, a circle with stars and stripes draped on the left edge and the legend 37TH NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT on the right; an ornate tablet lettered G.A.R at the top, with edge ring, crimson ribbon on which is stamped in gold in three lines, NATIONAL | ASSOCIATION | U. EX. P. OF W.; ornate bar lettered CALIFORNIA with the grizzly bear on its top. Composition metal, gilt. Size 26. Length of bar, 32. The reverse of the medal has the maker's stamp incused as on the preceding, and the same letters are illegible.

64. Among the medals for reunions of regiments belonging to the Union Army, and therefore closely related to the G.A.R., is the following: Obverse, Inscription in six lines, the first and last curving: * THE MARTYR | 1862 | REGIMENT | THIRTY EIGHTH | 1865 | IOWA INFANTRY VOLS. Reverse, Inscription in six lines, the first and last curving: PRESENTED BY THE CITIZENS | THIRD | REUNION | OCT. 3RD & 4TH | 1888 | NEW-HAMPTON. Edge ring, scarlet ribbon, and bar, on which NEWHAMPTON IOWA; on semi-circles above, and below, ANNUAL | REUNION Bronze. Size 20. Length of bar, 24.

C. P. NICHOLS.

[To be continued.]

EDITORIAL.

RECOINING OUR WORN-OUT SILVER.

It is gratifying to see by the newspaper reports that the Treasury Department proposes to retire from circulation, to a much greater extent than has hitherto been done, the soiled and dirty bills, odorous from long handling, and the silver coins which have become defaced or so badly worn by constant use that the devices they bear are no longer legible, not to say discernible, and to replace them by new issues. There is of course nothing new in this movement, except that we are told that a much larger proportion of the minor coins than formerly will find their way to the melting-pot. Subsidiary coinage has for many years been only token money, and the actual loss to the Government will be trifling, if any. When silver is worth only about fifty cents an ounce, the intrinsic value of a dollar, as everyone knows, is only half its worth as a legal tender. The face value of the smaller money is so much greater in proportion than that of the large and clumsy dollars, that it is probable the cost of recoinage would even show a seignorage profit on the National ledger, if they were turned into dimes and quarters. Approximately, it would require thirteen hundred silver dollars to weigh a hundred pounds, while the same weight of half dollars would nominally amount to \$1,300; of quarters a little more, and of dimes a little less.

The actual loss to the man who takes a dime or a quarter which has been worn to smoothness in passing from hand to hand, as compared with one fresh from the mint, is infinitesimal; but he finds a certain satisfaction in handling a sharply struck piece, lustrous as when it fell from the coining press. Even a child appreciates his bright penny much more highly than the dull cent which he hastens to spend. Ragged regimentals distinguished the "old Continentals," of necessity, if we may believe the song; but the nation which suffers its soldiers to march in tattered uniforms, worn-out shoes, and equipments defaced in active service, except for the briefest possible time, under dire necessity or in the stress of war, would receive, and justly deserve, the contempt of its citizens. And surely no one will deny that the need of keeping up our national coinage to a high state of perfection in its appearance and condition, as well as in its standard of purity, is just as important, if the Republic would have the issues of its mints retain their position in the markets of the world, not to say in the opinion of its own citizens.

The coin which "to-day is mine, to-morrow yours, and the next day we know not whose," may pass for a time from hand to hand without much notice, even if badly worn; but alas! the hour must finally arrive when it will be the first selected to be thrown to a beggar, or paid with a guilty conscience to some poor creature who dares not refuse it, or perhaps dropped secretly into the contribution box, to be "sent to the heathen," and forgotten. And so let us hope that these dire temptations may be removed by the speedy disappearance of our worn-out coins, which have done their duty like old soldiers, and by faithful service have won their right to a new dress and a brighter future.

The sanitary side of the question does not affect silver money so much as it does the copper coins, which seem to have more affinity for dirt and microbes than do the former; but the vileness of paper money which has been in circulation a long time, passes description; its "offence is rank and smells to heaven." Fresh and clean bills are already much in evidence, and but for some unexpected obstacles, the recoin silver would have likewise made itself known, especially as there has been considerable complaint at the lack of small change.

This increased demand for small silver within the last few months, it is claimed, is an evidence of general prosperity. For some reason which does not clearly appear, our mints seem to have been unable to supply it, while they have been coining gold by the millions; and this is no doubt one reason why we see in circulation so many more than the ordinary proportion of silver pieces which are suffering from an exhausted vitality. The problem how this demand shall be met has developed a new phase of the silver question, of which Mr. Bryan has not yet revealed his solution. Shall the enormous stores of silver, piled up in our mints

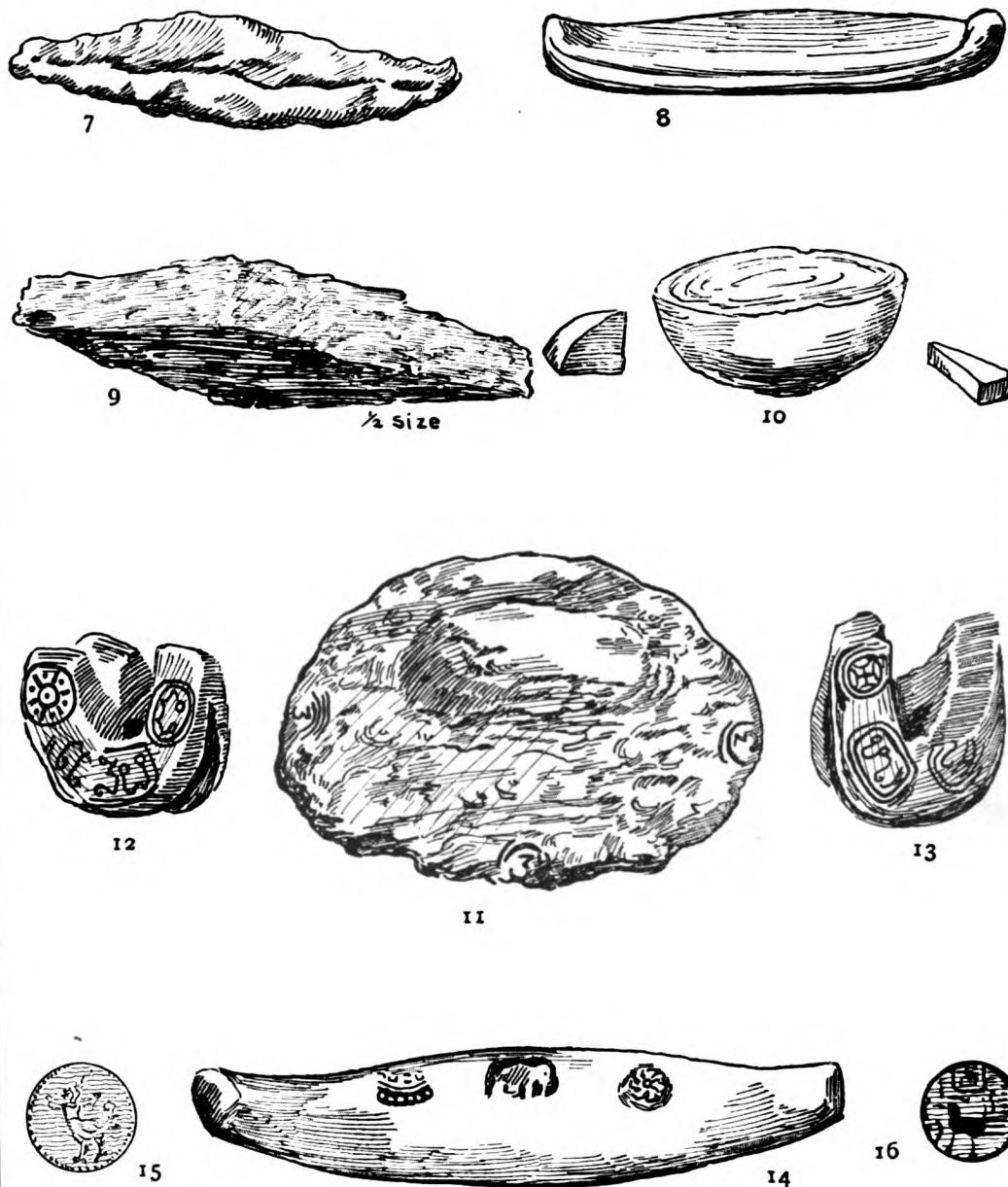
and sub-treasuries, — five hundred car-loads, it is stated, — be melted up and recoinced into fractional pieces, and released from "innocuous desuetude" by the mint-master's crucible, is a question already earnestly debated. The Government, no doubt, would be glad to have the eagle wings on its silver dollars freed from their prison-house, and flying through the land on halves, quarters and dimes. But the silver miners see a new life for their ingots if the Government can be forced to purchase a sufficient supply to meet the demand, and thus enhance the price of the white metal. The solution of the problem will be watched with interest.

THE 1804 DOLLAR AGAIN.

THE perennial story of the 1804 Dollar has again started on its travels. This piece is the "Wandering Jew" of numismatic fiction, but in the column which a recent issue of the *Boston Sunday Herald* devotes to numismatic subjects, the tale has some real foundation to rest upon, for it tells of the sale of one of these coins whose pedigree, up to a certain date, is on record. It will be remembered by some of our readers that in the *Journal* for April, 1891, Mr. John A. Nexsen, one of the best known authorities on this particular coin, gave a list of twelve of these dollars, whose ownership is known, showing by whom they were then held, and the special distinctive marks (plain or lettered edge) of most of them. The eighth in Mr. Nexsen's list was that known as the "Dexter Dollar." This, he said, "Messrs. S. H. & H. Chapman claim to have purchased in Berlin, in 1884. At their sale in May, 1885, it was sold to Mr. J. B. Dexter, of Denver, for \$1,000." The earlier history of this Dollar, before it was offered by the Chapman Brothers, has not been learned by collectors, but it is admitted to have been struck from the dies in the Philadelphia Mint; whether it has the plain or lettered edge Mr. Nexsen does not tell us in his notes. The Chapman catalogue would probably show, but it is not now at hand. This is said by the *Herald* writer to be the only one obtained abroad; in this he was mistaken, as the twelfth in Mr. Nexsen's list was obtained from Kach & Co., of Vienna, in 1875; was sold by them to Mr. O. H. Berg, of Baltimore, and thence went to the cabinet of the late Mr. Thomas H. Garrett, for \$740, in 1883.

It is the eighth of these which has changed owners, according to the *Herald*. After Mr. Dexter's death his piece went to Mr. R. G. Parvin, and about a year ago its story went the rounds of the press; since that time a number of collectors have sought to purchase it, offering, so we are told, as high as \$1,500 for it, but without inducing Mr. Parvin to part with his treasure. Next, to continue the story, some one tried to buy it, to place it in the St. Louis Exhibition, and he too failed. "Finally Mr. Parvin thought he had discovered the limit of bidding, and that no man would go over \$1,500 in trying to get the coin. So, when he was asked to put a price upon it by Mr. H. G. Brown, of Portland, Oregon, he replied that he was not willing to dispose of it, but had set his price at \$2,000." At this price Mr. Brown bought the piece, telegraphing Mr. Parvin to send on the dollar, "C. O. D.," and it went to the cabinet of that gentleman. This ends the authentic part of the story, so far as we can learn from the article we have quoted. Then follows the myth of the shipwreck of a vessel on its way to Africa, which was carrying the entire issue to Tripoli, which need not be given, as its lack of foundation has been shown. The number known is reduced to seven, including the restrikes, and the story repeated that these dollars, as we know them, were coined in 1804. We believe that the best informed numismatists of the present day reject entirely the alleged story that *any* were coined in 1804, and believe that the piece is merely an experimental issue of a period not long before 1840, the date 1804 being selected because none of that date were struck at the Mint, and the type substantially like that of the dollars of 1803 and earlier, was only a suggested return to the original design. The reasons for this conclusion were discussed at length in the *Journal* for July, 1899, under the title "Numismatic Myths."

The chief interest of the *Herald's* amusing story lies in the fact that it places one of the accepted pieces, for the present, where it is likely to remain. Some other statements in the article require notice, but comment on these must be deferred.



COINS OF SIAM.
II.



AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

At mihi plavdo
Ipse domi, simvl ac nvmmos contemplor in arca.
—Horatii, Sat. I, i. 66.

VOL. XXXVIII.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1904.

No. 4.

THE COINAGE OF SIAM AND ITS DEPENDENCIES.

BY HOWLAND WOOD.

(Continued from p. 71, Vol. XXXVIII.)

THE LAO STATES.




THE Lao States form the northernmost part of Siam, and enjoy a partially independent position. Of recent years the eastern portion along the Mekong river has come under French control, and the westernmost parts have been annexed to Burmah; Siam has held on to the remainder. To the north are the Burmese Shan States, and the Chinese province of Yunnan. The people, to a large extent, are wandering tribes of Lao and Shan stock.

The current coin in these regions is the British-Burmese rupee;¹ the two and four anna pieces are also occasionally met with. Siamese coins are rarely seen, and probably would not be accepted if tendered. Cowries are more or less used, as are the sapeques or pewter cash of Annam. The French have been endeavoring to introduce their piastre, but with only partial success as yet. In some of the larger towns, and where Siamese influence has penetrated, the porcelain token is about the only medium for a small currency. The scarcity of small change is as noticeable here as in Siam, and a large amount of the small purchasing is done by barter. In Chieng-mai, up till 1874, salt was the commodity used for the minor exchanges.²

¹ Hallett, "A Thousand Miles on an Elephant," p. 163.

² Hallett, *ibid.*

Among the eastern Lao people, along the Mekong, copper ingots are used. At Bassac and Ubone a lat, or copper ingot, is made, and is current among all the Laos (see fig. 7). Fifty-six of them are worth a tical. However, this value is not fixed, as R. C. Temple states¹ that the copper lat varies anywhere from 16 to 64 to a tical. At Korat a trifle larger elliptical bar is used, and is about 80 mm. long. As a rule, these are composed of four parts copper and one of lead.² Van der Chijs³ mentions a lat of brass, 103 mm. long, with a stamp like this, , and one in copper, about 70 mm., without stamps. Another variety of these ingots is a trifle better made, and looks not unlike a canoe (see fig. 8). These are found at Luang Phrabang, and in that part of the Mekong region. They average about 60 mm. in length.

More to the south, in the neighborhood of Sting-treng, iron bars are used. They are made by the Khmers of Dom in the iron-mining districts of Cambodia.⁴ They are somewhat celt-shaped, and are about 10 mm. thick and 140 mm. long (see fig. 9). The weight of these iron pieces varies from 200 to 300 grammes, and they are valued at ten to the tical or fifteen to the piastre.⁵ Among the wilder tribes of Annam and the Lao States the iron hoe is used for money.⁶

The silver money made by the Laos comes in a great variety of shapes; the more general is a hemispherical ingot, oftentimes cut up into segments to answer for smaller change (see fig. 10). Sometimes these are solid, sometimes hollow, like a bowl. I have never seen any of them with inscriptions. Another general form met with among the Laos is a rough casting, oval in shape, thin in comparison with those above mentioned, and having a depression on the reverse and a corresponding elevation on the obverse. The piece has a shrivelled-up appearance, and is always found coated with a brownish varnish (see fig. 11). Around the margin, in three places, are stamped different devices representing the district in which the coin originated, *e. g.*, an elephant for Lakon, a horse for Chieng Mai.⁷ Most of them, however, have Laotian inscriptions which I am unable to attribute. According to Temple,⁸ the piece is called *as'èk*. The one pictured here has the mark of the hang-sa. These pieces contain about a rupee of silver in their composition, but are valued at about three.⁹

The most interesting of the Lao coins are the crude tamlungs, which look like two horse-shoes welded together (see figs. 12 and 13). The coins have an inscription on them, the same on both sides, which, so far as I know, has not been deciphered. Among all that I have seen there seem to be but

¹ Currency and Coinage among the Burmese, in "Indian Antiquary" for 1898.

² Aymonier, "Voyage dans le Laos," p. 22.

³ *Catalogus der Numismatische Versameling van het Bataviaasch Genootschap*, etc. Batavia, 1896.

⁴ Colquhoun, "Among the Shans."

⁵ Aymonier, "Voyage dans le Laos," p. 22.

⁶ Aymonier, "Excursions et Reconnaissances," Vol. X, No. 24, p. 317.

⁷ Carl Bock, "Temples and Elephants," p. 159.

⁸ "Indian Antiquary," *ibid.*, p. 14.

⁹ Haas, "Siamese Coinage."

two varieties of inscription, which are shown in the cuts. These pieces weigh, on an average, about 61 to 62 grammes. Elliptical bars are also found. Fig. 14 is a good representation of this style. It is 90 mm. long, weighs 62.5 grammes, and has three countermarks which have a very Siamese-like appearance. The above specimen is slightly curved; others, however, are straight, while some are pointed, more in the shape of a bayonet. All of these coins, if such they can be called, are rare and are seldom seen in collections.

CAMBODIA.

Although Cambodia was once a flourishing empire, dating far back into antiquity and extending its influence among its neighbors, it seems to have had no ancient coinage. Cambodian monetary issues are of recent origin, and fall into two divisions: (1) that under Siamese influence during the first half of the nineteenth century, and (2) that under French protection. We will confine our notes to the first division only.

The iron bars spoken of as being used in the Lao States as coins, and as made in Cambodia in the iron mining districts of Kompong Soai, are also used in Cambodia, especially in the north. Copper ingots are also in use, as well as bars made of brass. The sapeques of Annam are likewise current. For silver, the Mexican dollar and the Indo-French piastre are in circulation. The Cambodians also make use of the *nên*, which is current throughout Indo-China. This is an ingot of silver of a parallelopiped form, slightly curved, with an average length of 115 mm., a breadth of 28 mm., and a thickness of 17 mm., and should weigh about 378 grammes. It has characters stamped or engraved on its sides indicating its purity and value. The *nên* may be issued by individuals.

The monetary issues proper of Cambodia are as follows, and first appeared in 1848, in the reign of Pra Ong Harizak:

Copper. 1 att. *Obv.* A small cross surrounded by three characters partly resembling *M*'s, below a cock to left. Size 14 mm. (The characters are similar to those above the bird in fig. 17.)

Pewter. $\frac{1}{4}$ tical. *Obv.* Pagoda with one tower. *Rev.* Cambodian inscription in three lines. Sacred Hang-sa bird to left. 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.¹

There is another piece with 100 on branches on reverse. 20 mm.

Pewter. Tical. *Obv.* Three-towered pagoda, with Cambodian inscription in three lines. *Rev.* Sacred bird to left, Cambodian inscription. 30 mm.

Pewter. 3 ticals. *Obv.* Five-towered pagoda, Cambodian inscription. *Rev.* Sacred bird to left. 44 mm.

Silver. Fuang. *Obv.* Sacred bird to left. *Rev.* Blank. 13-16 mm. There are a great many varieties of these pieces.

Silver. $\frac{1}{4}$ tical. Similar to the pewter $\frac{1}{4}$ tical. 20 mm.

¹ The inscription on these pieces is given in full under the silver tical.

Silver. Tical, 1209 = 1848. *Obv.* The king's palace, of ancient Cambodian type, with three towers. *Ins.* *Krung Kampucha Inthapat*, or The Empire, Cambodia, Land of Indra. *Rev.* Sacred Hang-sa bird, or goose, with inscription in Cambodian characters and Siamese numerals. The date is given in three eras as follows: *Mahá Sakharat*, or great era, 1769; *Phá*, or year of religion, 2390; *Chula*, or lesser era 1209, or year of the goat, ninth of cycle, equivalent to March 7, 1848.¹ 35½ mm. Wt. 14.7 grammes. (See fig. 17.)

There is another tical, similar, but thicker and smaller, 30 mm., weight 15 grammes. There are also essays of eighths, quarters, and ticals. Occasionally the Cambodian silver is found counterstamped with Chinese characters.

PROVINCE OF BATTAMBONG.

This Province was formerly a part of Cambodia, but later came under Siamese sway. It is ruled by a governor.

1 sleng. Copper, silver-plated. *Obv.* *Prea-dambang* (sacred club), in Cambodian characters. *Rev.* Sacred Krut bird to left. 15 mm. (See fig. 15.)

1 sleng. Copper, silver-plated. *Obv.* A square bird to left, the Chinese character *Kieh* (luck) above.² *Rev.* Blank. 14 mm. (See fig. 16.)

There are a great many varieties of these pieces, which differ both in workmanship and thickness. Since 1880 they have been struck by European machinery, and a marked improvement is noticed.

TENASSERIM.

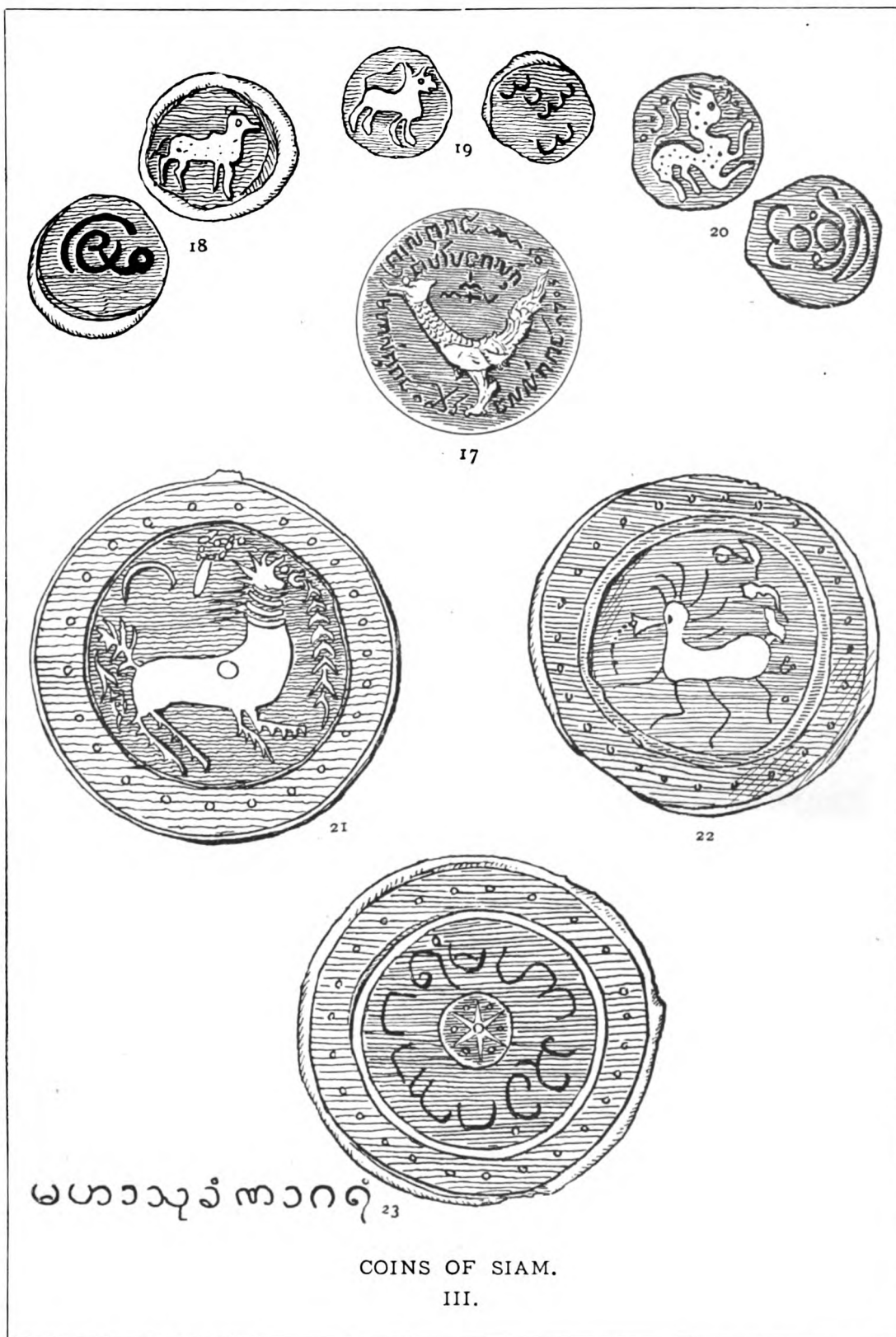
This Province was in the seventeenth century a dependency of Pegu. It afterwards became subject to Siam, and was lost to that country in 1767, together with Mergui and Tavoy, when the Burmese took possession of it. It became part of British India in 1826. The exact date of the following coins is not known, but they were evidently in use in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. I include them here, as they were most likely issued during Siamese supremacy. These coins show a mixture of lead and tin, and seem to fall into two groups,—those of under 30 mm. and those of 60 mm. or over. Some think these large specimens may possibly be medals or temple pieces,³ such being the case with certain coins found in Java; but various travellers and missionaries of a century or so back have described them as money. A resident in those parts, in the early part of the nineteenth century, says these pieces were universally current along the Tenasserim coast, and where large transactions were made, the pieces were not counted but measured by the basket.⁴ Low, in his History of Tenasserim, calls these pieces by the name of *kabean*, and says that one large kabean equals twelve

¹ A. P. Phayre, in "International Numismata Orientalia," Vol. III, 1882.

² Intern. Archiv. f. Ethnographie, Leiden, Vol. II, p. 254.

³ A. P. Phayre, "Memorandum on some Medals and Coins in the Museum of the Asiatic Soc., found near Mergui on the Tenasserim Coast." Jour. Asiatic Soc., Bengal, XXXII, p. 271.

⁴ Numismatic Chronicle, 1844-45, p. 29.





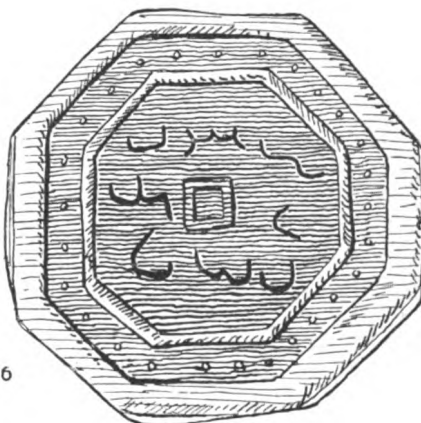
24



25



26



COINS OF SIAM.
IV.

small ones.¹ R. C. Temple² gives this table for Tavoy: Forty large kabean equal one Madras rupee, and eighty-eight large kabean equal a Spanish dollar.

There are a great many varieties of the small lead pieces; figures 18, 19 and 20 are characteristic examples. On one side is some fabulous animal; one specimen appears to be the humped-back cow. The other side has undecipherable characters. These pieces, it is said, were current only at Martaban.³ The large pieces have been found at various places along the Tenasserim coast, chiefly at Mergui and Tavoy. The chief varieties are as follows:

Obv. A fabulous animal to the right; in the Burmese mythology called *To-nayd*, a mixture of a flying horse and deer,⁴ within a border of dots (see fig. 21). Some of the specimens have a six-pointed star under the deer. Occasionally one meets with a piece (see fig. 22) with the deer, if such it is, facing the other way.

The reverses of these pieces are as follows:

In the Pali language, in Burmese characters, *Mahā sukha nagarā*, "Land of great happiness," within a broad border of dots. In the centre, a wheel—a symbol of Buddha—sometimes of six spokes, sometimes of eight; with and without dots between the spokes (see fig. 23). When the animal on the obverse faces the right, the inscription on the reverse reads backwards. Another reverse is, I think, a degenerate form of the above, consisting merely of dots and scrolls in place of the inscription.

Another type has a cock to right on the obverse and an inscription on the reverse (see fig. 24). In the British Museum there is one with a bird on one side, and what appears to be a dragon on the reverse. The above pieces vary in size from 60 to 70 mm. There is still another piece that seems to belong to the above-mentioned class (see fig. 25). It is very heavy, and is from 6 to 7 mm. in thickness; noticeable on this piece is a design resembling a braid, while on the other side there is a kaleidoscopic jumble of characters wholly undecipherable.

The following piece (see fig. 26) has generally been attributed to Keda, but as I consider wrongly. Millies, in his book already referred to, places it with the Tenasserim pieces. The claim of Keda to this piece appears to rest on the attribution of Tavernier, who journeyed in the East in the latter half of the seventeenth century, but, however, did not visit the Malay Peninsula. A comparison of this piece with the others, I think, points to a similar origin, although this is octagonal. There is, however, a piece almost identical in design, but round, which is found in Tenasserim. Phayre pictures this in his Memorandum of Coins found at Mergui. Both of these have a square in the centre on the reverse, as if it was the intention to have a hole. The braid is also noticeable, as in fig. 25. As these octagonal pieces are generally

¹ Jour. Royal Asiatic Soc., London, Vol. III, p. 302.

² Indian Antiquary, January, 1902, p. 51.

³ Numismatic Chronicle, *ibid.*

⁴ A. P. Phayre, "Memorandum," etc., as cited.

found very badly corroded or weathered, I think they may be the older type of all the above-mentioned coins. Possibly a larger percentage of tin in their composition may cause this appearance.

[To be continued.]

AMERICAN INDIAN MEDALS.

THE custom of presenting medals to prominent Indian chiefs is an ancient one in America. The French, who were ever peculiarly tactful in winning a controlling influence over the leaders among their Indian allies, early found it profitable to appeal to that love of decorating themselves which marked the native tribes, and which seems to have been one of the few traits of character the savage warrior, with all his outward show of stoical indifference, natural or assumed, was unable to conceal. Knives and hatchets, which the European offered in exchange for the spoils of the chase, he was glad to obtain; but the bright-colored beads, and the glittering medals which he could hang about his neck, were an irresistible temptation to his vanity. For these he was even ready to surrender his favorite hunting grounds, and find another home. The French rulers of Canada were actuated more by a desire to increase their wealth than by the land-hunger of their Southern neighbors. To them the skins and furs of the forests and streams of Canada were, as one of the Franco-American jetons of the following century tells us, "*NON VILIUS AUREO*," not less valuable than the golden fleece sought by the Argonauts. And therefore, at an early period, they began the custom of presenting medals to the Indian sachems, in the hope that by appealing to their vanity they might strengthen the friendship between the races, and above all attract their hunters to the trading-posts which were speedily established at various places.

The first of the medals of which we have any definite knowledge as having been used for gifts to the Indians, was one struck in France in 1686. It bore upon the obverse the bust of Louis XIV, in all his glory of wig with flowing locks, and on the reverse the portraits of four youthful princes of the royal house. While it is evident that this was not designed to be given to the Indians, it seems to be well established that this and a similar medal of larger size struck in 1693, were used for that purpose before the close of the seventeenth century. A few examples purchased from some of the descendants of the native recipients are among the rarer treasures of Canadian collectors.

We know of no piece struck during the reign of Louis XIV which was specially designed for such presentations; quite probably the medals to which we have alluded (Betts Nos. 75 and 76), were given by the Canadian authorities not merely for the reasons suggested above, but perhaps also with the hope that the portraits which they bore might inspire a certain loyalty to the monarch whose sway rested but lightly on his dusky subjects across the sea.

In the reign of his successor, Louis XV, one was issued which is called by Betts a French-Indian medal. It utilized a device of classic origin — the so-called “HONOS ET VIRTUS” medal, — with a portrait of the king upon the obverse, and on the reverse two warriors clasping hands; one of them wears a Roman tunic; the other, whom Betts calls an Indian, is slightly draped, and both hold spears. Aside from the costume of the latter of these figures there is nothing in the device to indicate that the medal was struck for the purpose assigned to it, and as it has been denied that such was its object, that point may be left for further investigation. Whether Mr. Betts was right or wrong in believing that the intention of the authorities was to produce a piece to present to Indians as a mark of favor, there seems to be no doubt among Canadian collectors that this medal was often used for the purpose mentioned, and like the preceding it occasionally finds a place in their cabinets among the “Indian medals,” said to have been purchased, like the last, from some degenerate scion of a vanishing race.

In the British possessions in Virginia we find some evidence that the early settlers adorned their savage neighbors with medals; Betts describes three of these (Nos. 45, 46, and 47), known as the Pamunkee and the Potomack pieces; our knowledge of these is meagre, but two at least were once and perhaps are still preserved in the cabinet of the Virginia Historical Society; they were, we judge, engraved pieces, and were used for very different reasons from those mentioned above. They are thought to date from the time of King Charles II. But the example set by the French in giving medals as a mark of distinguished favor was speedily followed by the English. Soon after he ascended the throne George the First caused a few pieces to be specially struck for Indians. These resembled the French only in having the bust of the reigning monarch upon the obverse; the king was represented as laureated and wearing armor. On the reverse an Indian hunter is seen drawing his bow as if about to shoot a deer, which stands peacefully and unsuspectingly beneath a tree on a neighboring hill. One wonders what the untutored mind of the savage thought as he gazed on the portrait of his royal master, clad in a costume as strange to him as the two-tailed beasts with which the Deerslayer in Cooper's familiar story stirred so deeply the curiosity and cupidity of his Indian adversary beside the Glimmer-glass, and induced him to surrender his captives that he might obtain so wonderful a treasure. And the scene upon the reverse must have appealed to the humorous side of the native, if he had such an element in his character; for the calm indifference with which the victim awaits the fatal dart would hardly be justified by the experience of the huntsman. The artistic quality of the piece is quite on a level with its truthfulness to nature.

Several of these or similar medals were presented to the chiefs of the Mohawks or “Six Nations,” by British officers, an account of which will be

found in Miner's History of Wyoming (p. 27). These are said to have borne the date 1714. Just one hundred years after that, one was found in an ancient Indian burial place in Wilkes Barre, Pa., by the author of that work and two companions. This identical piece was preserved for many years; in 1858 it was in a Carbondale collection, but its present owner is unknown. Another, the dies of which were made by John Croker, chief engraver of the English Mint in 1705 and later, is or was not long ago, in the cabinet of the New York Historical Society. It differs slightly from that last described in having a small bush between the Indian and the deer.

Of this medal there were several dies, with some variations; on one the deer stands behind a tree; flowers and bushes appear in the background, and the meridian sun is shining above; this was found at Point Pleasant, Va., on the spot where a battle was fought in 1774; on another the Indian is about to throw a spear at a small deer; this was found in 1837, in Tunkhannock, Pa. Still another has a bust of the king, facing left — on most that we have seen, though not on all, he is represented as facing to the right. There is nothing on any of these earlier pieces to show which of the Georges was intended, but as the record shows that the oldest of which we have knowledge were given by George the First, those mentioned are generally thought to have been struck in his reign. On these later pieces the deer has lost his indifference, and is represented as running away from his enemy, and the hill has almost disappeared. This, like one of those just described, was found at Point Pleasant in 1859. From the number of different dies it would seem that the custom was continued throughout the reign.

In 1865 a somewhat similar medal was exhumed at Lackawanna, Pa. It has no date, but the obverse shows a laureated bust of George II, in armor, draped, and his name and titles. The reverse has the Indian hunter and the flying deer. This was much smaller than either of the others, except the last described, being only an inch in diameter. So far as we have been able to discover, these medals were of brass or copper; none struck in silver have been found in Pennsylvania, or if found, do not appear to have been recorded. All of these pieces, we believe, after allowing for the corrosion due to the fact that they were long buried before they were found, show evidence of having been constantly worn, and must have been carefully treasured by their recipients. It is interesting to note that in several instances these medals with busts of the English monarch were found within the limits of the colony where the English settlers had lived for nearly a century on far more peaceful terms with their savage neighbors, than most of their fellow subjects in the more northern colonies. It is hardly fair to the latter, however, to attribute these friendly relations entirely to the doctrines of William Penn and the "Friends," potent as they were. His colony was too distant from the French possessions to be exposed to the dangers which threatened the New England settlements

whenever trouble arose between France and England ; but when in time the western border of Pennsylvania extended towards the wide domain which, from the Lakes to the Gulf, bore the name of Canada, the pioneers from the Schuylkill and the City of Brotherly Love suffered the same attacks from their ancient allies as did their brethren who dwelt on the banks of the Connecticut, or in the Deerfield valley. The medal, with its implied pledge of loyalty to the king whose bust it bore, had lost its power to protect those who fought under his colors.

In addition to these Medals which portray an American hunting scene as the imagination of the die-cutter from Germany who made the English dies depicted it, there should be mentioned a series, each bearing the same design but varying in size, and ranging from about two inches or less in diameter to those which are size 40 or more (American scale). These were used for royal gifts not only to Indians but to others as well. They were struck about 1750, or possibly earlier, but have nothing to show the exact year ; if any are dated, we have not seen them. The obverse had the king's portrait in the armor which had ceased to be used for more than a century previous, and the peruke with flowing locks, which seems to have been regarded in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as the indispensable attribute for kings, when depicted without a crown by painters and medallists. The reverse has the royal arms, and the charges thereon indicate approximately the time of issue. We may remark in passing, that George the Third issued a similar piece with his own portrait, for the same purpose. The *Historical Magazine* for September, 1865 (p. 285), mentions that thirty of these medals, intended for presentation to chiefs of the Six Nations, were brought over by Sir Denvers Osborne, Governor of New York in 1753. These were fitted with loops and rings, and suspended by a broad ribbon of scarlet watered-silk, which by its somewhat startling effect must have deeply impressed the savage heart.

Of a different class from those above described is the curious token, somewhat rare, which shows upon the obverse a trader buying skins of an Indian, and the legend THE RED MEN COME TO ELTONS DAILY. The reverse has an animal, probably meant for a deer, lying under trees, and the legend SKINS BOUGHT AT ELTONS 1757. It is of copper, size 22, and an impression is in the Appleton collection. The place of issue is not known. Whether Elton supposed his Indian customers were able to read his announcement does not appear.

The *Boston News Letter* for 28 September, 1756, describes two silver medals which had just been ordered by vote of the New Jersey General Assembly, to be presented to "Serjeant John Van Tile, in the pay of that Colony, and a Lad aged about 17 years, sirnamed Titfort," who had distinguished themselves "against the common Enemy upon the Frontiers of this

Colony." It was to be "of the size of a Dollar, whereon shall be inscribed the Bust or Figure of an Indian prostrate at the feet of the said Van Tile and Lad aforesaid, which . . . they shall or may wear in view at all such publick occasions which they may happen to attend . . . to Kindle a martial Fire in the Breasts of the Spectators, etc." No further description is given. This was probably an engraved piece, and its owner, if it still exists, is unknown.

The last medal struck during the reign of George II, which relates to the Indians — he died in 1760 — was the first one of the kind coined in America. It appeared in 1757, and was ordered by a society of Friends called the "Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means." The dies were made by Duffield, of Philadelphia, who had engraved the Kittanning medal in the previous year, which has an allusion to Indian warfare, but hardly belongs to the series under notice. The medals were struck by Joseph Richardson, a member of the Society. (See "Memoirs of the Life of Anthony Benezet, by Robert Vaux, p. 79.) This had upon the obverse a draped and laureated bust of the king; the inevitable peruke is surmounted by a wreath of bays, the leaves of which are of disproportionate size. The legend is *GEORGIVS · II · DEI · GRATIA*. The reverse shows us an Indian at the left and a Friend at the right, seated; between them is blazing a council fire; the white man offers the pipe of peace to his companion, who points with his right hand to the full-orbed sun above. Behind the white man is a tree. The legend reads *LET US LOOK TO THE MOST HIGH WHO BLESSED OUR FATHERS WITH PEACE* and in the exergue is the date 1757. This medal has been struck in silver, copper and pewter, and is size 28. It seems to have been used for many years, as the dies show several cracks on the later impressions.

There are two medals which were struck in the reign of George the Third, concerning which little is known. On the obverse of each is a bust of the king, laureated and in armor, and the legend gives his name and titles. On the reverse is shown an Indian holding a pipe, seated near an officer upon a roll (? of tobacco); the latter is at the left, and both are shaded by a tree of singular form; at the right is the sea on which are three vessels, and near them a point of rocks with a house. The legend is *HAPPY WHILE UNITED*. The other closely resembles this except in minor details; it lacks the counterstamp *N. YORK* and *DCF.* which appears on the former. In the exergue of each is the date, 1764. A singular reproduction of these reverses was made, in which the artist evidently copied this design without reversing it, so that when the medal was struck the figures are in exactly the opposite positions from those on the original. It had for its obverse the arms and motto of the State of Virginia. The two last described were in the cabinet of the late Mr. Appleton. They are thought by some to have been struck by members of the Society of Friends, but nothing is certainly known of their origin or pur-

pose. We omitted to mention that the planchets have a loop formed of a pipe and an eagle's wing. They seem to be casts, and were made about the close of the French and Indian war.

Besides these above described there were several medals designed for religious purposes or school prizes, which were made for institutions belonging to the Roman Church in Mexico and South America, but which need no special description, as there is nothing about them distinctively Indian.

M.

[To be concluded.]

CENTENNIAL MEDAL OF HERDER.

AMONG the prominent German students of the eighteenth century whose influence on literature, criticism, and philosophy has not lost its power even at the present day, the name of Johann Gottfried Herder is still cherished in his native land with something of filial reverence. He was born in East Prussia, August 25, 1744, and early decided to devote himself to a literary life; though he began the study of medicine or surgery, he turned aside from that before he had completed the usual course. Imbued with a marked poetic talent, as well as with a fine critical taste, one of his first publications was a volume of Folk-songs — a collection of the popular songs of all nations. A few years later, having devoted the intervening time to theological studies, he wrote an admirable treatise on the "Spirit of Hebrew Poetry." His next and greatest work was entitled "Ideas on the Philosophy of the History of Mankind" [*Ideen zur Philosophie der Geschichte der Menschheit*], of which he published many volumes between 1784 and 1791, but died without bringing it to completion.

While still in the University he attracted the attention of Kant, who invited him to attend his lectures without charge. In 1775, when only thirty-one, he was chosen Professor of Theology at Göttingen; a year later he became a preacher at Weimar, where he at once gained distinction and was honored with the appointment of Court Preacher; that office he held until his death, December 18, 1803. He was a man of many-sided intellect and brilliant powers, but as Richter says, "It was his fault that he was not a star of the first magnitude, or any other magnitude, but a clump of stars out of which each one spells a constellation to please himself."

The centenary of his death has called out the Memorial Medal of which the following description may interest the readers of the *Journal*: — Obverse, A fine portrait-bust of the philosopher to left and partly facing, in the costume of the period. Legend, at the left, JOH. GOTTFR. V HERDER. Reverse, A female figure standing, draped, and wearing an oriental crown; her hair, loose, floats backward over her shoulders; her right hand, extended, she rests upon a square monument at the right; on its base are the words LICHT LIEBE LEBEN. Behind the top of the monument is seen the setting sun, rays from which, partially concealed by clouds, fill the upper portion of the field. On the right of the monument, in five lines, ZUR | ERINNERUNG | AN | HERDER | 1903 [In memory of Herder]. The medal, which has no milling, is from a design by Wolff, of Berlin, and impressions have been struck in bronze and silver. The size is 50 mm. The workmanship is excellent and the figure on the reverse is gracefully drawn.

May, 1904.

WILHELM MEISTER.

THE MEDALS, JETONS, AND TOKENS ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.

BY DR. HORATIO R. STORER, NEWPORT, R. I.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, p. 81.]

As hitherto, there are insertions to be made.

III. CENTRAL AMERICA. F. c. *Pharmacists.*

Guatemala.

2029. *Obverse.* Within field: ESCUINTLA Inscription: FARMACIA J. M. OCHAITA | GUATEMALA (between rosettes).

Reverse. Within field: $\frac{1}{2}$ Inscription: CUARTILLO | REAL VALE (between rosettes). Aluminum. 12. 18mm. In the Boston collection.

IV. SOUTH AMERICA. F. c. *Pharmacists.*

Lima, Peru.

2030. *Obverse.* Palm tree encircled by serpent. Exergue: E. D (incused)

Reverse. As that of No. 94, ANTIGUA BOTICA FRANCESA etc., save MEDIO | REAL instead of UN | REAL

Bronze. 11. 18mm. Rim polygonal. In the Boston collection.

V. THE UNITED STATES. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Samuel Stevenson Kilvington (), of Minneapolis, Minn.

2031. Medal struck by the Supreme Council of the Southern Jurisdiction of the U. S., A. and A. Rite.¹ Marvin, *The Journal*, Oct., 1903, p. 53, No. MCCXIX.

B. 3. *Medical Societies.*

Association of the Military Surgeons of the U. S.

Besides No. 1521, there is

2032. *Obverse.* A double-winged staff entwined by two serpents (the staff of Mercury) and by oak twigs with large central acorn.

Reverse. WHITEHEAD + HOAG CO. | NEWARK, N. J. With ornamental bar, surmounted by irradiated spread eagle. Upon front of bar, which has pin attachment: THE ASS'N OF | MILITARY SURGEONS OF THE U. S. Upon its back: WHITEHEAD & HOAG CO.

Oxidized silver. Shield-shaped. 20 x 22. 32 x 38mm. Suspended by two rings and a loop from a folded brown ribbon, upon which: 12th ANNUAL MEETING | BOSTON, MASS. | MAY 19-21 | 1903 In the Boston collection, the gift of Dr. Edwin H. Brigham.

VII. HOLLAND. A. *Personal.*

Dr. Dirk Lubach (1815-1902), of Campen.

2033. *Obverse.* Crowned bust of the king, to left. At side: J. E (lion)

Reverse. In field, between scrolls: Aan | Dr. D. Lubach (in German letters) | te | KAMPEN | 2 Juli | 1842-1882

Silver. 25. 41mm. *Tijdschrift*, etc., 1903, p. 171, No. 572.

The regular sequence is now resumed.

VIII. BELGIUM. B. 2. *Hospitals* (continued).

Brussels (continued).

Foundling Hospital.

2034. *Obverse.* The Church of Sts. Michel and Gudule.

Reverse. SUPPRESSION DU TOUR (the turning table for reception of infants) DE L'HOSPICE DES ENFANTS TROUVES. (etc.)

31. 50mm. By Wiener, 1857. Bouhy, *Revue belge de num.*, 1883, p. 80, No. 120.

¹ As the description of this is given in so recent a number of the *Journal*, I do not here repeat it.

2035. SUPPRESSION DU TOUR DES ENFANTS TROUVES (etc.) 1860.

32. 50mm. *Ibid.*, 1883, p. 89, No. 135.

Do. General Hospital.

2036. *Obverse*. The building.

Reverse. GUILLIELMO I. | BELGARUM REGE, | CURANTIBUS F. DE PAGE, | J. DE LA COSTE, J. DE SNELLINCK, | F. DE FREINS, | TH. VAN REYNOM DE BUZET, | G. MARCQ, CH. J. DE LIAGRE, | J. G. DIERT DE KERCKWERVE, | J. D. KOCKAERT ET J. DE STROOPER, | HOC HOSPITIUM | SENIBUS EXCIPIENDIS | AEDIFICATUM. | A. L. P. | PRAET. URB. L. DE WEL- LENS | A. MDCCCXXIV. | PARTOES. AED. ARCH.

Silver. 21. 33mm. Coster, *Jetons hist.*, p. 240, No. 1061. In the Boston collection.

Do. Hospital for the Blind.

2037. *Obverse*. The building. Inscription: CONSTRUIT 1852-1853 Exergue: HOSPICE | POUR LES AVEUGLES | A BRUXELLES | J. WIENER

Reverse. 1853 | 7 AVRIL | (etc.)

Bronze. 32. 50mm. *Revue belge de num.*, 1883, p. 77, No. 116. Rubbings are in the Boston collection, from Dr. J. Brettauer, of Trieste.

Do. Hôpital St. Pierre.

2038. *Obverse*. The column of the Congress, etc.

Reverse. REGLEMENT SUR LES SERVICE DES HOPITAUX. ORDONNANCE SUR LES INHUMATIONS. (etc.) PLAN DE RECONSTRUCTION DE L'HOPITAL ST. PIERRE. (etc.)

Bronze. 32. 50mm. Bouhy, *loc. cit.*, 1883, p. 81, No. 122.

The following seems also connected with the Brussels hospitals.

2039. Do. Fête Au Profit Des Enfants Rachitiques.

25. 40mm. Dupriez, *Cat.* 18, 1893, No. 627.

Courtrai. Hospices Civils. See Fierens, No. 1939. Dr. F. attended the ophthalmic cases at the Orphans' School at Courtrai.

Ghent. St. Elizabeth's Infirmary; the Grand Béguinage.

2040. *Obverse*. St. Elizabeth of Hungary, with crown and sceptre, and holding another crown, gives alms to a sick person.

Reverse. INFIRM- | S | ELYSABETH | IN | GHENDT | 1682

Lead, tin. 32. 50mm. Minard, I, p. 392, No. 55. Impressions are in the Boston collection, from Dr. J. Brettauer, of Trieste.

2041. As preceding, but 1726.

Ibid., I, p. 392.

2042. As preceding, save that v is simple, and date 1749.

20. 30mm. *Ibid.*, I, p. 392, No. 56.

Do. Grand Air Pour Les Petits.

2043. Bronze. By Hippolyte Leroy. *Gaz. num.*, Dec., 1901, p. 46.

Laeken, near Brussels.

There is a shrine in this place, Notre Dame de Laeken, which has been resorted to for nearly a thousand years for the cure of erysipelatos and febrile affections. Near the church, a spring, whose waters are medicinal, is dedicated to St. Anne, the mother of the Virgin.¹ The medals of the Laeken church have been described by Mr. A. de Witte, of Brussels, in the *Revue belge de numismatique* for 1901, and the monograph has been reprinted.

Liege. Ophthalmic Dispensary.

2044. *Obverse*. TEMOIGNAGE DE RECONNAISSANCE AU DOCT. JULES ANSIAUX, FONDATEUR

Reverse. TRAITEMENT GRATUIT DE 10,000 INDIGENTS.

Bronze. 26. 41mm. By Distexhe. Dupriez, *Cat.*, 9 May, 1902, No. 688.

¹ In 1625 the Archduchess Isabella of Spain placed at the spring the following inscription: Fontem Hunc Divæ Matri Annæ | Jam Dudum Febricitantibus Salu- tarem | Ne Ultra Inglorius Per Terram Serperet | (etc.)

2045. *Obverse*. The Cascades (le perron) of the city. Beneath: DISTEXHE. Inscription: DISPENSAIRE OPHTHALMIQUE DE LIEGE

Reverse. TMOIGNAGE | DE | RECONNAISSANCE | AU DOCTEUR | ANTONIO DAMASO | GUERREIRO | 1847.

Bronze, enamelled. 26. 40mm. Only two struck. Guioth, *loc. cit.*, p. 217, pl. 37; *Revue belge de num.*, Oct., 1853.

Louvain. Hospital for the Blind.

2046. *Obverse*. Within beaded circle, an old-fashioned hat with buckle in front and slit on top for alms, above which: POUR LES | PAUVRES | AVEUGLES | S. V. P. Inscription: SOCIETE LA MELODIE | (rosette) LOUVAIN (rosette)

Reverse. Within beaded circle: * | RECOMPENSE | HONORIFIQUE | * Inscription: EXPOSITION DE VIEUX CHATEAUX | * 1873-1874 *

Bronze. 24. 37mm. Only twenty struck. *Revue belge de num.*, XXX, 1874, p. 213, fig. In the Boston collection.

Malines. Hôpital St. Esprit.

2047. *Obverse*. The building. Above: 14-00 At left, three nude persons seeking admission from an angel at right. Beneath: M · IA · IN. Inscription: PAX · HVIC · DOMV · JET · OMNIB · HABITATIBUS · IN FA. +

Reverse. Within beaded circle, a dove to left, with spread wings and irradiated below. Inscription: SCE · SPIRI · ASCIT · NOBIS · GRATIA · VT · VI.

20. 34mm. Minard, *loc. cit.*, I, p. 219, No. 411, fig.

2048. Very similar.

18. 30mm. *Ibid.*, I, p. 219, No. 412, fig.

2049. As preceding, but on obverse figures reversed, and on reverse the dove to right.

16. 25mm. *Ibid.*, I, p. 220, No. 413, fig.

Namur. Crèche.

2050. *Obverse*. Within branches of laurel, the crowned arms of the city. Beneath: R. M(ichaut). Inscription: VILLE DE NAMUR

Reverse. Within a wreath of flowers, fruits and leaves: LES PETITS ENFANTS DE LA CRECHE A LEURS PROTECTEURS

Bronze. Communicated to me by Mr. A. de Witte, of Brussels.

2051. Médecine de la Crèche.

28. 47mm. Nobela Cat., April, 1879, No. 20.

Wavre.

2052. *Obverse*. A priest attending an invalid. In background a building inscribed: HOPITAL Above, a portion of a radiant sun bearing the Hebrew word Jehovah.

Reverse. An escutcheon bearing three hearts. Inscription, incused: AV VENERABLE DAVIDTS. LA VILLE DE WAVRE RECONNAISSANTE (1838)

Bronze, lead. 44. 70mm. Rim milled. Guioth, *loc. cit.*, p. 20, No. L, pl. 8.¹

The following ambulance corps and society medals belong in this connection.

2053. *Obverse*. Head, to left. Beneath: WURDEN Inscription: LEOPOLD II ROI — DES BELGES

Reverse. The Geneva cross. Below: BRUXELLES Inscription: COMITE CENTRAL DE SECOURS AUX BLESSES Exergue: 1870

Gold, silver, bronze, enamelled. 22. 33mm. Von Heyden, Ehrenzeichen (etc.) in Frankreich und Belgien, No. 161.

2054. As preceding.

14. 23mm. With ring. *Revue belge de num.*, XXVII, 1871, p. 100, fig.; Kluyskens Cat., p. 210, No. 416; Van Peteghem, Méd. de 1870-71, No. 1027; Von Heyden, No. 162. In the Government and Boston collections.

¹ The Abbé Davidts endeavored to establish a hospital at Wavre in 1838, but so great was the opposition that he was transferred to St. Germain à Tirmont.

2055. As preceding, but without engraver's name and dash after ROI.
Silver, enamelled. 7. 12mm. With ornate loop, ring and red, green and black ribbon. Van Peteghem, *loc. cit.*, No. 1028. In the Boston collection.

2056. *Obverse*. Building. Inscription: HALLES CENTRALES | BRUXELLES Beneath: CH. WIENER.

Reverse. 1870 AMBULANCES COMMUNALES | POUR LES BLESSES | DE LA GUERRE | FRANCO= | ALLEMANDE. — — — HOSPICE D'ORPHELINS (1878)

Silver, bronze. 32. 50mm. *Revue belge de num.*, XLIV, April, 1888, p. 228, No. 50; Van Peteghem, *Méd. de 1870-71*, pl. 12, fig. 113.

2057. *Obverse*. 1877. Société nationale belge de la Croix rouge.

Reverse. Fête de Charité du 8 décembre 1877.

32. 51mm. Kluyskens Cat., p. 249, No. 165.

2058. *Obverse*. In field enamelled with black, the Geneva cross in red, upon white. Inscription, between circles: VOLONTAIRES INTERNATIONAUX | BELGIQUE

Reverse. Blank.

Silver. Maltese cross tipped with balls, and surmounted by gold crown, with ring and ribbon. 10 x 10. 17 x 17mm. Von Heyden, No. 169. In the Boston collection.

2059. As preceding, but with silver crown. Von Heyden, No. 171.

2060. *Obverse*. The Geneva cross.

Reverse. AMBULANCE. DEVOUEMENT.

Silver, enamelled. 39 x 52mm.

2061. Similar to preceding.

22. 36mm.

2062. *Obverse*. A surgeon and two assistants raising a wounded soldier to an ambulance, upon a battlefield. Below GUERCHET Exergue: the Geneva cross.

Reverse. LE COMITE | DES AMBULANCES | DE LA PRESSE FRANÇAISE | A | S. M. LEOPOLD II | ROI DES BELGES | POUR SON INTERVENTION | PLEINE D'HUMANITE | EN FAVEUR | DES BLESSES FRANÇAIS | 1870-1871.

Gold, silver, bronze, gilt. 22. 36mm. *Revue belge de num.*, XXX, 1874, p. 207, pl. VIII, fig. 1; Kluyskens Cat., p. 49, No. 160; Van Peteghem, *loc. cit.*, No. 991. In the Government collection.

2063. *Obverse*. Within a beaded circle, St. Michael and Lucifer. Beneath: WURDEN

Reverse. In field: SOUVENIR | DE L'INAUGURATION | DU | MONUMENT | ELEVE A BRUXELLES | A LA MEMOIRE | DES SOLDATS FRANÇAIS MORTS | A LA SUITE DE LA GUERRE | DE 1870-1871 | — | 21 NOV. 1880 Two superimposed triangles, at whose sides: A-B Inscription: LA FRANCE A SES SOLDATS | * LA BELGIQUE LEUR FUT HOSPITALIERE *

Bronze. 19. 30mm. *Revue belge de num.*, XXXVII, 1881, p. 380, pl. XVIII, fig. 6; Van Peteghem, No. 1176. In the Boston collection.

2064. *Obverse*. As preceding.

Reverse. Also, save there are SOLDATS ALLEMANDS, 9 NOV. 1879, a star between A and B, and beneath: DULCE ET DECORUM | * PRO PATRIÆ (sic) MORI * Inscription: DAS VATERLAND DEN IN BELGIEN VERSTOBENEN (sic) DEUTSCHEN KRIEGERN

Silver, bronze. 19. 30mm. *Revue belge de num.*, XXXVI, 1880, p. 487, pl. XXIV, No. 8; Van Peteghem, Nos. 1174-5; Von Heyden, No. 185.¹ In the Boston collection.

2065. *Obverse*. The Geneva cross. VOLONTAIRES NATIONALES | BELGIQUES

Reverse. Star-shaped.

2066. *Obverse*. A shield, upon which the Geneva cross, raised. Inscription, upon band with buckle below: ADMINISTRATION

Brass. 17. 26mm. With pin attachment.

¹ Both of the above are in commemoration of the during the Franco-German war of 1870-71. foreign soldiers who died in the Brussels hospitals

AN UNPUBLISHED CANADIAN.

THE copper Halfpenny described below, belongs to the so-called "Doubtful series," which had a wide circulation in Canada about the close of the first quarter of the last century, and are therefore generally classed as Canadians, though with no very good reason other than their universal use to supply the lack of a copper currency officially coined for the Provinces. It is of the well known "Bust and Harp" type, dated 1820, but differs from them in several respects. I first saw one of this variety in 1892, and until recently have believed that that piece, which was much inferior to the one under notice, was the sole representative of this peculiar type. Twelve years having elapsed without the appearance of another, it seems to deserve a description, because of its rarity; I am not aware that it has been noticed by collectors.

Obverse, Mailed bust of George III to right, laureated. Legend indistinct, but III RUBU. can be read.

Reverse, The Irish harp to right, with nine strings; 1820 below. Traces of a legend may be distinguished; the head and harp are strong, and the date good, but the borders are weak. Size 17, A. S., or 30mm. nearly.

It will be seen that the bust and harp are both to *right*; other differences are observable, but are difficult to describe except with other examples at hand for comparison.

L. H. L.


MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XXXVIII, page 89.]

MCCXL. Obverse, On a star of twelve points of formal rays is a six-pointed star made by a triangle superimposed on another triangle; two sides of the latter are formed by the extended arms of the compasses, and the third by a sword, its hilt above at the right; three six-pointed stars in each of the spaces thus made; on the first triangle is the portal of a temple, with a pillar surmounted by a globe on each side of the entrance; the square and compasses, ashlar, and other emblems on the ground in front of the steps; the All-seeing eye above, rays from which fill the field. Legend, above, □ CARL ZUM BRUNNEN DES HEILS and below, completing the circle, ♦ ORIENT HEILBRONN ♦ [Lodge Charles of the Fountain of Health, Orient of Heilbronn.] The name of the Lodge alludes to the springs which supply the town with water and give it its name. Reverse, Within a chain composed of square links the inscription in nine lines, JHREM | GELIEBTEN | BRUDERSTIFTER | ALT- UND EHREN- MEISTER | WILHELM MEISSNER | ZUM GOLDENEN MAURERJUBILAUM | DIE DANKBARE LOGE | 1853. — 1903. | 10. MAERZ [The grateful Lodge to their beloved Brother, founder and formerly its honored presiding Master, on his fiftieth (golden) Masonic jubilee, March 10, 1853-1903.] Two laurel branches springing from a small rosette at the bottom, and E. H. initials of the engraver beneath the bottom link at the edge. Silver and bronze. Size 24.¹

MCCXLI. Obverse, On an oblong planchet the clothed bust of Herder to left, three-quarters facing; beneath, separated by a line across the field,

¹ In the Lawrence cabinet.

JOH · GOTTFRIED · V HERDER · | * 25 · 8 · 1744 † 18 · 12 · 1803 | LICHT LIEBE LEBEN
 [John Gottfried Herder, born Aug. 25, 1744; died Dec. 18, 1804. Light, Love, Life.] Reverse, On a star of eight long formal rays and six shorter ones between each pair, is an elliptical tablet, on which  surmounted by a crown. At the left is a branch of laurel, its leaves and twigs extending upward to the inscription in three lines, DEM FREUNDE UND | MITARBEITER | SCHROEDERS · [To Schröder's friend and fellow-laborer.] Under the star, LOGE AMALIA the upper terminals of the letters on a semi-circular line, and beneath, on a raised tablet bordered by a laurel branches, WEIMAR | 1903 [Lodge Amalia, Weimar.] Silver and bronze. Length, 38; width, 22.¹

MCCXLII. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to the right; over the right shoulder, in very small letters, BREITHVT Legend, above, JVRIS · DOCTOR · MAX · NEVDA · AETATIS · SVAE · LXX [Max Nevda, Doctor of laws, in the seventieth year of his age.] Reverse, On the left Dr. Nevda, in long draped cloak advances towards two female figures, draped; the one in the background rests her left hand on the shoulder of her companion, and both are presenting gifts of flowers, etc., which he is about to take with his left hand; his right rests on his hip. In the background a Master's chair with three steps. In exergue, in two lines, BENE MERITO MAGISTRO | MDCCCXXX — MDCCCC. [To its well-deserving Master.] No milling on either side. Silver and bronze. Size 36.

MCCXLIII. Obverse, Clothed bust in profile to right; on truncation, GIOVANNI GIANI ·. On a slightly raised border a wreath of acacia, the square and compasses on their crossed stems at the base, and a seven-pointed star between their tips at the top. No legend. Reverse, Inscription in five lines, a seven-pointed star at the top, ADRIANO LEMMI 33 ·. | GRAN MAESTRO | DELLA | MASSONERIA ITALIANA | — | 1 GENNAIO 1894 [Adrian Lemmi, 33°, Grand Master of Italian Freemasons, Jan'y 1, 1894]. Bronze. Size 35, nearly.²

MCCLXIV. Obverse, Clothed bust, facing, of Dr. Detmer; on his breast is the jewel of a presiding Master suspended by a collar, and falling near the lower right edge of the piece. No legend. Reverse, An ornate tablet across the field, inscribed in four lines, D^r ALEXANDER DETMER | ZUM | 1833 70 JÄHR. MAURER-JUBILÄUM 1903 | IN DANKBARKEIT GEWIDMET; a semi-circular tablet above, from the ends of the longer one, is lettered JHREM STIFTER u. EHRENMEISTER [To their founder and Worshipful Master, Dr. Alexander Detmer on his seventieth Masonic jubilee]. Beneath the central tablet the seal of the Lodge on a circle; a cable-tow arranged somewhat in the form of a shield, surrounds a triangle in which is a blazing pentalpha; beneath are the square and compasses; in the space above at the right a level, and in that

¹ This is a centennial medal commemorating the death of Herder, who began the study of surgery in 1762, but fainted at the first operation which he witnessed, and became a preacher, settling at Weimar, in 1766. He was a friend of Friedrich Ludwig Schroeder, the Shakespearean student and dramatist, who was

born the same year with Herder. The Lodge Amalia of Weimar had many eminent scholars in its membership. There is another medal of Herder of this date, not Masonic, with a very similar bust.

² Lawrence collection. The bust is no doubt that of Lemmi, though he is not named.

at the left a plumb; the cable-tow is looped around each emblem. Legend, on the seal, separated by a circle of dots from the device, □ ZUR BRUDERTREUE A. D. ELBE and below, completing the circle, O. O. HAMBURG · [Lodge of True Brothers on the Elbe, Orient of Hamburg]. Roses and leaves extend upward on each side to the tablet, flames fill the semi-circular space between the tablets above, and that below the tablet and above the seal, and a chain of square links surrounds the field, partly concealed at the sides and base. Silver and bronze. Size 33, nearly.²

MCCXLV. Obverse, On the centre of the field is a circle containing a quartered shield; the first and fourth quarters are lined to show gules, and the other two azure, in the engraving from which our description is made; in the first quarter is a triangle enclosing G; in the second, the letter M surrounded by seven five-pointed stars; in the third, the square and compasses, and in the fourth, two right hands joined. The central circle is surrounded by a wreath of oak leaves, open at the top, where the space between is filled with a radiant triangle on which is the All-seeing eye; on the wreath are five small shields with the devices of the five Lodges of Hamburg — on the upper right side, the fir tree of the Lodge St. George of the Evergreen Fir: on that below it, the cliff, dove, rising sun and All-seeing eye of the Lodge Ferdinand of the Cliffs: on the upper left, the mayflower of the Lodge Emmanuel of the Mayflower: below it, the clasped hands, triangle and cypher of F. C., the device of the Lodge Ferdinand-Carolina of the Three Stars: at the base the nettles of the Lodge Absalom of the Three Nettles. No legend. Reverse, On a tessellated pavement two pillars surmounted by globes; a knotted cable-tow rests on the globes, its tassels falling outside the pillars; on the left pillar J and on the other B. Legend, above, ANDENKEN AN DEN BESUCH DER BRÜDER DER and between the pillars in five lines, LOGE | CANONGATE | KILWINNING | N^o 2 | EDINBURGH [In commemoration of the visit of the Brethren of Canongate Kilwinning Lodge, etc.]. In exergue, in two lines, HAMBURG | 1902 Silver and copper. Size 26.

MCCXLVI. Obverse, A female figure typifying Truth, slightly draped, stands facing; her left hand extended holds a flaming torch and her right rests upon a shield bearing the arms of the city of Cologne (?), per fess, in chief, gules, three crowns fesswise or; in base, argent, eleven leaves vert, five, four and two. On the right of the figure is a view of the city, the cathedral in the background; the sun, partly concealed by the spires of the cathedral, sheds its rays over the upper part of the field; in exergue, dull finished, the All-seeing eye on a six-pointed star, incused; on the left, GEGR and on the right 1903 [Founded 1903]. Legend, above JOHⁿ. LOGE ZUR WAHREIT AM RHEIN and below, completing the circle, ★ OR. CÖLN ★ [Johannite Lodge of Truth, on the Rhine, Orient of Cologne]. Reverse, An inscription in five

² The inscription sufficiently explains the purpose of this well executed medal.

lines on the field, ZUR | ERINNERUNG | AN DIE | EINWEIHUNG | DER LOGE [In commemoration of the consecration of the Lodge]. At the bottom, the square and compasses, and above, at the left, a circular medallion, size 9, with the device of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg; a hand emerging from clouds holds suspended the jewel of a Past Master (the compasses extended upon an arc and the sun between the extended points); the jewel falls in front of a star of thirteen points from a ribbon attached to the wrist, at the top; at the left are four Hebrew letters, signifying Wisdom; on the ground beneath is a sword, hilt to the left. Legend around the seal, separated from the field by a circle of dots, GROSSE LOGE VON HAMBURG [Grand Lodge of Hamburg], and ★ 1737. 1740. 1811 ★ below. Copper, gilt. Size 23.¹

MCCXLVII. Obverse, As the preceding. Reverse, The seal of the Grand Lodge, as described above, but on a larger scale. Copper, gilt. Size 23.²

[To be continued.]

W. T. R. M.

MEDALS OF THE GRAND ARMY.

XVII.

65. ANOTHER Reunion medal is that of the Third Iowa regiment; the planchet in the form of a shield, long in proportion to the width, and the upper portion having a circular projection. Inscription in seven lines, the second and last curving: 3RD | REGIMENT | IOWA INFT. | 6TH BIENNIAL | REUNION | AUG. 25. 26. 27. | 1891 Edge border raised and corded. Reverse, Inscription in six lines, the first and fifth curving: PRESENTED | BY | CAPT. | E. I. WEISER | DECORAH | IOWA No border. Edge ring, with scarlet ribbon. Oblong bar, on which DECORAH, IA Bronze. Length, 30; width, 20. Length of bar, 24.

66. An interesting example of a medal struck for a State Encampment, with local allusion, is the following: Obverse, Inscription in eight lines, the first and last curving: 34TH ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | DEPARTMENT | OF OHIO | 'G' 'A' 'R' | FIND-LAY, OHIO. | MAY 8-9-10. | 1900 Ornamental flourishes between the first and second lines and the last two; also at the beginning and end of the fourth. Reverse, A view of one of the tall derricks, used in the gas wells characteristic of that region. No legend. Bronze. Elliptical; length, 26; width, 19. Pierced for a ring; worn with a scarlet ribbon and bar, having the device of the Order in a circle on the centre with laurel leaves on either side. Length of bar, 24.

67. Planchet in the form of a triangle with irregular outlines. The obverse has the head of the "Old Man of the Mountains," — the well known curious rocky precipice near the Profile House, in the White Mountains. Reverse, A map in outline, of the State of New Hampshire; the name of the State in two lines; the counties are outlined and some of the lakes are indicated. Pierced for a ring by which it is attached to a bar, nearly oblong, with projections at either end like the arms of a cross patee and semi-circular projections above and below. Obverse, Lettered in three lines, G. A.

¹ In the Lawrence collection. The first of these dates is the year in which the oldest Lodge in Hamburg began to work: it was temporarily suppressed in 1740-41; (to which the second date perhaps alludes),

but soon revived; the significance of the third date I have not learned, but it may possibly refer to its re-establishment as an independent body.

² In the Lawrence collection.

R. | ✱ COLUMBUS OHIO ✱ | 1888 Border of small stars. Reverse, Incused, STERLING. Silver. Length of badge, 32; width, 18; length of bar, 22. This is one of the most original and in many respects perhaps the most appropriate of the State badges worn at the National Conventions of the body. The piece is rare; it was worn September 12-14, 1888, at Columbus, Ohio.

68. Obverse, Bust nearly facing but slightly turned to the right, in citizen's dress; on the lapels of the coat are two five-pointed stars. The field is burnished and surrounded by a slightly raised circle on which is the legend, above, E. R. MONFORT and below, DEPARTMENT COMMANDER 1900 Reverse, The inscription in eight lines, 35TH ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT | DEPARTMENT OF OHIO | · G · A · R · | BELLEFONTAINE | MAY 7-8-9, | 1901. Pierced for a ring. Scarlet ribbon and ornate bar lettered DELEGATE. Copper, bronzed. Size, 24. Length of bar, 26. Struck as the inscription shows, for the State Encampment.

69. Obverse, View of Niagara Falls, with NIAGARA FALLS above, curving to the edge, and JUNE 1903 below. The field is surrounded by a circle, in place of milling. Reverse, Inscription in nine lines, the first two and last two curving, 37TH ANNUAL | ENCAMPMENT • | DEPARTMENT | OF NEW YORK | GRAND ARMY | OF THE | REPUBLIC No milling. Edge ring, and scarlet ribbon. Oblong bar, the edges curving inward, lettered DELEGATE Copper, oxydized. Size, 23. Length of bar, 30.

70. Planchet in the form of an oblong ingot. Obverse, Inscription in a diagonal line, COLORADO; in the upper right corner, 925 FINE and in the lower left corner, 1892 oz. — the year being used as if to indicate the weight of the ingot. Suspended from the head of a steer facing. Reverse of both, Plain. Worn at the Twenty-sixth National Encampment, held at Washington, September, 1892. Length of ingot, 18; width, 10; height of head, 18. Silver. Rare.

71. Obverse, G A R in ornate letters. In the curve of the G a bust of Washington in profile to right; on the upper part of the G, WASHINGTON in small letters. Within the upper part of the A, a bust of Lincoln and LINCOLN in small letters above. Within the upper part of the R a bust of McKinley in profile to left, and his name on the letter above. Under the A and between the other letters, 1898. Beneath is a landscape with a suspension bridge crossing a river; a small steamer, etc., on the left; railroad tracks and buildings on the right, a monumental fountain (?) in the foreground. At the bottom, on a ribbon curving to the lower edge, CINCINNATI, O., under which in very small letters, MURDOCK Over the G, curving, 32' NATIONAL and over the R, also curving, ENCAMPMENT Reverse, Within a reeded circle on the centre of the field is the inscription in five lines, THE THREE | WAR | PRESIDENTS | OF THE | U. S. OF A., the first, third and fifth curving. The field outside of this circle is divided into three sections: that on the upper left has GEORGE WASHINGTON | FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY That on the upper right, ABRAHAM LINCOLN | EMANCIPATOR OF THE SLAVES and the third, below, WILLIAM M'KINLEY | FRIEND OF THE OPPRESSED Aluminum. Pierced for two rings by which it is attached on the left to a sabre and on the right to a rifle, the weapons crossed on a cannon lettered SOUVENIR; these are surmounted by a foul anchor, which is suspended from an eagle's beak, his wings expanded. The clasp of gilt metal. Reverse, Incused. Size of medal, 28; length of cannon, 24; length of eagle, from tip to tip of his wings, 30. The crowded field detracts much from the effect of the piece.

[To be continued.]

C. P. NICHOLS.

A COIN OF THE MAHDI.

MUGAREK GHALIB BEY, an Oriental numismatist, illustrates a rare coin of the Mahdi, in the last issue of the *Revue Belge*. Many of the coins of the Mahdi of the Egyptian Soudan have been described by Dr. Stanley Lane Poole, in his "Additions to the Catalogue of Oriental Coins," and more recently (in 1901) by M. E. Drouin, in the *Revue Numismatique*. They bear the dates 1302, 1304, 1310, and 1315, of the Mohammedan era. These are all rare, and closely resemble in general appearance the Turkish "Medjidiè," but their weights differ. The piece described was struck in silver, by Abdullah, the Mahdi's successor, at Omm-Durman. Its value, which however is not stated on the coin, is twenty "grosch," or not far from our dollar. It differs otherwise but little from other coins of this series, which usually have their value placed below the "toghra," — the ornate cypher in Arabic of the name of the prince by whom they are coined. Its weight is 24 grammes, and its size 37 mm. The field is surrounded on both obverse and reverse by engrailed and invected circles, the points touching (resembling two crescents conjoined), and small rosettes or stars in the outer spaces between the curves. A circle of "pearls" near the edge. The obverse has the "toghra" or cypher, with the customary leafy branch at its right; on the reverse is an inscription in Arabic, showing the place of mintage; beneath is the date ١٣٠٤ (1304) the year of the Hegira in which the prince began to reign (if we are not in error), and above is ٤ (4), signifying that this piece was coined in the fourth year of his reign. We hesitate to differ from so experienced an authority as M. Ghalib, whose description, as we read it, says this piece was coined in 1304, or about 1887; but if we are correctly informed as to the method of dating the issues of Mohammedan princes, the date 1304 is that when the reign began, and 4 is the year of his reign; if we are right in this, the piece was struck in 1891 or 1892, and not in 1887.

M.

THE LAST OF THE DOLLARS.

It has been stated on the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury that no more silver dollars will be struck, and those with the date of 1904 will therefore conclude the series. Something more than a hundred years have elapsed since the coinage of this denomination ceased for a time, only to be revived again, some thirty years later; but 1904 dollars will never be as rare as those with the date of a century previous. The reason assigned is that the supply of silver bullion purchased to strike dollars under the "Sherman Act" is now exhausted. As was mentioned in the last number of the *Journal*, it has been proposed to recoin into minor pieces the immense surplus stock of dollars held by the Treasury against silver certificates, replacing also the worn subsidiary coinage now in circulation, and increasing the proportionate quantity of small pieces, for which there seems to be a large demand from all parts of the country. This idea has met with some opposition, for it is hoped that if recoinage can be prevented, Congress will order the Secretary to buy silver for the small denominations, on which the profit to the Government is large. It was planned by the silver miners to carry this order through in connection with further purchases of the metal for the new Philippine coins, but it is now said that the Mexican and Spanish silver, which is no longer accepted in the Islands, is furnishing the Mint with all that is needed for

that purpose,—special provision having been made, when the coinage was authorized, to use the silver in circulation there, which might be presented, valuing it only as bullion.

History repeats itself, and it is quite probable that what occurred a hundred years ago will happen again, and that at no distant day there will be a renaissance of the coinage on a different ratio, for which the interval and depreciated value of silver will supply a sufficient reason.

EDITORIAL.

A MEDALLIC EXPOSITION—A SUGGESTION.

THE increasing interest in Medals, and the remarkable improvement, or we may better say revival, in medalliac art which has so strongly marked the last decade, was shown in a very gratifying way at the recent triennial assembly of the Belgian-Holland Society of "*Amis de la Medaille d'Arts*," which took place at the Hague on the 19th of March last. This Society, the founding of which on March 24, 1901, was noticed in the *Journal* at that time, under the active and intelligent direction of its first President, M. Alphonse De Witte, has made great progress. Beginning with some fifty members, its present roll shows the names of upwards of two hundred; among them are Prince Albert of Belgium, the Queen Dowager of Holland, Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, the Prince consort of Holland, and many eminent numismatists of the two nations of Holland and Belgium. It has already issued several fine medals, among them one in honor of the marriage of Prince Albert of Belgium with the Princess Elizabeth of Bavaria, by Vander Stappen; another, commemorating the third centennial of the colonization of the Netherland-Indian possessions, executed by Faddegon, and finally the plaquette modeled by M. Devreese, for the membership of the Society, issued a few months ago. The motive of the last was the pretty legend of the origin of design, as told by Pliny. A young maiden of Sicyon, observing on a wall the shadow of her lover, who was seated near her on a block of stone, conceives the idea of preserving its outlines, and traces the silhouette with the point of a flint-stone. Her father Dibutades, who was a potter, fills up the space with clay. Thus was created, so the old philosopher tells us, the art of design, and the kindred arts which have sprung from that foundation,—sculpture, engraving, painting and architecture. Devreese shows us the lover and his mistress on an oblong planchet having a semi-circular top; both are slightly draped; the former, seated on a rock, watches the maiden as she traces the outline of his shadow on the wall before them; she is represented as half rising from the ground where she was seated when she caught the inspiration which she carries out; she rests on her left arm and knee, and her right hand extended holds the stone with which she is marking the silhouette; behind her lover stands a vase, partly concealed. On the lower edge of the plaquette ΑΡΧΗ ΤΗΣ ΓΡΑΦΙΚΗΣ (Origin of design). The reverse has the name of the Society and the date, 1903, on a field otherwise plain. On the edge are the names of G. DEVREESE (the designer) and P. FISCH (the engraver). Of this charming medal 40 examples were struck in silver and 155 in bronze, which were distributed among the members, so that it will always be a rare piece.

The interest in medalliac art which this society has already developed was demonstrated, as we have said, at its triennial meeting; M. De Witte, whose term of office as President had expired, was chosen an honorary member by acclamation, and a fine exhibition of medals and of the modern plaquettes—which have won so much favor abroad, inasmuch as they afford the designer a less restricted field for his work than the round planchet of the medal,—was opened to the inspection of the membership. This had been arranged by the thoughtfulness of M. Dompierre de Chaupepié, keeper of the Royal Cabinet. He had gathered 570 pieces, including the best works of French, Austrian, German, Swiss, Spanish, Belgian and Dutch artists, and in

Contributions from those interested in the science will be cordially welcomed, and the largest possible liberty granted to correspondents; but the publication of such articles in the Journal cannot be held to be an endorsement by the Editors of the views expressed.

Two Dollars a Year, in Advance. [Entered at Post Office, Boston, at Second Class Rates.] Single Copies, 50 Cts.

VOL. XXXVIII.—No. 2.]

[WHOLE No. 183.]

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS.

OCTOBER, 1903.
(DECEMBER.)



At mihi plaudo
Ipse domi, simul ac nummos contemplor in arca.

— *Hor., Sat. I, i. 66.*

BOSTON:
PUBLISHED QUARTERLY.

WILLIAM T. R. MARVIN, A. M.,
OF THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

LYMAN H. LOW,
OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

EDITORS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED BY

T. R. MARVIN & SON, PRINTERS AND PUBLISHERS,
73 FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

LYMAN H. LOW, 36 WEST 129TH STREET, NEW YORK.

S. H. & H. CHAPMAN,
1348 PINE STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

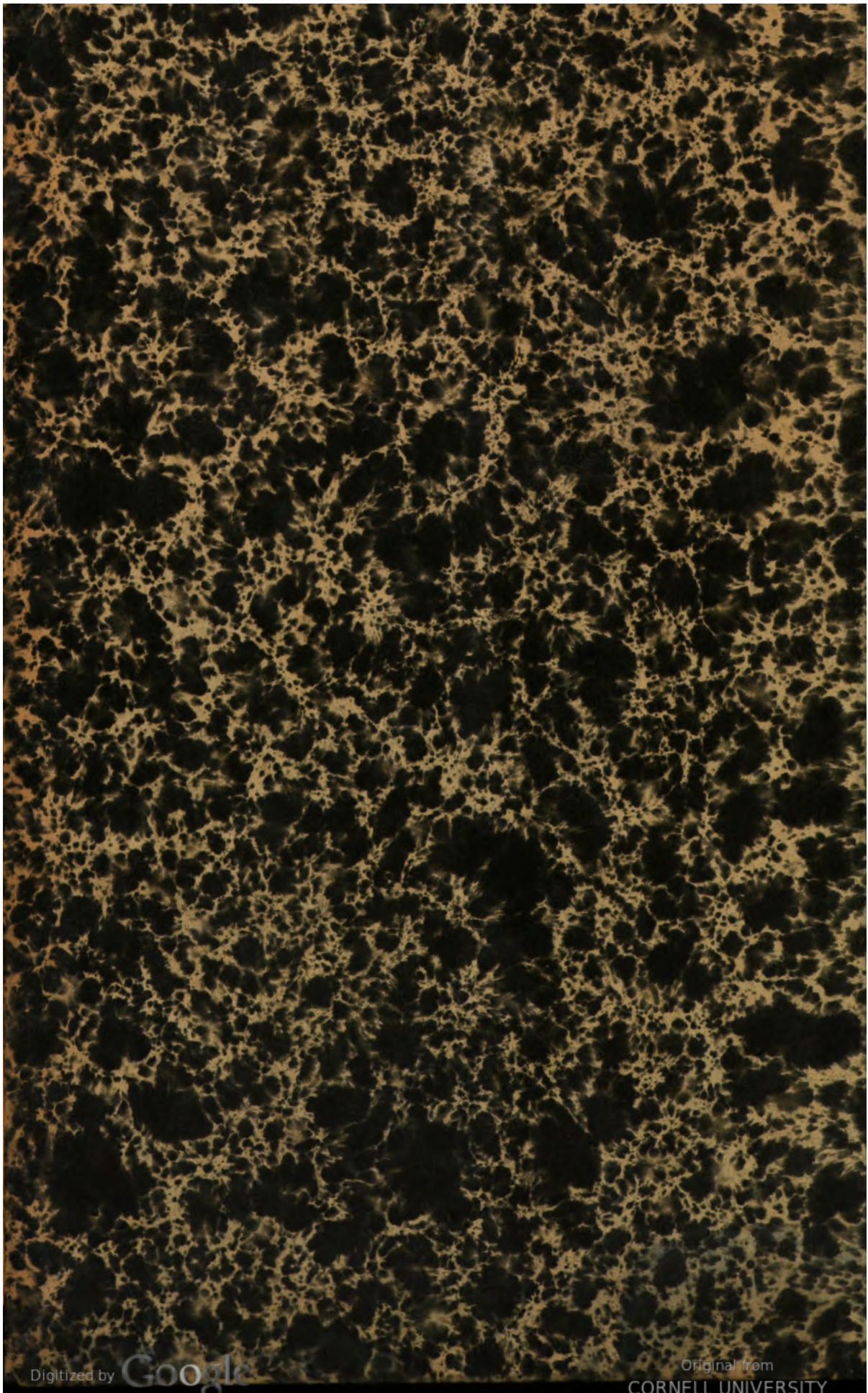
SPINK & SON, 2 GRACECHURCH STREET, E. C., LONDON.

ROLLIN & FEUARDENT, 4 RUE DE LOUVOIS, PARIS.

J. A. STARGARDT, 2 DESSAUERSTRASSE, BERLIN, S. W., GERMANY.

EGGER BROS., 1 OPERNRING, VIENNA, AUSTRIA.

All Communications to be addressed to W. T. R. MARVIN, 73 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.



Digitized by Google

Original from
CORNELL UNIVERSITY